

THE REVIEW OF REVIEWS.

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THE PROGRESS OF THE WORLD.

THIS being a political year, let us make the most of it as such. It ought to be a year of fruitful discussion, of progress in wise reforms, and of much popular growth in sound political knowledge. Intelligent American citizens whose views and interests are broad enough to make them glad to profit by the experience of other countries will not object to a timely reminder of the disadvantage at which we appear when our methods in practical politics are compared with English methods. England still maintains privileged classes, an established church, and a hundred mediæval anomalies in her laws and government that do violence to our American theories of individual equality, local self-rule, and modern institutional and political symmetry. And these survivals that contravene the modern spirit furnish the fighting-ground for Liberals and Conservatives. The kinds of questions that divide parties in England were practically all settled by our American forefathers fully a hundred years ago, and their settlement is accepted by everybody. But in England there are certain principles and rules governing the conduct of a political fight that all parties are agreed in respecting; and any political leader who should be found guilty of abetting their violation would be ostracized by his own party. Those rules require electoral fairness and honor. They condemn corruption and technical tricks intended to defeat the popular will.

Honest Politics the Main Issue. In this country to-day we are hearing the suggestion of novel methods of choosing presidential electors for possible party advantage; the air is full of gerrymandering devices for defeating essential justice and violating honor and decency; in the pursuance of party ends party majorities in the legislatures decide contested seats without pretence of regard for fairness; if ballot-boxes are less frequently stuffed or stolen than a decade ago, there is little abatement of the villainous trickery by which partisan returning boards juggle in the counting; fraudulent naturalizations continue to be made under party auspices; caucuses

are manipulated and conventions are packed; local, State, and national offices are bartered by the tens of thousands in return for personal political services; enormous sums of money are mysteriously expended to procure desired political results. There was a time when many, if not all, of these abuses flourished in England; but they are a thing of the past. It is time for a political revolution in the United States against chicanery. The Republican or the Democratic politician who will attempt to gerrymander the districts of his State should be hissed into obscurity. There are no political issues at stake in this country which are to be compared in importance with the broad issue between decent and honest methods on the one hand and the indecent methods of rascals and tricksters on the other. Every good citizen has a special mission this year; it is his business to stand firmly in his own sphere of influence for honesty and fair play in politics. THE REVIEW OF REVIEWS adheres to no party and lends itself to no faction; but it will always endeavor, without timidity or apology, to promote all that may make for the elevation of the standard of our public life. It is for civil service reform. It is for electoral reform. It is against the tricks and devices of machine politics.

Last month THE REVIEW gave its readers two pen pictures of the politician who had become so conspicuous as an aspirant for the presidency through his mastery, by machine methods, of the Democratic party in New York. The climax of Mr. Hill's audacity seems to have been reached when he fixed February 22 as the date for holding the State convention to choose delegates to the presidential convention which will assemble late in June at Chicago. He counted upon securing a solid Hill delegation from New York, with a view to its influence upon the subsequent action of other State conventions.

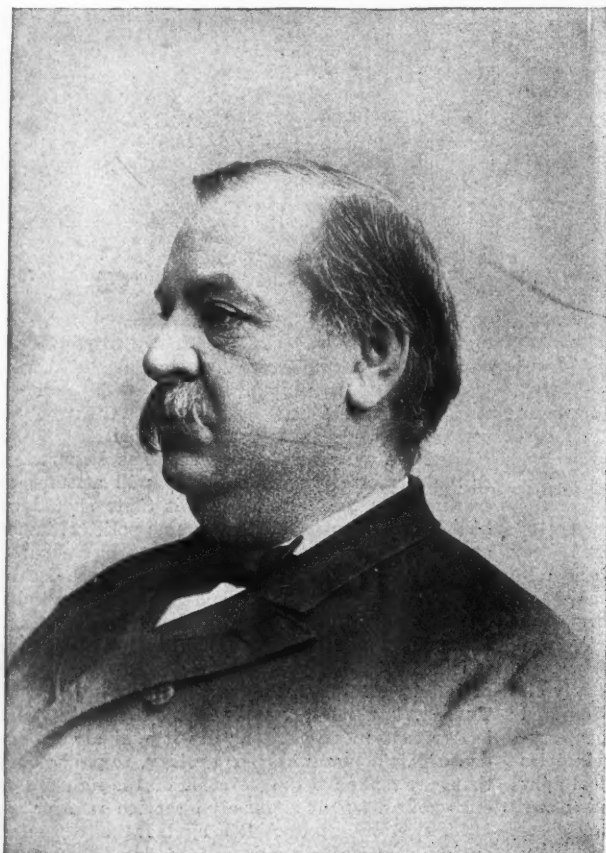
Mr. Hill could not have anticipated the strength of the protest in his party against a convention three months earlier than usual, planned to surprise the Cleveland men and the anti-Hill elements generally and to forestall their organization. Unques-

tionably in Democratic circles Mr. Cleveland is regarded as the man who stands for principles and policies of statesmanship and for honesty and honor in political methods, while Mr. Hill is regarded as the very prince of caucus-workers and "machine" manipulators. Mr. Hill's success in tactics that give the Democrats a majority in the present State

and their impudent practices shall be at a heavy discount.

*Mr. Blaine
and
Mr. Harrison.*

The Washington correspondents have been much exercised through February over the reports of impending Cabinet changes. The most interesting of authentic political events was Mr. Blaine's letter to Chairman Clarkson, of the National Republican Committee, declaring that he was not a candidate for the presidency, and that his name would not be presented before the convention at Minneapolis in June. It is supposed, as a matter of course, that the precarious state of Mr. Blaine's health affords the primary reason for this letter. An additional reason would seem to be the constant dissemination of gossip to the effect that serious personal differences had arisen between the President and Mr. Blaine, growing out of rivalry for the nomination; and Mr. Blaine must have hoped to put an end to these mischievous slanders, for which no basis of fact has been discoverable. It is unanimously admitted that Mr. Blaine could have the Minneapolis nomination if he desired it. His letter does not say that he would absolutely refuse a nomination if tendered to him. But it was evidently written in good faith, and he has put aside all thought of seeking the honor that was once his laudable ambition. The politicians have accepted the letter as Mr. Blaine intended that they should do, and no movement is on foot to make him President. Mr. Harrison's renomination is deemed probable. If Americans could but forget their fierce party prejudices long enough to make a calm comparison of Mr. Harrison's administration with that of any other contemporary executive government in either hemisphere, they would have no cause to be ashamed of their country. The departments have been manned with great efficiency, and Mr. Harrison himself has shown a rare versatility and an unexpected grasp of difficult problems. He is not only a skilled speech-maker and a writer of able state papers, but he is a practical statesman.



HON. GROVER CLEVELAND.
(From a recent photograph by Wilhelm, New York.)

Senate in face of the indisputed fact that the Republicans actually elected a majority, appears to be reacting against him in the estimation of his own party throughout the country. The Cleveland men are outspoken, and it would now seem very probable that they can prevent Mr. Hill's nomination at Chicago, while on the other hand Mr. Hill's following will probably block the renomination of Mr. Cleveland. The situation renders the selection of a Western man altogether likely. Quite apart from the personality of candidates, there ought to be such a formidable demand on the part of good citizens for honesty and fair dealing that in the campaigning of the current year the tricksters

It is only fair to say that if Republicans regard the custom of renomination as one that should be maintained, Mr. Harrison deserves the honor quite as fully as would any other Republican who might have been chosen in his stead four years ago. There is not a particle of reason to suppose that there lives any member of the Republican party who would have occupied the White House more honorably and ably than Mr. Harrison through the years of this administration. But there are many thoughtful citizens in both great

*One Term
Rather Than
Two.*

parties who would be glad to see the tradition of a second term pass away to the limbo where all attempts to create the precedent of a third term have been relegated. President Grant's record is clouded by the unwisdom of his consent to be a candidate for a third term. President Hayes acted from beginning to end like a man who had no thought of a renewal of power; and the fact will be forever recorded to his credit. President Garfield died too soon to give evidence of any desire for re-election, and Mr. Arthur acceded to the White House too unexpectedly and too little known to conceive of it as even possible that he should develop within two or three years into an active aspirant for an added four years of power. Yet the political history of his last year in office is that of a very formidable candidate. Mr. Cleveland began his term with the most conspicuous characterization any man has ever made of the demoralizing effects that inevitably flow from the insidious desire that creeps over a President once installed in power to renew that power for a further lease; and Mr. Cleveland announced himself as a one-term man. He had unwittingly described his own case in advance, for he soon gave point to his moral. The political history of the last half of his term was that of a President who was employing his great power and authority with a very considerable reference to the control of his party in the nominating convention of 1888. So far as we are aware, Mr. Harrison has never expressed himself as adverse to a second term, either in theory or in practice. That he is a candidate for renomination is assumed on all hands. But that his really creditable administration would have gained much higher prestige if the glittering possibility of a second term had not existed, seems to us too obvious for difference of opinion. What magnificent service Mr. Cleveland might have rendered the country if he had stood firm by his original intention—declined a second term as Washington declined a third, and fixed a one-term precedent which the country would surely have honored, and which successors would not have ventured the attempt to override! He allowed himself to be persuaded to seek a renomination, and was defeated. It is just possible that the country itself will break down the two-term tradition by treating future candidates for re-election in this same fashion. Up to date the presidential chair has been occupied by Hayes, Garfield, Arthur, Cleveland, and Harrison since Grant completed a second term. If the list of re-elected Presidents is to close finally, Lincoln and Grant might fittingly be the last names, as Washington and Jefferson were the first. Second terms too commonly mean patronage and spoils.

The Cabinet, Especially Mr. Wanamaker. Mr. Blaine indignantly denied the report persistently sent out by the newspaper correspondents just after his letter to Mr. Clarkson, that he was on the point of retiring from the Cabinet. The country has been prepared, however, for nearly a year to hear at any time that the Secretary's health had made the further retention of his portfolio impossible. The report that Secretary Noble would resign from the Department of the Interior and would be appointed to the bench has also been current. Mr. Wanamaker's early retirement is, moreover, one of the articles of faith of those mystery-mongers, the Washington correspondents. Of all the members of this Cabinet, Mr. Wanamaker



PRESIDENT BENJAMIN HARRISON.

has been subjected to the most immoderate personal criticisms. These animadversions have to do, however, not so much with his conduct in office as with his activity in collecting campaign funds in 1888, his mercantile business in Philadelphia, and his zeal in Sunday-school work. Mr. Wanamaker deserves the praise of all good citizens for the business ability and the great energy he has infused into the administration of his department. It is his laudable ambition to transform the incomplete and fossilized postal service of the United States into a modern system, using the best scientific appliances of the times. He has the splendid audacity to make



HON. JAMES G. BLAINE.

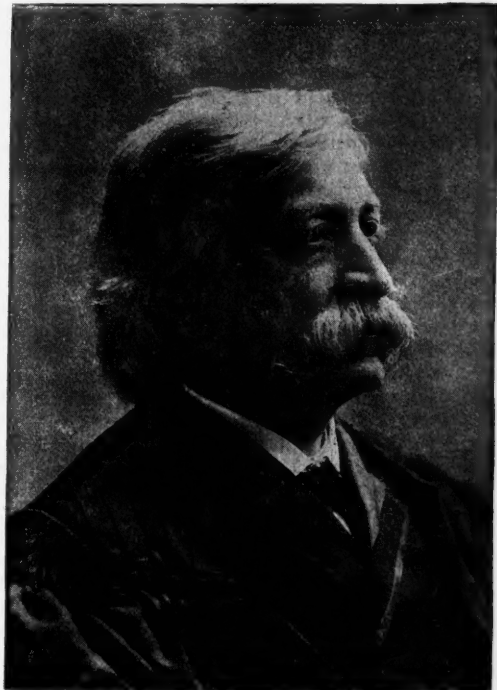
official reports which advocate "one-cent letter postage, three-cent telephone messages, and ten-cent telegraph messages, as near possibilities under an enlightened and compact postal system." He argues strenuously for postal savings banks, is extending the free-delivery system everywhere, is increasing the money-order offices by many thousands, and is working with might and main for a score of great postal reforms which, taken together, would be of immeasurable benefit to the people, especially in the rural districts, and which, when fairly presented and understood, must arouse a popular enthusiasm that no opposition can withstand. Whatever irrelevant things may be alleged against Mr. Wanamaker, he is earning the right to be called a great Postmaster-General. If his ardor for modern improvements and for a great service worthy the inventive and organizing ability of this nation should at times seem to overbalance his practical judgment, the fault lies chiefly in the apathy or misinformation of the public. The American postal service might be made the wonder and envy of the whole world. Mr. Wanamaker is upheld in his proposals by ex-Postmaster-General James and other experts, and the average citizen ought to be his stout supporter. The one-cent letter-rate is not advocated by Mr. Wanamaker as an innovation to be introduced at once; but the other reforms that he urges would lead up to it within five years. Business men are preferable to politicians in the Postmaster-General's office.

The country has suffered loss in the death of Justice Bradley, who for nearly twenty years, with ability and fidelity, had occupied a place upon the Supreme bench at Washington. Several occurrences of note have within a few weeks illustrated the commanding influence our highest tribunal exerts and the confidence in which the whole world holds it. One such instance has been the offer of the Chilian Government to refer to this court for final arbitrament all differences between that Government and our own. The recent action of the British Government in carrying before the Supreme Court a test case involving the mooted questions of jurisdiction in the Behring Sea may also be mentioned. The more recent judicial history of the *Itata's* seizure and pursuit



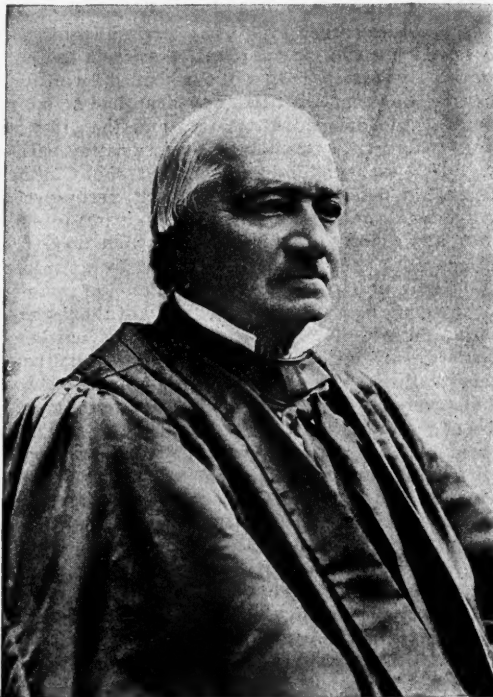
POSTMASTER-GENERAL WANAMAKER.

illustrates the international fairness of our Federal courts. The high worth and character of our national judiciary only serves to emphasize the arguments in favor of a law which shall remove from State to Federal jurisdiction all kinds of cases arising under our treaties with other powers, as for example the case of the New Orleans massacre of Italians. The unpartisan breadth of the Supreme Court has lately been shown in its very noteworthy decision sustaining the drastic anti-lottery postal laws enacted by the last Congress. Justice Lamar, with his supposed jealousy for the old "States rights" views, concurred with his colleagues in upholding this legislation, which had been denounced as violating the freedom of the press, the liberties of individuals, and the rights of States to regulate their own domestic institutions. One of the reasons why we have succeeded so well in maintaining the purity and dignity of the bench may be found in the tradition that the ambition of judges should lie within the field of judicial preferment. A Federal judge should under no circumstances be a candidate for political office. Chief-Justice Fuller has of late been mentioned somewhat prominently as a desirable presidential candidate for the Democratic party. But the country ought to be allowed to forget that the Chief-Justice ever belonged to one party or another. No precedent could be worse than that of the highest judicial position in the world



CHIEF-JUSTICE MELVILLE W. FULLER.
(From a photograph by C. M. Bell, Washington, D.C.)

occupied only long enough to be used as a stepping stone to a party nomination for political office. The country sincerely hopes to see the Chief-Justice, as yet new to the bench and comparatively untried and unknown, make for himself a record equal in distinction and honor to that of his eminent predecessors.



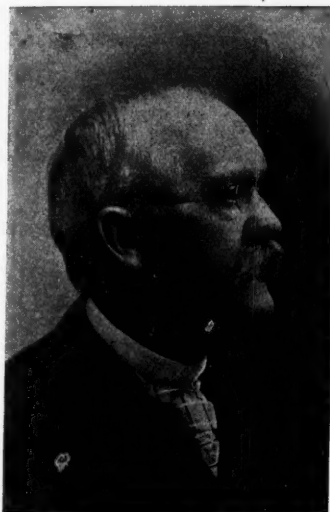
THE LATE JUSTICE JOSEPH P. BRADLEY.
(From a photograph by C. M. Bell, Washington, D.C.)

The perennial silver discussion was precipitated again in February by the Coinage Committee's adoption of Chairman Bland's free-silver bill and by Mr. Bland's report to the House. A minority of the committee adopted and reported an anti-silver argument prepared with great skill and force by Representative Williams (Democrat), of Massachusetts. Mr. Bland's bill goes further in dangerous proposals than any silver bill hitherto introduced. It not only makes the mints absolutely free to all comers for the conversion of seventy cents' worth of bullion into a coined dollar, but it compels the Government to receive silver bullion from all sources without limit and to give "coin notes" in exchange at the coinage value rather than the market value of silver. Moreover, it proposes by indirection to reduce all forms of paper money to the terms of these new notes; for it authorizes the retirement of the existing gold and silver notes and the substitution for them of the new "coin" paper. The whole effect of the project

*Silver—Mr.
Bland and
Mr. Knox.*

must be to transfer us to a monometallic silver basis, with a standard dollar reduced in purchasing power by about 30 per cent. from the existing one. It must not be supposed for a moment that this Congress can succeed in thus debasing the monetary system of the country, for the presidential veto cannot be overridden. But the Senate of late years has been even more reckless than the House in espousal of cheap-money heresies; and victory next November for a party whose presidential candidate is a so-called "silver man" might be followed within eighteen months by a most disastrous revolution in our monetary system. Mr. Bland is not to be held as other than an honest man who believes that the gold standard has been oppressive to the producing classes and that no wrong will be done to any class by his pet measures. Nor does he admit that anything resembling the predicted changes and disturbances will follow upon free silver coinage. But the weight of authoritative opinion is against him.

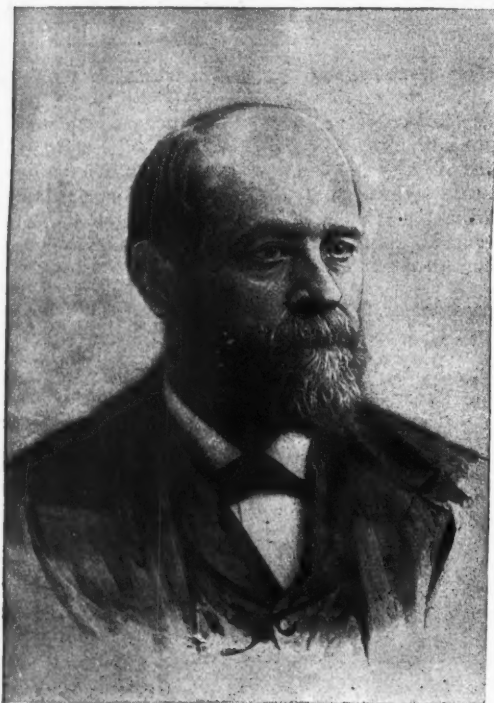
One of the clearest expositors of sound monetary doctrines that this country has possessed in all its history was in February the victim of the prevailing maladies that have so greatly swelled the recent mortality list of distinguished men. John Jay Knox was the author of the revised coinage bill which in 1873 struck the silver dollar from the list of our coins. Much controversy has since arisen



THE LATE HON. JOHN JAY KNOX.

adopt, literally and in detail, all the recent suggestions affecting the reform of currency and banking laws that Mr. Knox has made.

concerning the circumstances under which silver was then "demonetized." Mr. Knox, whose long record as Controller of the Currency was absolutely stainless, always remained highly sensitive to the charge that there was anything surreptitious in the drafting of the law of 1873. Congress could hardly find a wiser course to pursue than to



HON. RICHARD P. BLAND, CHAIRMAN OF THE HOUSE COMMITTEE ON COINAGE.

On Good Terms Again with Chili. The Chilean Government's very conciliatory and friendly dispatch of explanation and apology had already been sent on its northward way when President Harrison's message reviewing the Chilean complication was sent to Congress. The pretence that the so-called "warlike" message was sent after the President had actually received the demanded apology, and that it was sent for theatrical effect, has no justification. The President very promptly pronounced the Chilean dispatch satisfactory in tone and spirit, unequivocal in its expressions of regret for the Valparaíso incident, and complete as a basis upon which good relations with Chili could be restored by amicable negotiations. Not the faintest suspicion of resentment should now be entertained toward the valiant little South American republic. Let us now endeavor to conquer the Chileans by courtesy and true neighborliness. So far as investigation may show that money payments ought to be made to the families of the victims of the riot, Chili will not be disposed to act in a niggardly way. It is now proper for us to remember that there are two sides to most disputes, and that the Chileans, whether right or wrong, really believed that they had serious grievances against us. They believed that our pursuit of the *Itata* was in the active interest of Balmaceda, that the cutting of the cable at Iquique was due to the interference of our Government in the affairs of the American company that owns the line, that Admiral Brown had used his ship to reconnoiter in Balmaceda's interest, and that Mr. Egan, backed by the Department of State at Washington, was a thick-and-thin partisan and constant adviser of

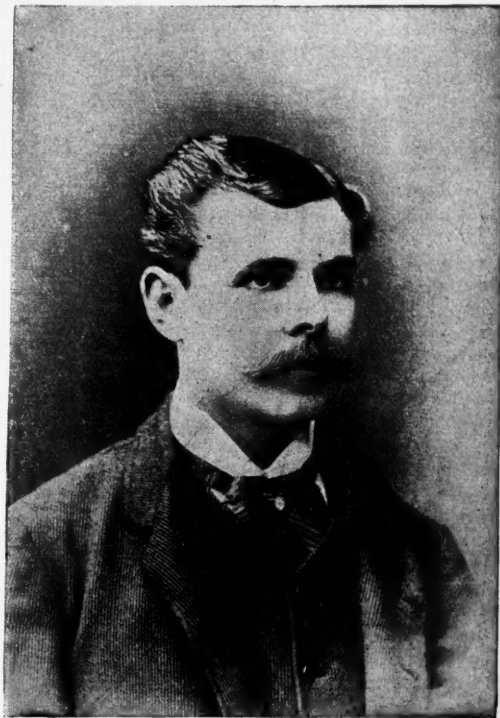
Balmaceda against the "constitutional" party. We believe that they totally misunderstood our sentiments and our attitude; and in any case it was our business to resent strongly an attack that was made expressly and intentionally upon the uniform of the United States.

But now we can afford to look at the other side of the case, and above all to endeavor to show ourselves superior to everything petty. If in the course of a few weeks or months it should remain a clear and unmistakable fact that Mr. Egan is *persona ingrata* at Santiago, it would be no injustice to that plucky Irishman, and only ordinary politeness to Chili, to transfer him to some other diplomatic or governmental post, and to send to Santiago some well-known American citizen who enjoys the highest confidence and esteem at home, and who would have the advantage of entire freedom from any past connection with Chilian affairs.

We present here the portrait of the young Chilian Judge of Crimes, Henry Foster, who conducted the long official examination into the facts of the attack upon the *Baltimore's* men. Judge Foster is a son of Mr. Julio Foster, who, though still a citizen of the United States, has lived for nearly half a century in Chili, and who is intimately connected by intermarriage with the leading Chilian families. There is no reason to doubt the conscientious character of Judge Foster's inquiry. It appears somewhat difficult for the American press to get the public men of Chili properly placed. For instance, President Montt and Minister Montt, who are usually spoken of as brothers, belong to different families. President Montt, who was a young officer in the navy, was brought to the front by the circumstances of the late civil war. Minister Montt, now at Washington, is the son of a very distinguished Chilian who once held the presidency for ten years; and the young man grew up in the highest official circles, and has himself served ably in the Chilian Congress.

The disappearance of the war-cloud is a thing for which this country should be profoundly thankful. Nevertheless, the possibility of war had its value in that it compelled us to take account of the state of our defences; and it is to be hoped that the country is at last awake to the fact that our dignity, our safety, and the true cause of the world's peace and order require that we should possess a navy in some degree commensurate with our importance as a nation, and that our coasts and sea-ports should be made reasonably safe from attack.

The principal owner of the Louisiana lottery, one Morris, wrote last month a letter couched in such terms of lofty patriotism and disinterested concern for the public weal as one finds in Washington's Farewell Address. Morris declares that the decision of the Supreme Court sustaining the anti-lottery postal laws will make it unprofitable for the lottery to continue. Moreover, he recognizes a seemingly invincible



JUDGE HENRY FOSTER, OF CHILI.

opposition to the lottery on the part of certain of his misguided Louisiana neighbors. Since his chief concern in seeking the extension of the charter has been the welfare of the State of Louisiana, he now declares that, in view of the closing of the mails to lottery matter and of the anti-lottery agitation in Louisiana, the company would not accept the proposed charter extension even if ratified by a majority of the people in the April election. On the strength of this letter, it has been attempted to reconcile the two antagonistic factions of the Louisiana Democracy and to consider the lottery question a dead one. But the shrewder opinion is that Morris is "playing 'possum." The only safe plan will be to treat the Morris letter as a trick and to carry the fight through to success in the approaching election. It is said that the company is expecting to secure a charter in Mexico if driven out of the United States. Meanwhile, the new postal laws, as relentlessly administered by the zealous Mr. Wanamaker, are undoubtedly hampering the lottery not a little. Congressman J. J. Little, of New York, has introduced in the House a bill for the taxation of lotteries which is ingeniously devised to extinguish them, independently of any action that Louisiana may take. His measure is one that deserves support. It would supplement the postal regulations and probably complete the work in hand.

The Lottery's
Funeral
Notice.

*Mortality
in
England.*

January and February were black months of death in England. The malarial fever which is called the influenza has become epidemic in Western Europe this winter, and there is little to record in the progress of the world in the first weeks of 1892 but the triumphal progress of Azrael, the Angel of Death. The average rate of mortality in London in the month of January for some years past has been 24 per 1,000. The rate for the first four weeks of this year was 42, 32.8, 40, and 46 per 1,000. The death-rate for that usually healthful winter suburb, Brighton, went up to 60.9 for the third week in January, while towns that had not been smitten by the scourge showed death-rates from 16 to 20 per 1,000. The deaths in London in the two middle weeks of January were 1,500 and 1,762 over the average of the corresponding weeks of the last ten years. In London alone, therefore, the epidemic may be regarded as having swept off 5,000 lives in January of those who, but for this visitation, would still have lived—five thousand dead, be it observed, killed outright and buried. How many have been invalided and are more or less in the condition of the wounded after a great battle, no one can compute.

*Disease
Versus
War.*

It is difficult, in looking at these figures, not to feel a passing sympathy with what may be described as the military view of indifference to life. Here is a miserable, sneezing, feverish cold that creeps into the midst of a great city, and in one month takes 5,000 lives, leaving at least ten times that number temporarily crippled. Five thousand lives, and nothing to show for them but newly-made graves, heavy doctors' bills, and general mourning! Yet no one raves about the destruction of human life. Every one composes himself calmly to the inevitable. If, however, one-tenth of these victims had perished on a hard-won field, stemming the inrushing tide of barbarism or smiting down the invader, what homilies would not have been preached! Gettysburg, one of the bloodiest battles of the civil war, cost the two combatants man for man hardly any more lives than perished in London last month. The Union army had 3,072 killed; the Confederate, 2,592. But Gettysburg had something to show on the other side for its butcher's bill: Gettysburg saved the Union and abolished slavery. But for the deaths from influenza there is no compensation. The figures of mortality from disease throw those from battle far into the shade. Every year, Dr. Richardson calculates, 33,000,000 of the human race are transferred from the realm of the living to the pale shades of death—33,000,000 per annum or 62 per minute, by natural causes—the silent havoc of nature thus exceeding in one year all the carnage of all the wars of a hundred years. Nay, even the suicides of each succeeding year exceed the total number killed in the bloodiest of campaigns. Every month, on an average, 15,000 persons perish by their own hand. In the armies of the United States, in the war which began in

1861 and ended in 1865, there were only 110,000 men who were killed in action or died of wounds received in action—fewer by 70,000 than the annual death-roll of the suicides of the world. In nothing is life more wasted than in the leaving of it; and yet, if not all the lamentation, all the denunciation is reserved for those who make some use of death. Yet no reflections of this kind can for a moment be thought to justify the cruel horrors of needless war; and the lifting of a war-cloud in the Western world may well encourage the friends of human progress.

*The Death
of the
Prince.*

The epidemic, among its many victims in England, claimed none more highly placed and more universally lamented, than the eldest son of the Prince of Wales, who died, after a brief attack of influenza, on January 14, at the age of 28. The Duke of Clarence, to give "Prince Eddy" his formal title, was to have been married before Lent to Princess May, and the sudden blow which substituted a funeral for a wedding came home to the common heart. The young man was his mother's favorite son; the Princess of Wales idolized him, and those who know her best are most uneasy as to the consequences of this sudden bereavement. Her hearing does not improve, and the loss of her first-born is not unlikely to lead her to take a more active part in the court, where the presence of a good woman and a true mother is indispensable. The universal expression of sympathy with the royal family and with Princess May in their affliction was very remarkable. In London, on the funeral day, more than half the shops were shut in the city. The theatres closed themselves without waiting for a recommendation when the news of the Duke's death was announced; they were also closed on the night of the funeral. Immense crowds filled St. Paul's and the Abbey. For days the newspapers could find room for nothing else but details of the business of the undertaker and of the arrival and despatch of messages or messengers of condolence and sympathy. The dramatic value of the sudden death of one who was preparing to go forth as a bridegroom to his bride fascinated the imagination of the public, and what Mr. Price Hughes called the "tender-heartedness" of the nation came conspicuously to the surface.

*British
Monarchy
and
Democracy.*

The universal and genuine sentiment expressed in the most democratic quarters was in curious contrast to the usual semi-republicanism which prevails in many parts of London. At Liberal popular assemblies in the metropolis for some years past, a reference to the monarchy has seldom been ventured upon without fear of dissent. "The usual loyal toasts" have been often more honored in the breach than in the observance; and, taking it broadly, the "Marseillaise" would be better received in most of the gathering halls of the London democracy than "God Save the Queen." But no sooner does the hand of death display the royal family itself in grief than London



THE LATE DUKE OF CLARENCE AND AVONDALE.

puts up its shutters and goes into mourning so seriously that waiters, thrown out of work by the abandonment of festivities, hold mass-meetings in Eastern London to lament their cruel fate and to clamor for relief. The press, even the most radical, was respectful and sympathetic. For once the whole English people seem to have resolved unanimously that no discordant note should jar upon the ear in the midst of the universal outburst of sympathy; and they carried out their resolve. Prince George, who is now heir in direct succession to the throne, is his father's favorite. He resembles the Prince of Wales as much as Prince Eddy resembled the Princess; but beyond the family circle he is but little known. The Duchess of Fife and her infant daughter would be in the direct line if anything were to happen to Prince George. This contingency would be according to precedent, for twice before England had had its queens in pairs; but it is regarded with such uneasiness in some exalted quarters that the *Spectator* clamors for the early marriage of Prince George. The masses, however, do not concern themselves about that. There are seventy-two princes and princesses ready to come forward in due order of succession, and still there are more to follow. If Princess May followed Princess Dagmar's example the public would be sentimentally pleased; but in these high matters Demos does not interfere.

The Mighty Cardinal. The Prince of the Blood Royal died on the same day as the Prince of the Church.

The one was twenty-eight; the other eighty-three. The young man had not had time to do anything, and but for the accident of his birth would have been utterly unknown. The old man had spent a long life in the service of his fellow-men, and when he passed away there was hardly any good cause in the whole range of the empire that did not feel as an army feels when one of its most trusted generals dies in the field. Prince George takes Prince Eddy's place, and the stately functions of royalty will go on without even a temporary break. But there is no one to take the place of Cardinal Manning. He was the real Archbishop of all England. No prejudice against his Roman Church could blind the common man from seeing that the true Primacy of England lay with Henry Edward, Cardinal Archbishop, and not with "A. C. Cantuar." The latter, no doubt, has Lambeth Palace and a seat in the House of Lords and the official trappings of His Grace of Canterbury. But the real successor of Anselm and of Beckett was not the man in lawn, but the man in scarlet. Any doubt on that subject which may have existed would be dispelled if we could but foresee the Archbishop of Canterbury's obsequies. The solemn scene that London witnessed when the great Cardinal of the Common People lay in state, holding, as it were, a last audience, to which all were welcome, has had no parallel in our time as a popular tribute to the incarnation of a great spiritual and moral force.

Rome will be sore put to it to replace him. He was supremely successful because he was in almost everything exactly opposite to what his opponents expected from a Roman Cardinal. He was more English than his brother of Canterbury, more democratic than many a Nonconformist, more heartily Socialist than most of the Socialists.

The Church of the Old.

The Cardinal was 83. His successor, whether it be Dr. Gilbert or some other neutral respectable—the saints preserve us from "Herbert of Salford!"—will be a younger man. Leo XIII. defies the influenza, and continues to preside over the marvellous organization which has solved the problem of utilizing the experience of age for the guidance of the enthusiasm of youth. Father Anderledy, the Black Pope, the General of the Jesuits, has been carried off by the scourge, making way for a successor who may perhaps be more capable of impressing his personality on the world. Cardinal Simeoni, the Red Pope of the Propaganda, has died, and has been replaced by Cardinal Ledochowski, the militant German-Pole, whose appointment is good if only for one reason, viz., it rescues one of the great posts of the Church from the monopolizing Italian. The Propaganda is the great missionary society of the Church. Under its care are all countries in *partibus infidelium*, including the whole of the English-speaking world. We are now under a Pole—Ledochowski—and an Italian—Persico. It is to be hoped that at the next Consistory a Cardinal's hat will be bestowed upon Mgr. Jacobini, who ought to be fished up from Lisbon and restored to his proper place at the right hand of the Pope, whom, if the fates are propitious, he ought some day to succeed. Another Cardinal's hat ought to be bestowed on Dr. Walsh, of Dublin. The English-speaking race has lost two Cardinals in the last two years, and it ought to have a full representation in the next Conclave.

Spurgeon, the Nonconformist.

What the Cardinal was to the Catholic Church and to English life Mr. Spurgeon was to the Nonconformists—with a difference. Mr. Spurgeon, who passed away at Mentone on January 31, had long passed his zenith. The time was when Mr. Spurgeon to English Nonconformists was a name to conjure with. He was to them the greatest preacher, the most popular author, the supreme organizer. He represented the stalwarts in his detestation of Popery, his abhorrence of the theatre, and his repugnance to all new-fangled "higher criticism." But for the last ten years, certainly for the last five, he had been but the shadow of his earlier self. He sat, like Giant Pope in Bunyan's "Pilgrim's Progress," at the mouth of his cave gnashing his teeth against those who were not of his way of thinking. The world and the Church seemed to him to be on the down grade; and he despaired of being able to do more than utter a protest against the tendency of the times. Down to



PRINCE GEORGE OF WALES.



MR. BENJAMIN SCOTT, CHAMBERLAIN OF THE CITY OF LONDON.

the last he was one of the few Englishmen whom every speaker of English had heard of, and one whom, therefore, all Americans and Colonials had to hear at least once. The Metropolitan Tabernacle became thus one of the pilgrim shrines of the nineteenth century, one of the unifying nerve-centres of our race. "I dinna want to die," said an old North-countryman, "till I gan to London to see Madame Tussaud's and to hear Mr. Spurgeon;" and the odd juxtaposition of the Waxworks and the Tabernacle illustrates the extent to which the "Essex bumpkin" had made himself one of the sights of town. It is doubtless true that in America and in the British Empire outside of London, his death is even more keenly felt than that of the Cardinal.

There was no good movement in his day in which Benjamin Scott did not take a leading part. Whether it was the preservation of Epping Forest for the people of London, the repeal of the C. D. Acts, the struggle for the London municipality, or the opposition to the centralization of the police force in the hands of a Secretary of State, he was always to the fore. He believed in the people if they were allowed to govern themselves; but he did not believe in Home Ministers and Chief Commissioners; and he had the most wholesome distrust of every police force which was not directly under the control of the elected representatives of the people. For fifty years his influence in the administration of London had been full of intelligence and justice.

The Chamberlain of London. Benjamin Scott, the city of London, who passed away in January, full of years and honors, is not unworthy to be named with Cardinal Manning and M. de Laveleye. Like both of the others, he was heart and soul in the work of moral reform. He was a Liberal of the old school, a true descendant of the men of the Commonwealth, whose ideas he shared and whose faith he cherished. Benjamin Scott, as Chamberlain of the city of London, had more money passing through his hands than any public official excepting the Chancellor of the Exchequer. It was not only the funds of the city that he had to deal with; but successive Governments and successive Parliaments, recognizing the innate worth of the man and the excellence of his work, heaped upon the Chamberlain of the city duties of audit and responsibilities which were far remote from the original scope of the Chamberlain's office. For nearly sixty years Mr. Scott served the city. Benjamin Scott fervently, with his whole heart, believed in the principle of municipal self-government. He believed in extreme democratic principles, locally applied, so that every man should be trained in the responsible exercise of political func-

England in Egypt. Abbas, the new Khédive, will do as his father did. Sir Evelyn Baring will govern Egypt behind the Khédive's cloak, and England will withdraw her garrison as soon as any competent, responsible Englishman reports that her work is accomplished and that its permanence

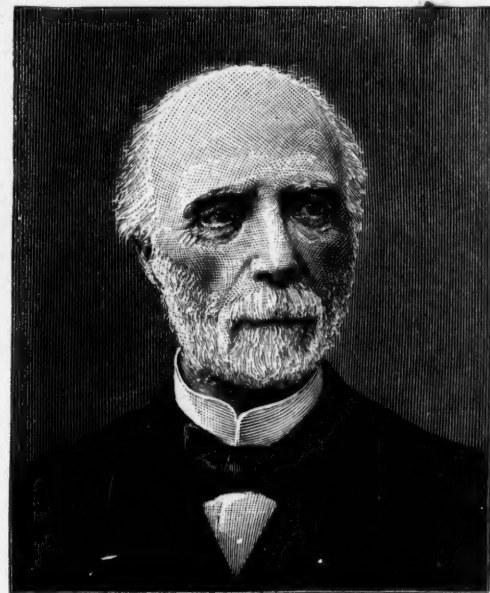


ABBAS II., THE NEW KHÉDIVE OF EGYPT.

will not be imperilled by the retirement of the redcoats. As Rossendale election makes it quite clear that the Liberals will be in office next year, it is well to understand that they will not do anything to upset the *status quo* in Egypt. What will happen is this: The majority of the new House of Commons will be pledged not to come out of Egypt until the retirement of the garrison can be accomplished without fear of an upset. When Lord Rosebery reoccupies the Foreign Office he will despatch a commissioner to examine into and report upon the condition of Egypt, with special reference to the question of evacuation. Until that commissioner reports, of course nothing will be done.

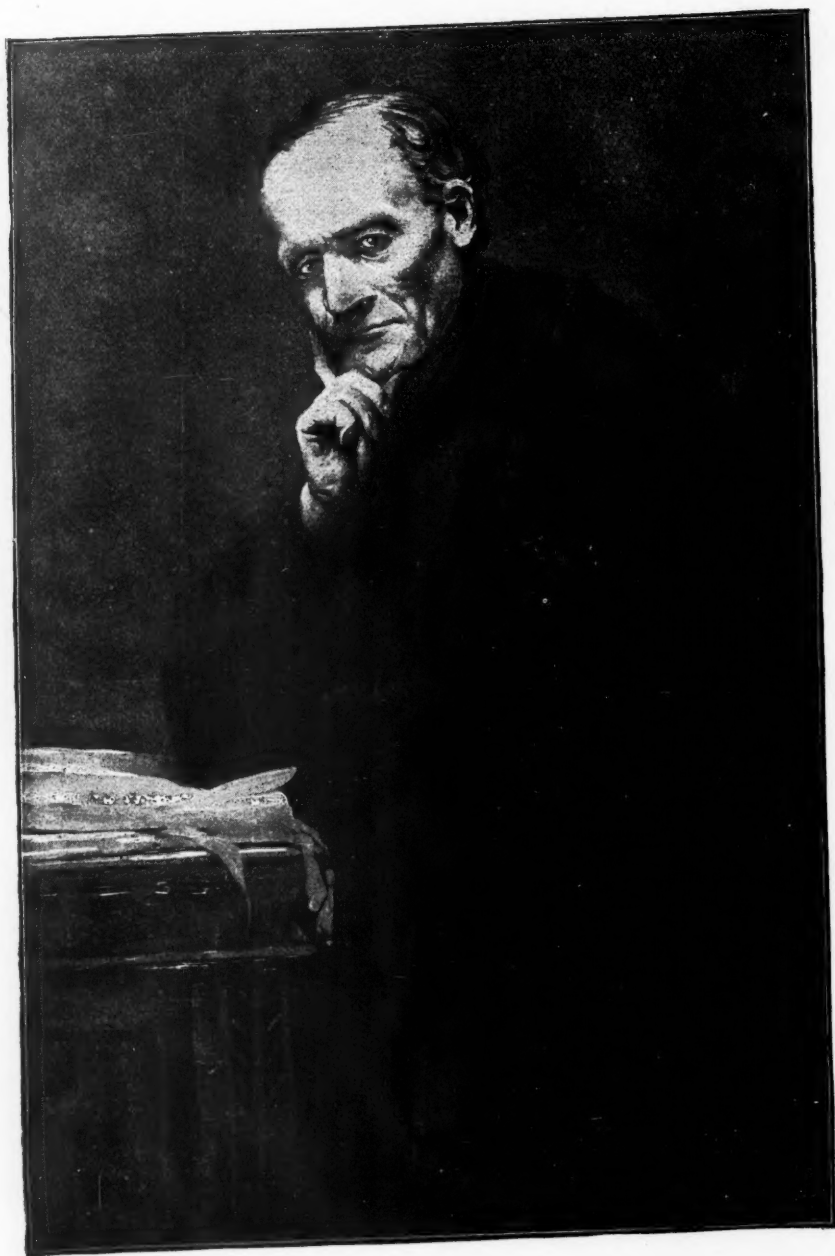
French Politics. On February 19 an adverse vote in the Chamber of Deputies led to the resignation of the Freycinet ministry. The average length in office of a Cabinet under the present republic has been about six months. But this strong and wise Government, which has been conducted under the premiership of M. de Freycinet, was able to maintain itself nearly two years. Constans, as its Minister of the Interior, was its dominant spirit. He crushed the Boulangist conspiracy, held down the anarchists and revolutionary socialists, and inspired a respect for republicanism that France had never known before. Ribot, as

Foreign Minister, had apparently won the friendship and confidence of Russia, and had at all events carried into effect the Russian alliance that has so overjoyed the hearts of all Frenchmen. De Freycinet himself is a military engineer and war minister of masterly ability; and under his eye the French army has grown in every respect until it is now, perhaps, the most consummate organization for war that the world has ever witnessed. But the greatest success this ministry had achieved was its understanding with the Vatican. The Pope had plainly and avowedly changed his policy in France, had recognized the republic as a legitimate and desirable form of government, and had instructed the French cardinals, bishops, and clergy to withdraw from royalist alliances and conspiracies and to accept in good faith a republic that should be kindly disposed toward religion. The move was creditable to the intelligence, the statesmanship, and the sound manhood of Leo XIII. But the French prelates were too near the scene of action and were too intimately connected by a thousand ties with the reactionary groups to rise with a prompt alacrity to the Pope's sound point of view. Late in January a curious move was made by the representatives of the Roman Church in France, the true significance of which is not yet clearly discerned. Five French cardinals published a manifesto, in which they declared their



M. DE FREYCINET.

allegiance to the republic and filed a bill of indictment against its anti-clerical legislation. Opinion differs as to whether this was due to the Pope or was an attempt to checkmate the Pope; whether it was a blow directed against the republic or an intimation of a desire for a reconciliation with the republic.



THE LATE FATHER ANDERLEDY, GENERAL OF THE JESUITS.

It could be taken to mean either the one thing or the other, according to the wishes of those who interpreted it.

There had been pending a bill regulating associations, and incidentally this measure brought religious societies under a closer civil supervision than has heretofore existed. The Radicals urged the measure as a strong step toward separation of Church and State. Clemenceau, the Radical leader, believing apparently that the Freycinet ministry was growing too intimate with Church and Vatican, found the moment when he could commit the ministry to this measure in such fashion as to alienate the extremists on both sides. A temporary coalition of the Clericals and their bitterest foes, the Radicals, defeated the ministry, led to the resignation of the entire Cabinet, and precipitated a condition that makes it probable as these lines are written (February 25) that there will be a dissolution of the Chamber and a general election. Thus France, as well as England and the United States, has entered upon a year of political turbulence and excitement. A general election is fortunately likely just now to give greater strength than ever to the moderate republicanism that the Freycinet ministry has represented. And the result may be the restoration of Freycinet to the premiership. Clemenceau has made the record of breaking down no less than half a dozen Cabinets. He is not a bad man, but he is restless, and his ideal is a far more complete democracy than France is at all prepared to accept.

He once lived for several years in the United States, and he married an American wife. Our happy divorce of church and state and our decen-



M. CLEMENCEAU.



M. CHADOURNE.

tralized system of government are what he desires for his own country. He is a trenchant journalist and a valuable member of the Chamber; but he has no endowment of constructive statesmanship.

The French Bulgarian Question. A dangerous dispute that has now been fully disposed of was the difficulty between Bulgaria and France. The expulsion of M. Chadourne has not led to any complications, as at one time was feared. This amicable solution was brought about by the intervention of the Triple Alliance. Russia took no part in the matter, nor could she, seeing that her policy in Bulgaria is a rigorous boycott. The only result, therefore, of the French action in the matter has been to give Germany an opportunity of showing that she and her allies are really masters of the situation in Bulgaria as well as in Central Europe. The result of the incident is satisfactory also as helping to cool down the ardor of the partisans in Russia and France who imagined that the Russo-French Alliance was formed for the purpose of disturbing the peace of the world.

*Kaiser as
Legislator.*

The German Emperor, who has just completed his thirty-third birthday, has been pushing forward two bills which have created no small dismay on the part of easy-going German freethinkers and beer-drinkers. The one is directed to the vigorous treatment of drunkenness, the other to the extermination of all secular elementary schools. No Prussian child, if the Emperor can help it, is to be brought up without religious belief. Denominational schooling is to be universal. The fight is still going on over these two bills, and it will be interesting to see what result is arrived at. There is no doubt that the young Emperor is crowding his views on rather hard, and it will be well if he does not provoke a somewhat angry reaction. The practical question of the Church and education is a very thorny one.

*English
Diplomatic
Changes.*

Sir R. Morier's health has sufficiently recovered to enable him to remain at St. Petersburg. He is the right man in the right place on the Neva. Lord Vivian will go to Rome. He is better there than at the critical post



LORD VIVIAN, ENGLISH AMBASSADOR AT ROME.

in Russia. Sir F. C. Ford, of Madrid, will go to Constantinople, while Sir H. D. Wolff will go to Madrid. Sir Drummond Wolff's successor will not have a pleasant task. Persia is in an unrest, and there is a suspicion abroad that the British Minister was more the friend of the Shah than of the people. Sir R. Sandeman, of Beloochistan, died at the end of the month. It will be much more difficult to replace him than Sir H. D. Wolff.

*Russian
Topics.*

The American flour cargo is to sail from New York about March 10. The Atlantic transport line has placed the *Missouri* at the service of the millers' relief commissioners, Messrs. Edgar and Reeve. The farmers of Nebraska have contributed about 1,500,000 pounds of Indian corn, which Mr. Schumacher, of Akron, Ohio, has ground into fine meal, and this is added to nearly 4,000,000 pounds of wheat flour contributed by the millers to form the cargo. It is interesting to learn that each sack of corn-meal will also contain a number of circulars in the Russian language explaining to the peasants the simplest and best ways to prepare this novel breadstuff, which is practically unknown in Russia. Considerable sums of money have been subscribed in the eastern cities for Russian famine relief, and America is thus sharing a larger generosity than are the European countries. But the dreadful necessity is far beyond any measures

yet taken to meet the situation. In Russia the famine has as yet occasioned less political and social agitation than might have been expected. The Minister of Ways and Finance has resigned, and his resignation has been accepted. M. Durnovo has not resigned yet, neither has he been dismissed. In the meanwhile, in order to preserve the subjects of the Czar from the contaminating influence of outside literature, M. Durnovo's agents, the censors, were particularly busy with their scissors and their ink-pot on the last two numbers of *THE REVIEW OF REVIEWS*. The character sketch of the Emperor, which was regarded in this country and in England as extravagantly eulogistic, was accounted too dangerous to be allowed to meet the eye of any resident in Russia. It was cut out bodily; even the line giving the title of the article on the outside cover was blacked out, and it was erased from the table of contents. Of course, one expects the summaries of articles by Stepniak, Lanin, and Kennan to be erased. But to cut out the character sketch of the Czar was just a little bit too idiotic even for the Russian Censor, who, of course, will have great pleasure in blacking out this paragraph.

*The late
Lady
Sandhurst.*

Among the well-known personages of London who have passed away within the fateful weeks of this extraordinary season was Lady Sandhurst. She belonged to a type far more common in England than in America—the public woman, zealous for reforms, active in



LADY SANDHURST.

charities and philanthropies, and as pronounced a partisan in politics as Sir William Harcourt himself. Lady Sandhurst was a Gladstonian to her finger-tips. She was a valiant worker in many good causes.

RECORD OF CURRENT EVENTS.

January 16.—Dr. Lamfiesa elected President of Guatemala....Professor Michelson, of Clark University, invited by the International Bureau of Weights and Measures to establish a metric standard in terms of wave-lengths of light....Prince Abbas receives the firman from the Sultan of Turkey appointing him Khedive of Egypt....Bill introduced in Germany for the suppression of drunkenness....Formation of a new Portuguese Ministry, with Senhor J. D. Ferreira as Premier.

next National Convention, and appoint June 21, 1892, as the date....Charles H. Gibson, of Maryland, elected to the United States Senate to fill the unexpired term of the late Senator Wilson....Congressman Bland's Free Coinage bill introduced in the House of Representatives....The cases of the Anarchists Fielden and Schwab argued in the Supreme Court....The French Government accepts Bulgaria's note of apology for the expulsion of M. Chadbourne, the Paris journalist....The funeral of Cardinal



PRESIDENT DIAZ, OF MEXICO.



GARZA, THE MEXICAN REBEL.

January 18.—The American Woman Suffrage Association begins its annual sessions in Washington, D. C..... A resolution to amend the Constitution so as to permit citizens to vote direct for President and Vice-President introduced in the Senate by Mr. Pepper, of Kansas.

January 19.—Senator A. P. Gorman re-elected to the United States Senate by the Maryland Legislature.... Senators George and Walthall returned by the Mississippi Legislature....The bill to regulate the printing and distributing of public documents killed in the House of Representatives.

January 20.—The House Committee on Coinage, Weights, and Measures vote to introduce the Bland free silver bill....The American Society of Civil Engineers begins its annual session in New York City....Funeral of the Duke of Clarence and Avondale takes place at St. George's Chapel, Windsor Castle....Congressman Roger Q. Mills resigns from the chairmanship of the Interstate Commerce and Foreign Committees, declining to accept prominent office under Speaker Crisp....Governor Boies, of Iowa, inaugurated for his second term; in his speech of acceptance he recommended the repeal of the prohibitory law in that State.

January 21.—The National Committee of the Democratic party select Chicago as the place for holding the

Manning held in the Brompton Oratory, London....The Extradition bill passed by the State and National councils of Switzerland.

January 22.—Twenty-one lives lost by the burning of the National Surgical Institute in Indianapolis, Ind..... Lord Salisbury cancels Sir R. D. Morier's appointment as ambassador to Rome.

January 23.—Mr. Maden, Gladstonian, chosen to fill the parliamentary vacancy in the Rossendale Division caused by the recent elevation to the peerage of Lord Hartington, the leader of the Liberal-Unionist party in the House of Commons....The Chilean Government receives the United States' ultimatum demanding an apology for the assault upon the "Baltimore's" crew, and the withdrawal of the insulting Matta circular issued in December of last year....Active opposition manifested in Germany to the Emperor's bill providing for the education of children in the creed recognized by the State....The Brazilian Chambers confer unlimited powers on President Peixotto.

January 24.—Funeral services of the late Justice Bradley held in Washington, D. C.....The coinage of the new design half dollars indefinitely suspended at the Philadelphia Mint.

January 25.—President Harrison sends a message to Congress, transmitting the correspondence relating to the

assault upon the crew of the cruiser *Baltimore* in Valparaiso, together with the text of the Matta note....Chili replies to the ultimatum of the United States, agreeing to withdraw Senor Matta's offensive note and to submit the Valparaiso affair to arbitration....Mr. Chapleau accepts the Canadian Ministry of Customs.

January 26.—A resolution for an international silver conference reported in the Lower House of Congress....The native officers of the Egyptian army take the oath of allegiance to the new Khedive....Cardinal Ledochowski appointed head of the Propaganda....Terrible suffering from hunger and the cold among the Siberian peasants....The National Academy of Science decide to send an expedition to carry relief to Lieutenant Peary and his party of Arctic explorers.

January 27.—Chili expresses regret through its Minister of Foreign Affairs for the Valparaiso outrage....Intense excitement prevails in Chili over the ultimatum sent to that country by the United States....The New York Democratic Convention called to meet at Albany, Feb. 22, 1892....The Commercial Treaty with Switzerland passed by the German Reichstag.

January 28.—President Harrison transmits to Congress Chili's reply to our ultimatum, and pronounces it in every way satisfactory....Returns from the elections for members of the Hungarian Diet show a Liberal majority.

January 29.—Chairman Springer's policy of attacking the tariff by separate bills aimed at the worst features of the law formally adopted by the Democratic members of the Committee of Ways and Means....President Carnot signs a decree putting in force the new French Tariff law....The Sectarian Education bill favored by Chancellor Von Caprivi in the Prussian Diet....Prominent anti-Hill Democrats of New York City protest against the early call for the New York Democratic Convention, and arrange for a mass meeting.

January 30.—Secretary Blaine replies to the Chilean Government that their terms for a settlement of the Valparaiso assault were satisfactory....The Egyptian Assembly opened by the Khedive.

January 31.—The Czar of Russia said to be meditating a plan to restore serfdom among the peasants....The Salvation Army mobbed in Eastbourne, Eng.

February 1.—The United States Supreme Court sustains the validity of the Anti-Lottery law and declares Mr. Boyd to be the rightful Governor of Nebraska....The State Department receives an account of the Russian famine from Minister Smith....The Senate passes the Mexican Claims bill....The new French tariff law went into operation.

February 2.—The Democratic minority in the Connecticut House of Representatives resist an adjournment because of the lack of a quorum, and elect officers of their own....A bill permitting the publication of the details of electrical executions passes both branches of the New York Legislature....Reported that Italy will soon renew diplomatic relations with the United States.

February 3.—The old Appomattox courthouse building destroyed by fire....Italy, Belgium, and Switzerland to take defensive measures against the new French tariff....The Chilean Minister of Foreign Affairs calls on Minister Egan at Valparaiso and thanks him for Secretary Blaine's despatch accepting Chili's reply to our ultimatum.

February 4.—Judge Foster, of Chili, sentences the "Baltimore" seamen's assailants....The text of the correspondence between Foreign Minister Ribot and the French Chargé d'Affaires in Washington relating to the admission of French sugars into the United States published....The House of Representatives adopt new rules....Mr.

John A. Morris in a letter withdraws his proposition for the renewal of the charter of the Louisiana Lottery.

February 5.—The President's proclamation announcing reciprocity arrangements with the British West Indies made public....The Census Deficiency bill passed the House....Justin McCarthy re-elected president of his division of the Irish Parliamentary party.

February 6.—Postmaster-General Wanamaker issues an order largely increasing the number of Money-order offices....One hundred and forty-nine Roman Catholic clergymen of New York City signed a protest against the passage of the liquor dealers' Excise bill by the State Legislature.

February 7.—Secretary Blaine announces to Colonel Clarkson, chairman of the Republican National Committee, that he is not a candidate for the Presidency....The report of the Immigration Committee sent to Europe last summer made public....Over sixty persons killed in election riots in Guatemala.

February 8.—Joseph Chamberlain succeeds Lord Hartington as leader of the Liberal Unionists in the House of Commons....Radicals defeated in the Argentine provincial elections.

February 9.—The British Parliament opened by the Queen's speech....The Norwegian Storthing assembles....The three Canadian Reciprocity Commissioners come to Washington....The United States Senate committee reports adversely on three Free Coinage bills.

February 10.—France, Italy, and Sweden chosen as Behring Sea arbitrators between the United States and England....Resignation of the Victorian Ministry....Four anarchists executed at Xeres, Spain....The Bland Free Coinage Silver bill reported favorably by the House at Washington....Gigantic coal "deal" consummated, by which the Philadelphia and Reading Railroad secures control of the Central of New Jersey and the Lehigh Valley.

February 11.—Great anti-Hill meeting of Democrats at Cooper Union....Brazil reported to be on the eve of another revolution....A great anarchist plot discovered in Berlin.

February 12.—End of the coal porters' strike in London....General Booth received by the Salvation Army on his return from Australia with a tremendous ovation....Negotiations for an Italian and Swiss commercial treaty broken off....Anarchists explode a bomb in Lisbon and terrify the inhabitants....Dangerous appearance of typhus among Russian emigrants to New York City.

February 13.—A mile of Salvation Army reviewed by General Booth in Hyde Park....Prussia makes a decided protest against the Sectarian Educational bill....Astonishingly brilliant *aurora borealis* seen in the Eastern United States....At Washington the House directs the Committee on Manufactures to investigate thoroughly the "sweating" system.

February 14.—The Salvation Army again in conflict with the police at Eastbourne, England....The *Baltimore's* men file claims against Chili to the amount of \$1,305,000....The firman of investiture of the new Egyptian Khedive is couched by the Sultan in the same terms as the old, being thus a recognition of England's successful rule....Dr. Parkhurst, speaking from the Madison Square Presbyterian Church, accuses the city administration of venality in scathing terms.

February 15.—Civil war in the Khartoum region....Threatening demonstrations by unemployed workmen in Rome....Resignation of Colonel Oicott from the presidency of the Theosophical Society....Canadian Reciprocity Commissioners return without having accomplished anything.

OBITUARY.

January 16.—Rev. George W. Stacy, of Milford, Mass., a well-known Abolitionist....Rev. Dr. Thomas W. Humes, for many years President of the University of Tennessee....Alexander Jackson Davis, of New York City, one of the best-known architects in the country....Baron Abinger, William Frederick Scarlett, of England.

January 17.—Henry Louis Egmont Dorn, the German composer....Col. John F. Williams, one of the most prominent lawyers in the State of Missouri....Rev. Dr. Andrew Lete Stone, of Boston, Mass....Benjamin Scott, Chamberlain of the city of London.

January 18.—Daniel Ayres, M.D., LL.D., of Brooklyn, noted for his many bequests to educational and medical institutions....Joseph Lovering Hollis, Professor Emeritus at Harvard College.

January 19.—Father Anderledy, General of the Jesuits....Rev. Leo P. Boland, rector of the cathedral in Boston, Mass....Sir John Hay, President of the Legislative Council of New South Wales....Abbé Charles Perraud, Paris preacher....Oscar Devellay, French Life Senator....Baron Bodog Orczy, Member of the Upper House of the Hungarian Legislature.

January 20.—Christopher Pearse Cranch, of Boston, artist and author....Henrique N. Dupont, French engraver....Père Argand.

January 21.—John Couch Adams, F. R. S., the English astronomer.

January 22.—Associate Justice Joseph P. Bradley, of the United States Supreme Court....Elisha P. Mallett, of Maine, the noted shipbuilder....Lord A. F. C. Gordon-Lennox.

January 23.—Ex-Congressman William E. Robinson, of Brooklyn, N. Y., for some time editor of the *Irish World*....Ex-Governor Hall, of Delaware....Yahia Khan, Mouchir-ed-Douleh, Persian Minister of Justice....Henri Baudrillart, Professor of Political Economy.

January 24.—Father Debonzine, rector of Ste. Anne de, Beaupre, Quebec, Can....Rev. Dr. Leonidas Rosser, a prominent Methodist minister of Virginia, and at one time editor of the *Richmond Christian Advocate*....Dr. Frederick Leighton.

January 25.—Rev. Dr. Rowland Bailey Howard, of Boston, secretary of the American Peace Association....Grand Duke Constantine Nicolaiewitch, uncle of the Czar of Russia and father of the Queen of Greece....General Sir Arthur Lawrence.

January 26.—Charles F. Loring, prominent in Massachusetts politics....Sir Oscar Clayton, surgeon-in-ordinary to the Prince of Wales and the Duke of Edinburgh....Archbishop Jean Pierre François La Force Langevin, of Quebec, Can....Canon H. W. Burrows.

January 27.—Pierre Joigneaux, the renowned French journalist and agriculturist....Dr. Alfred Carpenter, the well-known English physician and author of numerous medical works....Edouard D. Staackl, for many years Russian Minister to the United States.

January 28.—Ex-Congressman Ossian Ray, of Lancaster, N. H....Hon. Sir John Lambert, K. C. B., P. C., of Salisbury, Eng.

January 29.—General Henry A. Barnum, Port Warden of the city of New York and distinguished for gallant service in the Civil War....Sir George Edward Paget, K. C. B., M. D., of London, Eng.

January 30.—Rev. Joseph F. Garrison, a prominent Episcopal clergyman of Camden, N. J....Rev. Basil Manly, Professor of Old Testament Interpretation in the Southern Baptist Theological Seminary.

January 31.—Rev. Charles H. Spurgeon, the eminent Baptist clergyman.

February 1.—Alexandre Rizo Raugobe, the Greek diplomat, author, and poet.

February 2.—Colonel Thomas F. Devoe, a prominent citizen of New York State....Dr. Charles A. Savory, Dean of the Medical Fraternity of Lowell, Mass....Charles P. Shaw, a well-known lawyer of New York City, and the promoter of the "gridiron" cable railroad of that city.

February 3.—Sir Morell Mackenzie, the distinguished English physician....General Isidore Pierre Schmitz, of France....Edgar Raoul Duval, the French politician.

February 4.—Rev. Thomas Ricker Lambert, a prominent Episcopal clergyman, of Boston.

February 5.—Rev. Dr. George Phillips, President of Queen's College, Cambridge, ex-Vice Chancellor of the University, and a prolific author....Rev. St. James Frye, D. D., editor of the *Central Christian Advocate*....Col. George C. Minor, a noted soldier in the Mexican and civil wars and author of the articles of agreement between the United States and Mexico....Otto S. Weeks, formerly Attorney-General of Nova Scotia.

February 6.—J. K. Stephen, son of the magistrate who sentenced Mrs. Maybrick, and a versatile writer—author of "Lapsus Calami".

February 7.—Count de Launay, the Italian ambassador at Berlin....Rear-Admiral Andrew Bryson, U. S. N., a well-known officer in the Civil War, and for some time past in command of the South Atlantic Station....Adjutant-General William McClelland, of Pennsylvania.

February 8.—William Guy Peck, for thirty-five years Professor of Mathematics at Columbia College....Prof. E. A. Tanner, President of Illinois College.

February 9.—John Jay Knox, President of the Bank of the Republic and ex-Controller of the Currency.

February 10.—The Rt. Hon. Sir James Caird, the collector of agricultural statistics and well-known writer on that subject....Prof. Lewis French Stearns, Professor of Systematic Theology in the Bangor Theological Seminary....John Christopher O'Connor, who came of an old sailor family, and who was one of the best-known ship-owners in New York.

February 11.—Lieut.-Col. James Augustus Grant of the Bengal army, for fifty years an Indian soldier, and a writer on African exploration....Prof. William M. Nevins, who held the chair of literature in Franklin and Marshall College.

February 12.—Judge John Kemp Goodloe, former Attorney General of Louisiana, and one of the most prominent lawyers in the South....Dr. Thomas Sterry Hunt, one of the foremost experts in chemistry and geology, and a prolific writer on those subjects....Archibald K. Mese-rolle, President of the Mechanics and Traders' Bank of Brooklyn, N. Y.

February 13.—Rev. Donald Fraser, a leading member of the Presbyterian Church of England....Mrs. Sophia C. Page, wife of the artist, William Page, and formerly a noted contributor to periodical literature....Elder Eades, the most prominent member of the Shaker sect in the United States....Edward M. Reed, Vice-President of the New York, New Haven and Hartford Railroad.

February 14.—Dr. Wilhelm Junker, the African traveller and naturalist, and author of "Travels in Africa"....Rev. Dr. Charles Elliott, Professor of Hebrew at Lafayette College.

February 15.—Princess Darinka, widow of Prince Danilo, of Montenegro....Dimetri Mindeleff, the Russian chemist and inventor.

CURRENT HISTORY IN CARICATURE.

MR. WILLIAM PARKINSON, OF "JUDY."

THERE are caricaturists more forcible than Mr. William Parkinson, of *Judy*, but few have so delicate a play of fancy and so perfect a command of the technique of their art. Herein lies Mr. Parkinson's greatest danger, for, being delicate and fanciful, he often runs a risk of being, to the general public, obscure. Now, the one quality in a caricaturist who would be popular is that of being intelligible to all. The moral of his cartoon should be evident to every observer; he should present the broad political and social issues in as plain and simple a manner as possible. But Mr. Parkinson is an Oxford man, and he perhaps forgets that his classical and historical allusions are not always apparent to the man in the street.



MR. WILLIAM PARKINSON.

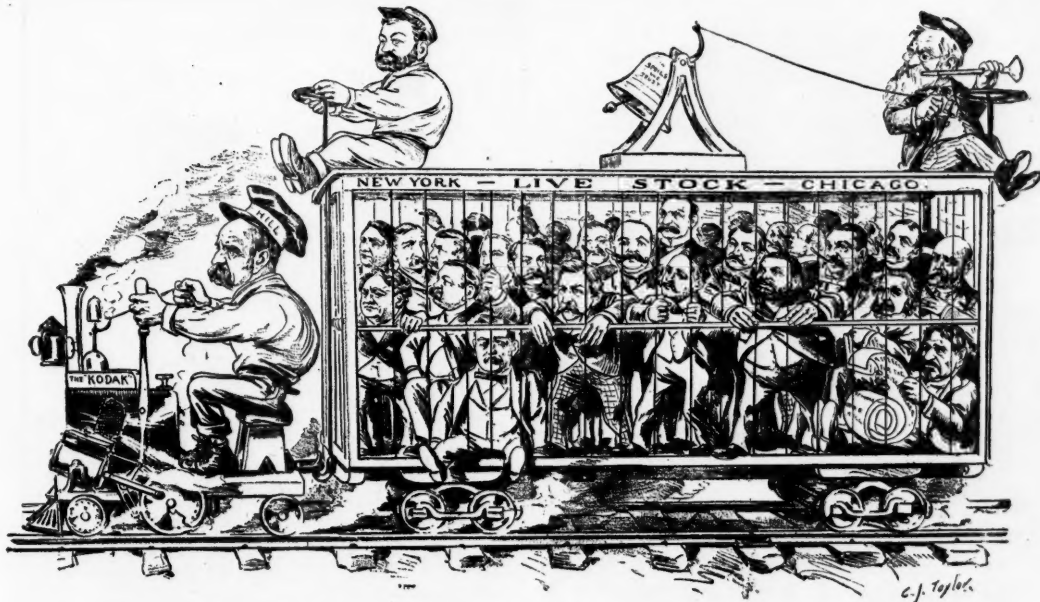
His cartoon "Peneus and the Harpies," which we reproduce on page 157, has this fault—the ordinary reader is only too likely to exclaim: "Who is Peneus and what did the Harpies do?" Mr. Parkinson does a large amount of book and magazine illustration, and in this, perhaps, he is at his best. In the delineation of modern-society types he is excelled by few.



THE GREATEST EFFORT OF HIS LIFE.

From Puck, Feb. 17, 1892.

The American cartoons presented this month are self-explanatory to every one who has the slightest acquaintance with the present-day politics of the country. The English cartoons deal with Mr. Chamberlain's accession to the leadership of the Liberal Unionists, the attitude of the Irish Parliamentary party toward the Liberals, and with the abuse of cross-examination. The Australian illustration of the upset of the Labor party of Victoria is the sequel to a previous cartoon. In the cartoon selected from the *Toronto Grip*, Mr. Bengough makes another thrust at the protective policy of the Abbott ministry.



THE EMPIRE STATE WILL "SEND" A HILL DELEGATION TO CHICAGO.—From *Puck*, Feb. 10, 1892.



A DEMAND THAT WAS HEARD AROUND THE WORLD.

PRESIDENT HARRISON: "This flag must and shall be respected."—From *Judge*, Feb. 13, 1892.



MAKING A SNOW MAN—WILL IT LAST TILL JUNE?

From *Frank Leslie's Illustrated Weekly*, Feb. 20, 1892.

ABBOTT TO THE RESCUE.

CANADA: "Can't you do something, sir, to help a poor woman whose children are in distress?"

PREMIER ABBOTT: "Certainly, madam. Such as I have I give unto thee. Be ye warmed and fed."—From *Toronto Grip*, Feb. 13, 1892.

THE OPENING OF THE BRITISH PARLIAMENT.

From *Punch* (London), Feb. 13, 1892.



THE DUKE'S FLUNKY; OR, LEADERSHIP LIMITED

(Scene from the Latest Liberal Unionist Pantomime.)

"Mr. Chamberlain will not be permitted to take the initiative on any question, but will act entirely under the orders of the Duke of Devonshire."—*Daily Paper*.

JOE (the new flunkey): "What can I go for to fetch for to carry for your mighty graciousness?"—From *Fun* (London), Jan. 6, 1892.



CROSS-EXAMINATION; OR, PENEUS AND THE HARPIES.

From *Judy* (London), Jan. 13, 1892.

COUNSEL VERSUS WITNESS.

On the humors of cross-examination—which people are getting tired of.—From *Moonshine* (London), Jan. 6, 1892.



TRYING TO ADDLE IT.

JOHNNY REDMOND: "Look here, Mr. Gladstone, I want you to break that egg and show us what is inside of it, or take away your hen and let mine hatch it."

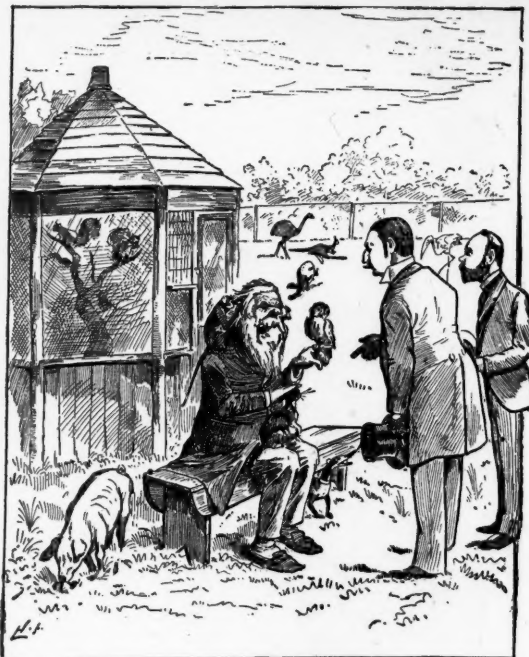
MR. GLADSTONE: "Young man, you evidently know very little of hatching eggs."

TORY LANDLORD: "Whatever you do, get him to break that egg."—From the *Weekly Freeman* (Dublin), Jan. 16, 1892.



THE END OF THE GERMAN PRINTERS' STRIKE.

GUTENBERG: "That is what happens if you don't obey your foreman, for what I discovered was the art of printing and not the art of striking."—From *Ulk* (Berlin), Jan. 8, 1892.



"A QUIET, SIMPLE LIFE."

"Sir Henry Parkes says he will be content with the position of a simple member of Parliament."—*Daily Paper*.

REFORMED POLITICIAN: "No, boys, I cannot be your leader. I am too old, too feeble, and too disgusted. I want to lead a quiet, simple life—and, besides, there's no more money in the Treasury."—From the *Sydney Bulletin*, Nov. 28, 1891.



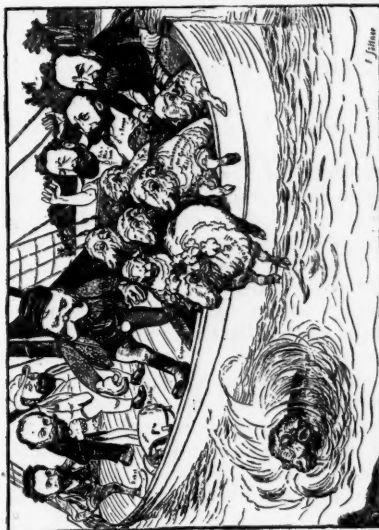
HE DIDN'T KNOW IT WAS THAT KIND OF A CART

THE FARMER: "You didn't know that I had hold of this pin, did you, old fellow?"
HIS MAJESTY KING LABOR (hastily): "Don't bother me for a moment, please, till I light somewhere. I'm occupied at present."
—From the *Melbourne Punch*, Oct. 22, 1891.



POOR EGYPT!

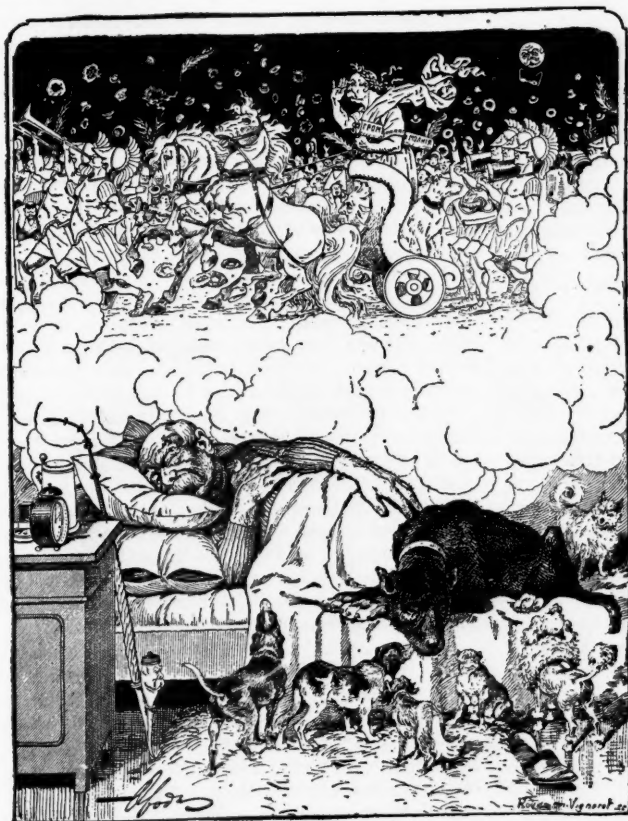
"I regret, gentlemen, that everything is in perfect order. The sealing up of the remains is forbidden."—From *Beiblatt zum Kladderadatsch* (Berlin), Jan. 17, 1892.



THE REVISION OF THE GERMAN TARIFF.

Where one goes all follow.

From *Beiblatt zum Kladderadatsch*



PRINCE BISMARCK'S DREAM—STREKOZA.



From the *Sydney Bulletin*.

SHALL WE ADOPT A SIXTEENTH AMENDMENT?

A PLAN TO PERFECT THE CLEAVAGE BETWEEN CHURCH AND STATE.

THE Constitution of the United States, in its minor features as well as in its main outlines, has come to be regarded as a great landmark of immutability. It is now a current maxim that nothing but a war can change the Constitution. Americans cannot be too grateful for the wisdom and statesmanship of the founders of the republic who devised a basis of federal union which fixed so even and so workable a balance between national authority and State home rule that the system has only grown stronger with the lapse of time. Of all the constitutions and modern frameworks of government now in existence, that of the United States has longest stood the test of years. Even the British constitution has undergone incomparably more radical alterations in the past century than that of the United States.

It does not follow, however, that the Constitution ought to be worshipped as a fetic. Its framers fully expected that it would undergo modifications from time to time, and they provided an orderly and conservative method by which changes might be brought about. There are certain broad principles which underlie the forms and details prescribed in the Constitution; and the highest fealty to our institutions and to the Constitution itself must lie in the maintenance of those principles, even though at the cost of some alterations or amendments when experience has discovered defects in the written instrument.

CHURCH AND STATE IN THE CONSTITUTION.

One of the cardinal principles which obviously runs through the Constitution is the complete separation of Church and State. The spirit of this great organic instrument requires, on the one hand, the maintenance of a perfect freedom of worship, and the protection of every man and of every congregation or religious order in the exercise of what it may deem its religious duties, in so far as such exercise does not interfere with the rights of others or violate generally accepted moral laws. On the other hand, it is the obvious spirit of the Constitution that no department of the general Government shall show any preference toward any sect or religious body, either through the establishment of any form of State religion or through patronage or subsidy or direct relationship with any organized creed or sect.

While the general intent and spirit of the Constitution—in its guarantee of religious liberty, of equality before the law, and of separation of Church and State as a logical corollary—would seem to be clearly deducible from the original instrument as framed by the convention of 1787, it was nevertheless

the opinion in several of the different States, when called upon to ratify the Federal compact, that there should at once be adopted an amendment which would make still more clear and unmistakable this policy of the general Government. In consequence, the First Amendment was framed and adopted, together with various other provisions specifically guaranteeing personal rights and immunities, and the first clause of this First Amendment reads as follows: "Congress shall make no law respecting an establishment of religion or prohibiting the free exercise thereof."

THE RIGHTS OF THE SEPARATE STATES.

The several States did not yield up to the general Government their local right to maintain religious establishments or to make appropriations for sectarian purposes. But the common feeling throughout the country was so obviously against alliance of Church and State that it was not deemed necessary for the complete success of the principle that such a prohibition should be laid upon the powers of the individual States themselves. There has, however, for many years been a growing sentiment in favor of an amendment to the Constitution of the United States which should, in a more specific and detailed way, secure that absolute cleavage between civil government and ecclesiastical authority which has unquestionably been one of the chief blessings, as it has been one of the cardinal principles, of the American system. In 1875 President Grant proposed an amendment of this nature, and Mr. Blaine introduced it shortly afterward in the House. It was passed by an overwhelming majority. In the Senate, however, there was such active opposition brought against it as to secure its defeat.

In the following year, the National Republican Convention at Cincinnati and the National Democratic Convention at St. Louis inserted in their platforms planks which committed them unequivocally to the doctrine of President Grant's suggestion. For various reasons the subject has been lying somewhat dormant since 1876: but the active propaganda of a society recently organized, namely, "The National League for the Protection of American Institutions," has given it a renewed prominence.

THE PROPOSED AMENDMENT.

On January 18, 1892, the Hon. William M. Springer, of Illinois, avowedly on behalf of this National League, introduced in the House of Representatives a memorial and petition for the passage of the proposed Sixteenth Amendment to the Constitution of the United States, that amendment reading as follows:

No State shall pass any law respecting an establishment of religion, or prohibiting the free exercise thereof, or use its property or credit, or any money raised by taxation, or authorize either to be used, for the purpose of founding, maintaining, or aiding, by appropriation, payment for services, expenses, or otherwise, any church, religious denomination or religious society, or any institution, society, or undertaking which is wholly or in part under sectarian or ecclesiastical control.

On the same day Senator Platt, of Connecticut, introduced the same memorial and petition in the Senate. Each House ordered the matter referred to its Committee on the Judiciary.

A BARRIER AGAINST STATE MORMONISM.

There are reasons which would seem to warrant early and favorable attention to this proposed amendment of the Constitution. For example, let any one reread carefully the words and phrases of the proposed amendment with reference to the fact that Utah is now knocking vigorously for admission to the Union, and that there is much reason to suppose that this application will be successful in a somewhat early future. There will be seen at once the value of a constitutional amendment which would make it forever impossible for Utah to legalize the Mormon hierarchy and make it a part of the government of the State, levying taxes to support its university and schools, and erecting that obnoxious union of Church and State which it has always been the determination of the Mormons to maintain in Utah. The well-known attempts of the Mormon hierarchy to secure control of neighboring States are also to be borne in mind. It is true that some of the newest of the Northwestern States have come into the Union with clauses in their State constitutions aimed against Mormonism and its doctrines; but these State constitutions are easily amendable by a majority of the inhabitants of the States respectively, and nothing short of a national amendment would seem to afford a perfect guaranty.

STATE-AIDED COLLEGES IN THE SOUTH.

In the Southern States there are numerous institutions established and controlled by the missionary boards of Northern Protestant churches for the higher education of the young men and women of the colored race. These institutions for the most part were founded soon after the war, when the Southern States were too poor and too debilitated by the long struggle to provide, without some delay, a complete system of educational agencies. In many instances since the establishment of these sectarian seminaries and colleges, their usefulness has been recognized by the legislatures of the States in which they are located, and they have come to be regular recipients of public grants and subsidies. Thus, without design on the part of anybody, there has been growing up a system of partnership between religious denominations and State governments in

the maintenance of institutions of learning which are under ecclesiastical control.

It should be borne in mind that the adoption of the amendment now pending before Congress would put an end absolutely to all such practices of subsidy. The representatives of these useful schools could no longer come before the legislatures and ask for appropriations. The schools would in no wise be interfered with, but their support would henceforth either be wholly voluntary or else it would be necessary that they should be made over to the State for complete public and unsectarian control.

THE QUESTION OF AID TO INDIAN SCHOOLS.

For some years it has been the practice of Congress to make appropriations for the maintenance of denominational schools on the Indian reservations. These appropriations amount to more than half a million dollars annually. It is believed by many persons of weighty judgment that such appropriations are so inconsistent with the spirit and intention of the Constitution as it now stands that, if brought to a test in the courts, they might be pronounced illegal and void. However that may be, it would seem to us that the National League for the Protection of American Institutions might well have made its proposed amendment applicable to Congress as well as to the State legislatures. The national Government has been scandalously derelict in the past in making direct provision for the complete and compulsory instruction of all the young Indians who are upon the reservations and are the wards of our rich and enlightened nation. So far as the Indians give up tribal relations and enter into the life of the communities about them they become members of the commonwealths in which they live, and can be provided for under the educational systems which are established for the benefit of the young people of all races and nationalities. But while they are on the reservations it is the business of the Government to provide them with schools. It is wholly contrary to our national principles to make appropriations for the work of missionary schools among the Indians, and the practice should not be tolerated any longer.

There has been no particular pertinence in the charge that these appropriations have been in favor of the Roman Catholics as against the Protestants. It is true that much the largest sum has gone to the Catholic schools; but this is for the simple reason that the appropriations have been made on the *per capita* principle, and the Catholics have had the zeal to initiate an educational work which reaches more Indian children than are reached by the combined efforts of the Protestant denominations. Having very much more at stake, it is only natural that the Catholics should regard with more apprehension than the other denominations the immediate withdrawal of Government aid from the Indian schools. But it should be borne in mind that these Protestant denominations, while so strenuously opposed to any grants of public aid, however slight, for the benefit

of parochial schools in the States, have willingly taken all that they could get from the national treasury for the aid of their own denominational schools on the Indian reservations. The Catholics at least have shown consistency in these matters, while the Protestant denominations have laid themselves open to some criticism.

THE CHURCH AND THE COMMON SCHOOL.

Undoubtedly a principal object in the minds of the framers of this amendment has been to put an absolute quietus upon the local agitations which have arisen in different parts of the country regarding the division of school funds and the application of public money, to a greater or less extent, to the support of Catholic, Lutheran, or other ecclesiastical parish schools, and to the support of denominational asylums, hospitals, and other charitable and worthy establishments. But it will be a greater blessing to the Catholic Church than to any other religious denomination if this amendment should pass the Houses of Congress and should find ratification in a sufficient number of the States to become a part of the American Constitution. It is as a free church, absolutely independent of any interference by the State and of any possibility of subsidy or patronage from the State, that the Catholic Church can best fulfil its highest mission in North America. When its condition in the United States is compared with its condition in Mexico or in any of the South American States where it is established by law, its prelates and its leaders have reason to be thankful for the golden declaration of the fathers that there shall never be any establishment of religion in the United States.

As for elementary education, it ought to be both possible and feasible so to arrange and operate the free-public-school system that the consciences of no religious element in the community need be hurt by a patronage of these schools. The family, the church, and other private and voluntary organizations must provide for the distinctive religious training and education of the young. Our public schools are better equipped than any church can make its parochial schools. Moreover, they are the great sphere of sound training in Americanism and patriotism. They are the crucible in which the diverse elements of our population are brought together and wrought into assimilated members of a nation. It is sometimes complained by the Catholic authorities that the tendencies of American life cause the desertion from the church of a very great proportion of the sons and daughters of Catholic parents. But an attitude of antagonism toward what is so essentially American as the free-public-school system certainly is more likely to drive young people from the church than to keep them in it. American Catholics have quite as little reason

to fear the influence of the public schools upon the religious faith and the church fealty of their children as have Presbyterians or Methodists.

FOR UNIFORMITY AND HARMONY.

Already more than twenty of the States have inserted in their constitutions clauses which, to some extent at least, embody the ideas of the proposed national Sixteenth Amendment. The constitutions of thirty-six States prohibit any diversion of the school fund. Those of twenty-one States more or less sweepingly forbid the legislature to make sectarian appropriations. An immense variety of local controversies, antagonisms, and embarrassing complications would be done away with forever by the adoption of this national amendment.

One of the greatest evils that can befall any community or country is the intrusion of religious prejudice or sectarian jealousy into practical politics. All thoughtful citizens must agree that just as seldom as possible should there be any opportunity which could invite the participation of organized ecclesiastical bodies in ordinary political life. The Sixteenth Amendment, if adopted, would not in any wise be a triumph for irreligion; nor would it excuse any citizen from the manifest duty of carrying his religious and moral convictions into the sphere of public affairs. But it would clear away many local anomalies which offend the spirit of American institutions, and it would ward off many wearisome controversies which otherwise are inevitable in the decades to come.

THE NATIONAL LEAGUE.

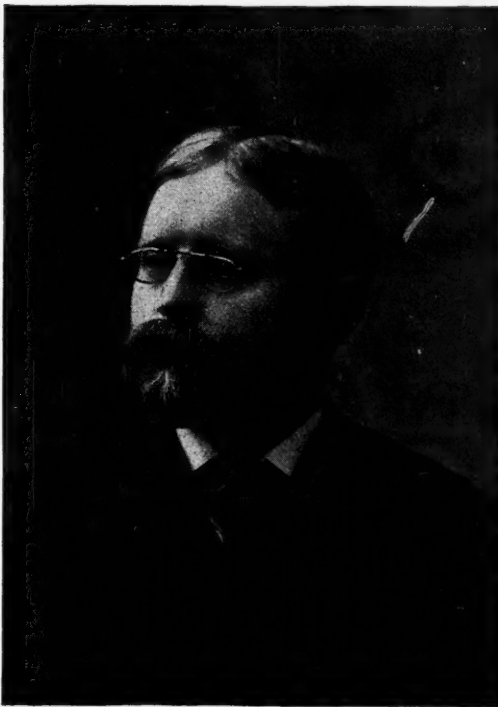
The National League for the Protection of American Institutions includes many hundreds of prominent citizens in all parts of the country. Its headquarters are in New York, its president being the Hon. John Jay and its general secretary Dr. James M. King; ex-Justice William Strong, of the Supreme Court, and William H. Parsons, Esq., are vice-presidents. The form of the proposed amendment has been approved by very eminent judges and lawyers, and the work of the league is assisted by a law committee consisting of Messrs. William Allen Butler, Dorman B. Eaton, Cephas Brainerd, Henry E. Howland, and Stephen A. Walker. Its board of managers includes distinguished American citizens of various religious affiliations and of several nationalities. Statesmen, jurists, divines, authors, college presidents, leaders in the business world, students of political science, distinguished philanthropists and patriots—in short, the very flower of American citizenship—are represented in the membership of this league. It is to be hoped that Congress will during the present session act favorably upon the petition which has been presented by Mr. Springer and Senator Platt.

WISCONSIN'S SCHOOL OF ECONOMICS AND POLITICS.

THERE has been much favorable comment in the press of the country upon the wisdom and enterprise shown by the State of Wisconsin in the proposed expansion of what has heretofore been a comparatively neglected part of the work of the State University. It is announced that there is to be organized in the University a special school for the study of economics, history, and political science. The school will be devoted not only to elementary and general instruction in these departments of sociology, but it will also carry post-graduate students through three-year courses and confer the degree of Doctor of Philosophy. When one considers how meagre and incidental were the opportunities in any of our American colleges fifteen years ago for the study of political economy, and how little attention was given even to history, it is both surprising and gratifying to note the contrast which an examination of the courses in our best universities now presents. In Harvard, Columbia, Cornell, Michigan, and several other leading institutions, one finds a faculty of highly trained and competent specialists, offering the most attractive lecture courses in scores of particular fields of history, economic science, and sociology, and also guiding the investigations of many advanced students.

The Johns Hopkins University, however, may justly claim to have led the way in the movement which has given so conspicuous a place in our American university life to this new and fascinating department of inquiry. Although the teaching force has been smaller at the Johns Hopkins than in several other institutions, the system of fellowships and scholarships which drew to Baltimore some fifteen years ago so large a group of exceptionally gifted post-graduate students has been one of the determining factors in making and keeping the Johns Hopkins the centre of the most extraordinary activity in original research and productive work. Through almost the entire history of the department of political science at Baltimore, Prof. Richard T. Ely has had charge of the work in economics. He, more than any other man, was identified with the formation of the American Economic Association, upon the model of which the British Economic Association has been more recently founded. Until the past year, Dr. Ely has edited and managed the publications of this world-famed American association. He has made a record of incessant activity as university professor and lecturer, conducting the economic classes and guiding the researches of individual students, a number of whom in the past decade have acquired considerable personal reputation as economists. Dr. Ely has, moreover, found time to write a series of very original and valuable works, and to grow into the recognized position of a courageous leader of American public opinion in matters of economics and

applied ethics. Besides some special monographs upon the theory and history of political economy as a science, he has written a work upon French and German socialism, a history of the labor movement in America, a timely volume upon taxation in American States and cities, a text-book of political economy, and two or three popular works upon economic and social problems. He has been criticised as a sentimentalist, but has never flinched



PROFESSOR RICHARD T. ELY.

from his position that political economy ought to be made useful for promoting practical reform and the elevation of the masses. He has been branded as a socialist, and has continued none the less earnestly to write and speak against oppressive monopolies and in favor of every reasonable forward step which could benefit workingmen. Although he has accomplished so much and has added so very considerably through his industry and ability to the otherwise great reputation of the department of history and political science at Baltimore, he is still a young man.

It is, therefore, highly interesting to observe that Professor Ely has consented to go to Wisconsin as the director of the new university school of econom

ics, history, and civics. He will be greatly missed at the Johns Hopkins, and will carry high prestige with him to Wisconsin. Professor Ely has shown a discerning faith not only in the greatness of the Northwest, but in the splendid possibilities of the State universities of that portion of the country. The University of Michigan has long been known as one of the two or three principal universities of America and one of the great institutions of the world. The Universities of Wisconsin, Minnesota, Iowa, Nebraska, and Kansas are developing with a rapidity and upon a scale of importance which is far too little understood and appreciated in the East. In all of these universities the study of history, political economy, and cognate subjects has of late years been prosecuted under excellent professors, with fresh and virile methods and with growing enthusiasm. At hardly any point in the West—with the possible exception of the University of Minnesota at Minneapolis and St. Paul—could a great school of advanced political and economic science be established with better facilities and prospects than in the State University at Madison, Wisconsin. Madison itself is a beautiful city, and the university which is its pride has in various departments become a famous seat of learning. The State Historical Library of Wisconsin, located at Madison, is a collection which contains probably 150,000 volumes, and in some special branches of American history it is more complete and more valuable for purposes of historical research than any other library in this country or in the world. Professor Ely's methods, moreover, which apply the spirit of practical laboratory work to the study of political science, would discover advantage in the fact that Madison is the capital of the State. Students will find centred there the offices of the State administration, the central mechanism for taxation, the chambers in which biennially are made and unmade the laws of a great State, and the State and federal courts of law. It is announced that in various ways the school will endeavor to promote the administrative efficiency and legislative progress

of the commonwealth of Wisconsin. Thus it will not only have excellent opportunities for studying public penal and charitable systems, but may also hope to aid in the practical improvement of all such systems or establishments in its vicinity. Dr. Ely is a very high authority in questions involving industrial and labor statistics, and the new school will doubtless come to bear some relationship to the State Bureau of Labor. Its students, through the State Railroad Commission, located at the State capital, will have practical opportunities for the investigation of the economic aspects of railway problems.

And so in diverse ways the school can be made a kind of civil academy, utilizing on the one hand the public offices for the benefit and training of its students, and upon the other hand supplying improved methods in scientific knowledge for the advantage of the public offices, besides training men who from time to time may be appointed to posts requiring a specialist's skill and knowledge. Dr. Ely has won great influence with the clergymen of various denominations throughout the country; and it has been intimated that opportunities will be afforded in this school for theological students and young clergymen who may wish to spend a year in the prosecution of special studies in social science. From the reports which have been published regarding the new enterprise, it would seem that the University of Wisconsin is proposing a more complete and a better arranged school of economic and social science than any which this country has yet established. It will be fortunate if the bounty of the State can be supplemented by private gifts for the endowment of particular chairs, lectureships, and special departments in this school, forth from which may be expected to flow great inspiration for social reform and political progress in the West. The faculty of the school will include the present university professors and instructors who have charge of the departments of history and economics, and two or three other young specialists whose formal appointment is soon to be announced.



PROFESSOR LAVELEYE ON MODERN DEMOCRACY.

ONLY a few weeks before the death of the great European scholar and publicist, Professor Émile de Laveleye, he wrote to the American editor of THE REVIEW OF REVIEWS: "You will receive shortly two volumes, 'Le Gouvernement dans la Démocratie,' written in the same current of ideas as yours. I hope you will speak of it in your REVIEW. Many chapters interest America."

Professor Laveleye's fame as a student of political institutions and as an acute observer of the forms and methods of modern government would have rested upon a sufficiently firm foundation even if his death had occurred before the completion of this last great work; for he had, in one form and another, in Rome, Paris, Brussels, London, and even in New York, published many articles and brochures which, taken together, would have constituted a very noteworthy commentary and treatise upon political institutions in the nineteenth century. But this new work contains the summing up of all his political philosophy, and it will have permanent rank with the great masterpieces in the domain of political science. The point of view throughout the entire work is that of the comparative student and observer.

LAVELEYE'S ADMIRATION FOR THE AMERICAN SYSTEM.

M. de Laveleye had long been making the most intimate study of the practical operation of the Swiss, French, Belgian, Italian, and English governments; and although he had not visited the United States, he had been a constant reader of our political literature and was more than superficially acquainted with our federal and State systems. His very great admiration for the American presidential system, as contrasted with the system of cabinet government in vogue in France and other European governments, was in recent years expressed by him without hesitation and in the strongest terms. He was convinced that our system of fixed terms for legislative bodies is to be preferred to the European system of parliaments whose tenure may at any time be abridged by the fall of a ministry and an appeal to the country. He thoroughly espoused the American separation of the executive from the legislative department, and saw no virtue in the presence of executive ministers in the legislative chambers.

He was, moreover, greatly interested in the development of those parts of our American State constitutions which, by successive revisions and frequent amendments, have come to embody a great number of provisions restricting the power of legislatures. Such restrictions are those which prohibit the enactment of local and special laws, those having to do with the frequency and length of legislative sessions, those forbidding legislatures to make

certain kinds of appropriations or to incur public indebtedness beyond certain limits, and various others. He regarded the practically unlimited range of power that rests in the hands of a European parliamentary body as proven by practical experience to be unwise and deleterious. In short, he esteemed the so-called "parliamentary régime—that is, the system of representative government in vogue in most of the countries of Europe, from which at the opening of this century it was ardently believed that every conceivable human blessing was likely to flow—as in its present mode of working a deep disappointment, if not a flat failure.

HIS MAGNUM OPUS ON DEMOCRACY.

The first volume of the present work deals philosophically with the foundations of civil society; the formation of states and the structure of communities; the growth of nationalities; the development of confederacies; the relationship of Church and State; the rights and liberties which can and which should be protected under any political system; the different forms of government and their influence upon the prosperity of nations; the origin of democracy; the relation of democratic government to various influences, interests, and sentiments, and the separation of the different powers of government in the framing of democratic institutions. The chapters of this volume are full of reflections and suggestions that would interest American readers.

A WARNING AGAINST CORRUPTION.

For instance, he concludes his brief chapter on corruption in the democracy with these words of warning: "If venality should become frequent, and if the masses should become accustomed to it, so as to tolerate it and to regard it as a normal means of enrichment, the moral sentiment would receive a deadly taint. There will then be need of a powerful effort on the part of good people to purify the atmosphere. But if the religious sentiment should be impaired at the same time, the corruption will penetrate to the heart of the fruit and the democracy will be imperilled—as Shakespeare says in 'Henry VIII.,' 'like a fine fruit rotten at the core.'"

ADVOCACY OF PROHIBITION.

The American prohibitionists will find comfort in Laveleye's chapter on "The Democracy and Alcohol." He pronounces alcohol "the worst enemy of democracy, for it produces or aggravates misery, ignorance, brutality, and violence." "An intelligent democracy," he says, "would forbid entirely the manufacture and sale of these poisons save only for industrial purposes. This has been done under the so-called Maine Law by certain of the North American States, and, though with somewhat less of rigor, in Norway and in Finland. Its good effects have been striking. In Norway crime has

been diminished by half. If in other countries there is not yet a sufficient state of enlightenment to make possible the adoption of these salutary measures, let them at least establish a monopoly in favor of the state, like the tobacco monopoly. The revenue which alcohol would yield could be employed in combating the drink usage."

FOR COMPLETE DIVORCE OF CHURCH AND STATE.

One of the strongest chapters of the book discusses the separation of Church and State, and lays it down as an absolute maxim that the liberal and modern solution requires complete separation. He commends the American system as the only one in conformity with the spirit of modern political institutions. "Religion," he says, "is an affair altogether personal and individual. The state has no competence in matters of dogma. It should have no occasion for deciding to what church it will give the money of the taxpayers. France has afforded us on several occasions the strange spectacle of a minister of religion hostile to all religions, or at least to those of the great majority. All the course of history, all the force of modern principles, leads the people toward this separation." M. de Laveleye had the most decided opinions as to the unwisdom of any diversion of school funds or of any connection between public elementary education and ecclesiastical societies.

QUALIFICATIONS FOR THE SUFFRAGE.

One of his most lucid and valuable chapters has for its title this maxim: "In a republic universal education must precede universal suffrage." [*En République l'Instruction Universelle doit Précéder le Suffrage Universel.*] The doctrine of this chapter is, in brief, that the franchise should be as extensive as possible, but that no person should be admitted to the franchise except upon proof of capacity to exercise it to his own advantage and not to the detriment of the community. "There are," he says, "two very strong motives for admitting to the lists as great a number of electors as is possible without danger to the state. One of these reasons is that a minority in enjoyment of the suffrage almost always makes the laws in its own favor, or at least comes short of defending the interests of those classes which are excluded from the franchise as zealously as they would defend themselves. The second reason is because there is no better political education than the taking part in campaign agitation and in voting. Universal suffrage is, then, the end toward which it is necessary to aim. It is both in the interest of justice and for the expansion of the political capacity of the masses to augment the number of the voters; but it ought never to be forgotten that universal instruction should always precede universal suffrage." The principles that Professor Laveleye elucidates in this chapter might well govern the revision of the American electoral system, so far as naturalizations are concerned, at least; and, we have no hesitation

in adding, so far as the revision of the electoral system of the Southern States is concerned. Professor Laveleye was in perfect agreement with Professor Bryce that the best interests of the Southern States themselves and of the Union as a whole would be subserved by franchise arrangements which would admit the colored population and the illiterate whites alike to the voting privilege only upon the ground of a certain minimum of educational qualification, or perhaps of property responsibility in some cases as a substitute.

It is to be hoped that this last great work of M. de Laveleye may at once be made accessible to American readers in a good translation. The original work is in French, and is published in Paris by Félix Alcan, 108 Boulevard St. Germain.

Mr. Stead sends us interesting reminiscences of M. de Laveleye, as follows:

What a contrast, in all respects, of outward semblance, but yet what identity of spirit, we find when we turn from the tall, spare, ascetic Cardinal Manning to that ever-valiant fighter for good causes who passed away last month in Belgium! M. de Laveleye was always writing to me, during these last years, friendly protests against what he considered my undue partiality for Rome and the Roman system; yet in spirit the Cardinal and M. de Laveleye were more entirely at one than almost any other two men that can be named. In the accidents of their positions they were as wide apart as the poles; in heart they were united so firmly that, with the one exception of the claims of the Roman hierarchy, of the authority in the leadership of the world, I hardly know one subject upon which they differed. Both were united by a pervading passion of sympathy with the masses of the people; both never spared time, thought, or labor in furthering the cause of purer morals and better laws; both were socialists—socialists of the chair; both believed in England with passionate fervor, and yet both were cosmopolitan men, who were known and respected in almost every country in Europe.

That absolute oneness of sentiment made me feel equally at home in the Archbishop's Palace at Westminster and the professor's home in Belgium; otherwise there was but little similarity between them. M. de Laveleye was no solitary celibate, but the happy father of a united household. What a romp it was I had with his grandchildren the last time I was under that hospitable roof—a jovial, genial man, who lived simply but lived fully. M. de Laveleye occupied a unique position among modern writers. He travelled much and was welcomed everywhere. He spoke English almost as well as an Englishman. Flemish was his mother tongue. French and German were to him equally safe as vehicles of thought and expression. He wrote French by preference. The genius of that language suited best his lucid intellect and his clear, masterly gift of exposition.

I knew him first in the days when all friends of

peace and freedom had to stand guard against the mad frenzy of the Jingo fever, which nearly precipitated a disastrous war with Russia to prevent the liberation of Bulgaria. I had the honor of being coupled with M. de Laveleye and Mr. Gladstone and the editor of the *Daily News* in the solemn vote of thanks by which the first Bulgarian assembly expressed its gratitude to those who had befriended the cause of Bulgarian independence in its hour of trial. In later years M. de Laveleye, while still a devoted friend of Bulgaria, transferred his affections from the Russian Liberator to the Austrian, whose occupation of the Bosnian provinces seemed to him by no means as objectionable as it appeared to most of us. He was a keen observer, who was as much interested in the later developments of poli-

tics and society as he was in the study of the origin of institutions and the beginnings of property.

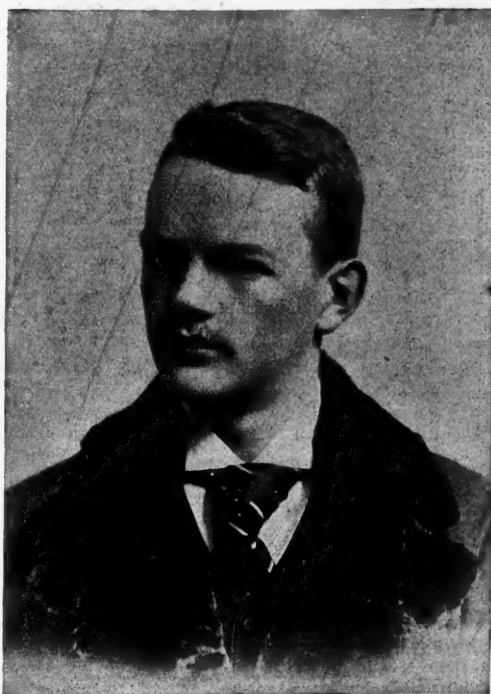
In conversation he was charming, having an endless store of anecdote, with which he illustrated those broad general rules which he expressed with so much clearness, and yet with a total absence of all pedantry. He was full of admiration for the realized results of English institutions, especially as they were to be seen in the north country. He entirely shared the conviction that is innate with every man born north of the Humber—that it is in the North where you find all that is best and soundest in English life. He was a Liberal by temperament and conviction; a Liberal who believed in Government and a Liberal who was almost without fanaticism.

A FURTHER NOTE ON THE "POLY" EXCURSIONS.

MANY readers of last month's REVIEW who were interested in the account of the London Polytechnic, and its excursions to Chicago next year, will be glad to learn somewhat further concerning the practical success that the special commissioners have now achieved in working out the details of their arrangements in this country. As explained last month, Mr. Douglas Hogg (a son of Mr. Quintin Hogg, founder and president of the Polytechnic) has come to America in company with Mr. Robert Mitchell, manager of the institution, to perfect plans for bringing to this country in the summer of '93 an army of young London mechanics and tradesmen which now promises to grow to a strength of 4,000 or 5,000.

Mr. Hogg and Mr. Mitchell have been received with much cordiality everywhere, particularly in Chicago. Mr. Dwight L. Moody, who had recently visited the Polytechnic in London, where he was greatly impressed with the magnitude and usefulness of the work he witnessed, has placed at the disposition of next year's visitors a large number of rooms in his Biblical Institute in Chicago Avenue, and various other institutions whose buildings will not be in ordinary use through the long summer vacation are expected to extend similar hospitality.

Apropos of Mr. Moody's interest in the Polytechnic visitors, it ought to be noted that he has requested Mr. Robert Mitchell to visit his large training-school at Northfield, Massachusetts, and work out for that institution a scheme of manual and technical education similar in scope to that of the "Poly" in Regent Street. The "polytechnic idea" is gaining ground with remarkable rapidity in the British cities, and it is highly worthy of imitation in the United States. Mr. Moody, like General Booth of the Salvation Army, has evidently come to the conclusion that social and educational reform work is



MR. DOUGLAS HOGG.

in no wise incompatible with efforts to elevate the race through gospel evangelism.

The English workingman is ordinarily entitled to a two-weeks' summer vacation. The great difficulty for those who desire to come next year to the Chicago fair will lie in securing leave of absence for a suffi-



MR. ROBERT MITCHELL.
(From a new photograph.)

cient length of time. Very many are planning to forfeit their two weeks of vacation in the approaching summer for the sake of obtaining four weeks in 1893. If the Polytechnic excursions should be arranged to occupy a longer period than four weeks, the majority of the young men who expect to participate would not be able to get away from their situations; consequently one month is the limit that has been prescribed, and a half of the time must be taken by the two ocean voyages.

The visitors will be despatched and entertained in parties of fifty, and special trades will move in compact groups. Thus the plumbers, carpenters, machinists, and members of other trades will travel together and compare notes upon what they see in

America. Arrangements have been made with the Pennsylvania Railroad Company by which the parties are to be taken first to Washington for a day, then to Pittsburg for a few hours' visit, and then to Chicago for a week. The return trip will be made by way of the Michigan Central for the sake of a stop at Niagara, and finally the American portion of the journey will end with a sail down the Hudson from Albany to New York. Arrangements have been made at all the stopping-points for the accommodation of the visitors and for seeing at best advantage all objects of interest.

Various other institutions and organizations in Great Britain have become highly interested in the arrangements Messrs. Mitchell and Hogg are making, and hope to be able to send deputations of their own young workingmen. Thus, as a result of the enterprise of the Regent Street Polytechnic, some thousands of young British mechanics will enjoy a holiday trip to America, and every man will be provided with first-class accommodations, at a total expense for everything, "from start to finish," of about \$115 apiece. It would probably cost \$400 or \$500 for an individual tourist to provide himself with precisely identical accommodations.

The commissioners have requested the allotment of a piece of park ground, on or near the Exposi-



MR. DWIGHT L. MOODY.

tion area, for a representative encampment and headquarters of young Britons. It is to be hoped that the application may be granted, and that many thousands of young Americans may call at the encampment and extend greetings to their sturdy cousins from the mother island.

THREE EMINENT ENGLISHMEN.

CHARACTER SKETCHES OF SPURGEON, MANNING AND MACKENZIE.

By W. T. STEAD.

I. REV. CHARLES HADDON SPURGEON.

THIRTY years ago, to most of the English-speaking race, there were two great preachers—Henry Ward Beecher in America and Charles Haddon Spurgeon in England. Both were derided, ridiculed, and covered with opprobrium by the supercilious minority, whose fate it seems to be in every age to register its own shame in the pages of history by the epithets of contumely which it hurls against those of whom the world is not worthy. But to most of those who speak the tongue which Shakespeare spoke those two men appeared head and shoulders above all their compeers. It would, of course, be easy to find more scholarly divines. The pulpits of the Establishment in England and of the Methodist churches in America could produce orators whose discourses would correspond more exactly to the standard of sacred eloquence; but in the supreme test of the orator—the capacity to touch the heart, and sway the mind, and convince the reason—these two men stood alone. Now that they have both passed away into the silent land, we begin to perceive that although after them many have arisen, men with considerable capacity and ambition to walk in their footsteps, they have left no successors whose shoulders are broad enough to receive their mantles.

SPURGEON AND BEECHER.

Both Spurgeon and Beecher sprang from the same social stratum, both were reared in the same theological atmosphere, both when boys were encompassed round with the tender loving care and watchful solicitude of Christian parents. They were both sons of the prophets in the sense of being children of devoted ministers of religion. Dr. Lyman Beecher was more famous in the United States than Mr. Spurgeon's father was in English Nonconformity, but both alike were faithful, devoted, evangelical preachers of the Word. From their earliest childhood Spurgeon and Beecher grew up with the conception of the Christian ministry as the highest ideal of human usefulness, the field in which mortal men could win the most glorious recognition and do the best service to God and man. Both were full of life, passionate, impulsive, vehement, with a heavier pressure of vitality to the square inch than the average boy. Both were early awakened to a sense of their own sinfulness and to a realizing consciousness of the free grace and infinite love of their Father in Heaven.

THE PARALLEL.

Both having thus early grasped the saving truth were impatient even in their teens at the restraint which prevented them from proclaiming the good news abroad in the hearing of their fellow-men. Each began, one in the East and the other in the West, when little more than boys, to preach to handfuls of rustics concerning the treasure of great price. Neither was illiterate, for although it is the fashion to speak of Mr. Spurgeon as "an Essex bumpkin," he was a teacher in a country school before he entered the ministry and had some little acquaintance with Latin, Greek, and French, but neither was a prodigy of book learning. They were practically men of two books, one of the book of the Word, and the other the open book of the human heart on which are written the lessons of life. Both, from the very outset, were characterized by a directness of purpose which discarded conventionality and led them to take the nearest road to the understanding and heart of those whom they addressed. Both were, therefore, denounced and ridiculed as sensationalists, for, in the opinion of those who never possessed sufficient fire and force to produce and impress a conviction upon the minds of men, every appeal which rouses attention on the part of the sluggish and indifferent is "sensational." Both men lived the life of their times; neither was a cloistered recluse, trimming his lamp with the oil of other ages, and addressing the men of the nineteenth century solely with the archaic dialectics which were fresh three hundred years ago, but had become almost as obsolete as the cross-bow in the age of repeating rifles. Their texts, although always nominally drawn from the Hebrew Scriptures, were in reality often dictated by the events of the day. They were both of them journalists in the pulpit, and sensational journalists at that. They had a message to deliver, and they were prompt to avail themselves of every incident which jutted above the common level of the monotony of life, in order to drive it home to the hearts and consciences of men. Both married young, both were early called to the scene of their life-long labors.

THE CONTRAST.

Up to this point the parallel between them is very close, but after their establishment in the great cities upon which their genius and their devotion left an abiding trace they each began to develop

according to the law of their inward nature. Mr. Spurgeon represented a perfect type of what may be called, in semi-scientific language, arrested development along the line of intellectual speculation; while Henry Ward Beecher represented growth all along the line. Hence, while Mr. Spurgeon became, in his latter days, the supreme embodiment of religious conservatism, Henry Ward Beecher was the mouthpiece of the modern spirit. So much did they diverge that when, on his last visit to England, Beecher occupied Dr. Parker's pulpit in the City Temple, Mr. Spurgeon refused ever after to put his foot within a building that had been desecrated by the preaching of one whom he regarded as a heretic, if not as a blasphemer. As Mr. Spurgeon was when he came up from the fens of Essex to create the largest and the most active Christian Church in the English-speaking world, so he remained down to the day when, worn with work, although not with years (he died at the comparatively early age of 58), he passed away on the shores of the Riviera. As he said in the last days before his eyes closed in death, "I have kept the faith." He kept it in its integrity, husk as well as kernel, and in his eyes the husk was hardly less important than the kernel. Beecher, on the other hand, also kept the faith, but not in the sense in which a man hides his grain in a granary, but rather in the sense of a husbandman who keeps his grain by flinging it into the fertile loam and reaping ten, twenty, fifty, an hundred-fold. Spurgeon narrowed, Beecher broadened. It would be probably difficult to find two systems of theology which coincided so much as that which the two preachers brought from their nurseries. But when life's pilgrimage is over and we have to look at the totality of the message which they have left to their fellow-men, it would be difficult to find two preachers who, while fundamentally agreed in faith in their common Father, varied more widely in their interpretation of how that Father's love was manifested to men.

THEIR SENSE OF HUMOR.

Yet with all their diversity there is such a similarity that when reading the sermons of the one you are constantly reminded of the discourses of the other. Both were thoroughly alive—both believed with the intensity of a strong nature in the reality of the invisible world and in the supreme importance of dominating all the affairs of time by the great conception of the Invisible and the Eternal. Nor was that fundamental point of agreement, which after all is common to all Christian teachers who really believe, the only link which united them. Both had that strong element of humor which among men of our race is almost invariably associated with great popular power. It is significant of the stock which sprang from "merrie England" that the greatest orators dealing with the most sombre of all subjects have nevertheless always possessed a strong sense of humor, which from time to time brightens even the darkest of the thunder

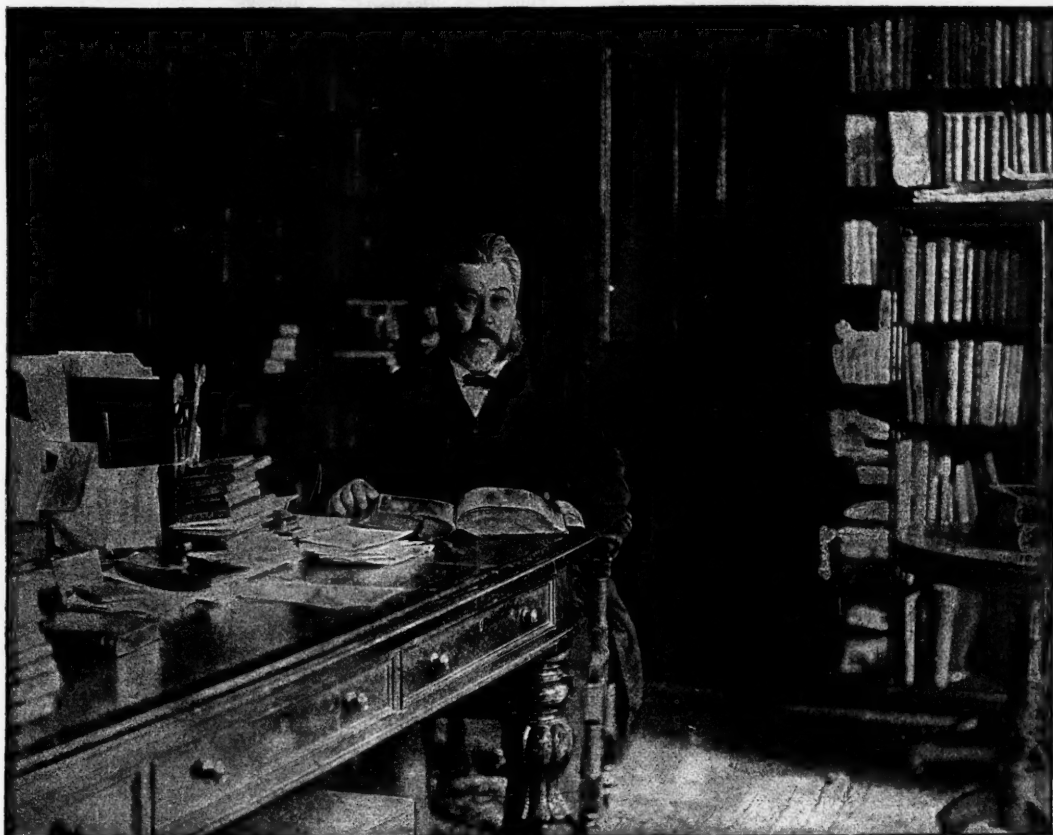
clouds which hang heavy around their theological horizon. The men who have made thousands weep in agonized contrition for sin have almost in the same breath sometimes caused a ripple of laughter to pass over their congregations as a ray of sunlight will sometimes glint over the waves of a stormy sea. Therefore they were dubbed pulpit buffoons, whose indecency in handling sacred things in an irreverent fashion was the common theme of creatures who had never sufficient insight or grasp of sacred things to know what reverence was beyond the due performance of the conventional genuflections. There was a greater sweep of imagination in Beecher than in Spurgeon, but in homely common sense they were nearly allied, and it is not difficult to select from their discourses volumes of epigrams and apothegms in which, to use the familiar phrase, the wisdom of many is condensed by the wit of few. Of the two, Spurgeon was the homelier, Beecher the more splendid.

THE PREACHER AS FOUNDER.

Spurgeon devoted himself more to the multiplication of himself than did Beecher. Beecher scattered his living words far and wide over the continent, on the rim of which he has established his pulpit. Spurgeon at the centre of the empire applied himself more diligently to the elaboration of machinery which would duplicate, triplicate, and multiply an hundred-fold what he had preached from week to week in the Metropolitan Tabernacle. Beecher founded no orphanages, established no colleges, set up no Colportage's Associations. He was himself, and after him there has come none like him, but his spirit has gone forth into the lives of thousands of those who are at present writing and speaking and laboring for their fellow-men. Spurgeon, on the other hand, set himself to establish a mint, as it were, in which they could reproduce, as if from a die, miniature fac-similes of himself. The fundamental idea of the Pastors' College was to multiply a race of Spurgeonic preachers, and although its students have not attained unto the magnitude of their great example, the college has sent forth, year by year, from eighty to ninety men, reared and trained and dedicated for the work of preaching the Gospel as Charles Haddon Spurgeon understood it. It was a small school of the prophets, no doubt, but it was a school of the prophets to the best of Spurgeon's conception of what prophets were and should be, and through its means he had largely influenced the Baptist denomination.

SPURGEON'S FAILURE.

Nevertheless, it is a curious comment upon the vanity of human expectations and the comparative failure which often attends even the most brilliant success that Mr. Spurgeon, who is now recognized as having done in English Christianity what no other man had attempted to do, should have utterly failed in that on which he had most set his heart. To have built the largest tabernacle in the empire,



MR. SPURGEON IN HIS LIBRARY.
(From a recent photograph.)

to have filled it from Sunday to Sunday with five to six thousand auditors, drawn together by no other attraction than by the spoken Word, to have founded orphanages and colleges, to have circulated his sermons by the tens and the scores of thousands throughout the English-speaking world, to have published books which editions of two and three hundred thousand failed to meet the demand—to have done all this, as it were, single-handed and off your own bat would have appeared, before it was done, to be absolutely impossible. Spurgeon, however, did all this and more. But he who had proved himself a very Hercules, who had successfully accomplished all those labors imposed by a kindly Providence, nevertheless found himself baffled and confounded by the subtle *Zeitgeist*, or spirit of his time, with which he waged an uncompromising warfare. His last years were saddened and darkened by a deep sense of what he regarded as the apostasy of English Christianity. He roundly assailed the tendency of the present time to take a broader view of the fate of man and the love of God than seemed orthodox

to the Calvinists, who implanted upon the plastic mind of the Essex boy their cast-iron conception of God and His world. The Down Grade Controversy, in which he played the part of Athanasius *contra mundum*, was a confession that even in his own denomination—in which for thirty years he had been the most vitalizing and stimulating force—the best men could no longer be cabined, cribbed, and confined within the pale of Calvinistic orthodoxy. He protested with such vehemence as he possessed—and that was not small—he denounced, he thundered, he almost excommunicated those of his brethren who could not share his conviction that no one could really believe in God the Father and Christ the Son who was not certain that the majority of the human race were created to pass a whole eternity in endless torment, and that the whole revelation of the Divine Will was contained in the canonical books of the Old and New Testaments, in the verbal inspiration of which, from the first chapter of Genesis to the last chapter of Revelations, he never ceased to believe.

THE STRENGTH OF NARROWNESS.

Narrowness, although it has its unlovely aspects, has also its compensating advantages. What you gain in breadth you often lose in force. If you want your water to drive mills you confine it within a mill-race, which, although narrow, is deep, and although much less picturesque than the meandering, shallow, rippling river, does your work. Spurgeon concentrated his whole force of a strong belief in certain doctrines of which he had no more doubt than of his own existence, and these he preached Sunday after Sunday with an unfailing confidence which results constantly tended to confirm. Whether it would have been possible for him to have exercised the same moral force had he had a broader outlook and held a more sympathetic view of the growth of the human mind and the development of modern thought is a mute question upon which there is room for a great difference of opinion. But as a matter of fact that was not how this man's life's work is done, and he was helped perhaps as much by his limitations as by his capacities. If you want to influence the minds of your fellow-men you must not be too far in advance, you must not be out of sympathy even with their prejudices and stupidities. They are very mistaken who would look for Mr. Spurgeon's success solely in his eloquence, in his energy, or in his masterly command of Saxon speech. These things no doubt helped, but Mr. Spurgeon would have been the first to assert, and in this he would have spoken but the simple truth, when he declared all these things as merely instruments which were used by a higher power outside himself.

SPURGEON AND MODERN THOUGHT.

Spurgeon represented two elements which were entirely in accord with modern thought. Little as it has been recognized by those who have watched his career, his Calvinism brought him into unconscious sympathy with the whole draft of modern scientific speculation. What is the law of heredity, of which Mr. Spurgeon is a signal example, descended as he was from Dutch Protestants who fled from the persecuting fires of Spain in the sixteenth century, through a long line of Nonconformist ministers—what is the doctrine of heredity but the reaffirmation of the grimmer doctrines of the Calvinistic creed? The reign of law which modern science has revealed has scared many by seeming to exclude all possibility of the supernatural and the miraculous, and which, when developed into a necessarian philosophy, seems to abolish the moral responsibility of man, had no alarm for so sturdy a Calvinist as Mr. Spurgeon. He was trained from childhood to reconcile man's moral responsibility with a point-blank denial of the freedom of his will, and while affirming the doctrine of reprobation, nevertheless affirmed also the doctrine of love of God the Father to mankind. The Calvinistic doctrine of the divine decrees is quite as inexorable as any system of law which modern science has

suggested, and as Mr. Spurgeon found a method of reconciling his belief in election and predestination with prayer and miracle, he contemplated with undisturbed mind the perturbation which modern science creates in the minds of those whose theology is Arminian rather than Calvinistic.

THE MIRACLES OF TO-DAY.

But there was another side on which Mr. Spurgeon touched the modern movement, and that was on the side which may be called mysticism, supernaturalism, or the whole range of speculation that implies the constant intervention of the invisible in the affairs of life. Mr. Spurgeon was a matter-of-fact person, if ever there was such a man. He was a hard-headed man, full to his finger-tips with business capacity and shrewd common-sense, yet, like his fathers before him, he lived in what we call in the slang of the day "the psychical plane." His grandfather dreamed dreams and he himself heard voices.

RICHARD KNILL'S PROPHECY.

When Mr. Spurgeon was ten years old, Richard Knill, who is described in one of the lives of Spurgeon as "late of Chester, now of New Jerusalem," met Mr. Spurgeon at his father's house and delivered himself of a prophecy, which is only one among many incidents in Mr. Spurgeon's life which marked it out from that of ordinary mortals. After Richard Knill had preached in the old Puritan meeting-house he prayed with the young Spurgeon, and calling the family together, he took him upon his knee and said: "I do not know how it is, but I feel a solemn presentiment that this child will preach the Gospel to thousands, and God will bless him unto many souls. So sure am I of this that when you, my little man, preach in Rowland Hill's chapel, as you will one day, I should like you to give out the hymn commencing 'God moves in a mysterious way, His wonders to perform.'" The prophecy was fulfilled to the letter. He preached many years afterward, when the Tabernacle was being cleaned and repainted, in Surrey Chapel, and, to fulfil his promise, he gave out the hymn which Richard Knill had suggested when he was a child of ten.

To Spurgeon the invisible world, from which we are divided by so filmy a veil, was as real as the world of palpitating life which seethed and bubbled and whirled all around the Tabernacle and St. Paul's. If Mr. Spurgeon never imitated Luther and flung his ink-pot at the head of the devil, it was not because he did not believe in the reality and constant presence of the Father of Lies. He believed with an implicit faith in the nearness of spiritual help of guides and defenders who delivered him from all the assaults of the Evil One. At a critical moment in his career, when he was thinking of going to college, a voice sounded in his ears: "Seekest thou great things for thyself, seek them not!" and he was obedient to what he regarded as a heavenly monition.

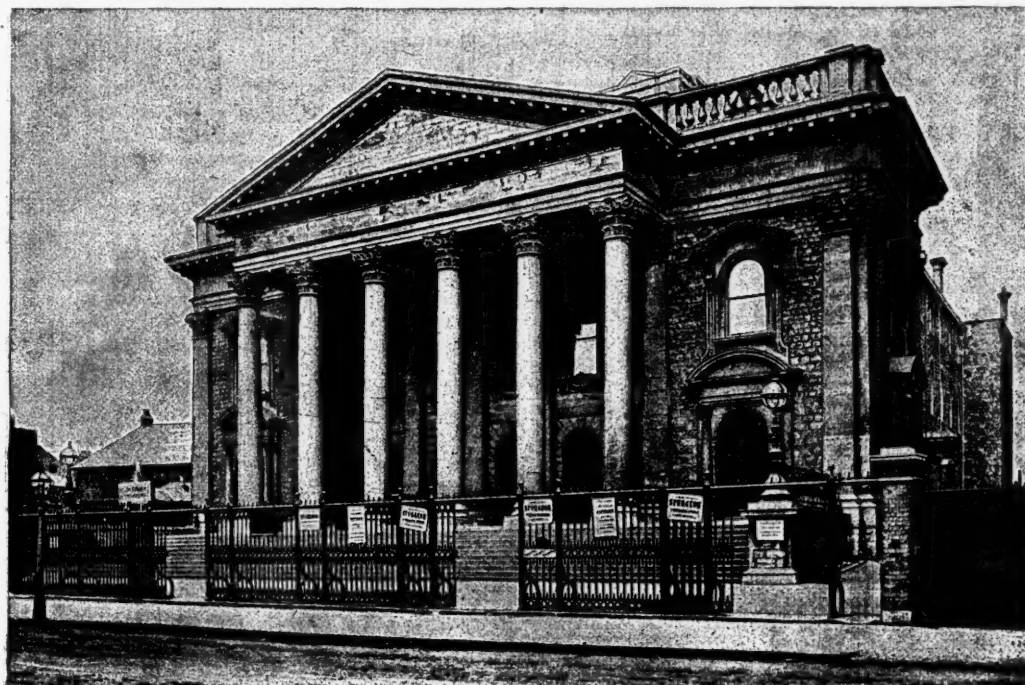
THE POWER OF PRAYER.

But the real element of the man came out much more clearly in his belief in prayer, for prayer, in the sense in which he used it, was a constant confirmation of the divine intervention in the affairs of life. It must be admitted, on purely scientific grounds, whether the sceptic may explain it on the ground of telepathy and the influence of a strong mind upon other minds which are in a mysterious way, not yet fully known, brought under the influence of a human will operating through other channels than the five senses, or whether we explain it with Mr. Spurgeon's simple faith as the work of God—which, of course, it is, whether brought about directly or by secondary means—that Mr. Spurgeon had facts, solid facts, to justify his faith. He was always testing his working hypothesis and finding that it stood the test. Hence, so far from regarding Mr. Spurgeon primarily as a great preacher, it will be more helpful for those who seek to find the secret of his success in his power of prayer. It was much more praying than preaching which made Mr. Spurgeon Mr. Spurgeon—that is to say, which made this Essex bumpkin a name and a power which tells for righteousness in every corner of the English-speaking world.

A MIRACLE WROUGHT BY PRAYER.

Prayer—that is the great miracle, and to my thinking there is no argument as to the reality of a

God who hears and answers prayer comparable in the cogeny of its appeal that is afforded by Muller's Orphanages, of which Mr. Spurgeon's was a miniature copy. Take, for instance, the case of Mr. Muller. Here is a German, without a church, without a pulpit, without a newspaper, without any means by which in modern times a man can appeal to his fellow-men for support. Muller, who has a heart of love that goes out to the destitute and the forlorn, which compels him to seek the orphans and gather the fatherless into families, established at Bristol the great orphanages which became one of the wonders of our time. He has not a penny of his own, neither has he any influential supporters to whom he can go to ask for funds. How, then, does he obtain the means to do this work? George Muller tells you that he simply asks for it. From whom? From the Father which is in Heaven, who to him is as real, and with reason, if not as tangible as his banker. As business men draw checks, so George Muller prays, and his prayers are, as it were, checks on the Kingdom of Heaven. Many men draw such checks, and many times they are returned dishonored; but in Muller's case they are paid not in spiritual coin, but in hard cash day by day. The Orphanage presents a standing miracle to the Christian world. There is no appeal, no advertisement, no circular. There is nothing beyond some thousand children who must be fed and whose food must, therefore, be purchased in open market



MR. SPURGEON'S "METROPOLITAN TABERNACLE" IN SOUTH LONDON.

and paid for by the current coin of the realm. George Muller goes into his closet day by day and asks for the wherewithal, and the wherewithal comes. It is no use talking to him or to those who have a realizing sense of this latter-day miracle as to the absurdity of the supernatural and the incredibility of miracles. This is a miracle which is ever new. This is a confirmation of the solid material kind unmistakable by any man, of some mysterious connection between the petition and the Invisible Power that owns the cattle upon a thousand hills and in whose hands are all the treasures of the world.

FAITH CONFIRMED BY FACTS.

Mr. Spurgeon held by that as a sheet-anchor. He believed because he knew, or, rather, it would be right to say he believed at first holding on to the evidence of things not seen; but afterward he knew because he felt, he touched, he handled. When he had completed his fiftieth year I asked him:

"Have you modified in any way your views as to the efficacy of prayer?"

Mr. Spurgeon laughed as he replied: "Only in my faith growing stronger and firmer than ever. It is not a matter of faith with me, but of knowledge and every-day experience. I am constantly witnessing the most unmistakable instances of answers to prayer. My whole life is made up of them. To me they are so familiar as to cease to excite my surprise; but to many they would seem marvellous, no doubt. Why, I could no more doubt the efficacy of prayer than I could disbelieve the law of gravitation. The one is as much a fact as the other, constantly verified every day of my life. Elijah by the brook Cherith, as he received his daily rations from the ravens, could hardly be a more likely subject for scepticism than I. Look at my orphanage. To keep it going entails an annual expenditure of about £10,000. Only £1,400 is provided for by endowment. The remaining £8,000 comes to me regularly in answer to prayer. I do not know where I shall get it from day to day. I ask God for it, and he sends it. Mr. Muller, of Bristol, does the same on a far larger scale, and his experience is the same as mine. The constant inflow of funds—all of the funds necessary to carry on these works—is not stimulated by advertisements, by begging letters, by canvassing, or any of the usual modes of raising the wind. We ask God for the cash, and He sends it. That is a good, solid, material fact, not to be explained away."

IN SPIRITUAL AS IN MATERIAL THINGS.

Nor let any one say that this is a brutal, coarse, material argument, only fitting the snub-nosed Saxons who elevated this country lout—for so it was the fashion to call him at one time—to the position of a modern apostle. Mr. Spurgeon held to his confidence in the prayer-hearing and prayer-answering God much more because of answers in spiritual things than by answers of cash. Many of the stories which were told at the Tabernacle of conversions in

answer to prayer were as marvellous as any of the miracles of the New Testament and as interesting as any of the telepathic experiences reported in the proceedings of the Psychical Research Society. One of the familiar stories which he used to tell to those who talked to him upon this subject was the story of how a runaway husband was converted in mid-ocean, almost at the very moment when Mr. Spurgeon and the man's wife knelt in prayer for him in South London. What rendered this case more peculiar was the fact that the cause of the conversion was that the man stumbled unexpectedly upon a stray sermon of Mr. Spurgeon's.

But this was only one among a multitude of similar stories with which his life was crowded. As he said: "I should be the most irrational creature in the world if, in a life of which every day is crowded with similar experiences, I should entertain the slightest doubt upon the subject." The solid material argument, however, tells with those to whom conversion is but a phase of emotion, and who mock at the idea of ascribing the sudden transformation of a life to any supernatural power.

A SIGN AND AN OBJECT-LESSON.

Mankind needs practical object-lessons of a concrete kind, and now, as in the days of Elijah, even the chosen people require a sign. Fortunately, the days have long passed since the solemn appeal was made for a sign in the shape of fire from heaven, when Elijah and the prophets of Baal alike agreed that the God that answered by fire should be regarded as the Lord God Omnipotent. On one occasion Mr. Spurgeon playfully paraphrased Elijah's challenge in words that summed up a good deal of the faith that was in him. In conversation with Mr. Hugh Price Hughes, on one of his birthdays, at Stockwell Orphanage, Mr. Spurgeon declared, "The God that answers by orphanages, let him be God." There is, of course, another side to all this; but to the ordinary man, the building up of orphanages such as Muller's and Spurgeon's in answer to silent prayer, without any blare of trumpets or parade of advertisement, is a fact which appeals to their business sense with much greater force than the old-world history of manna in the wilderness.

PRAYER EFFECTIVE AND INEFFECTIVE.

This faith which gave to believing prayer its peculiar efficacy was in his belief a special gift of the grace of God. Prayer, the mere expression of a human longing, was not effectual prayer in his eyes. He delighted in drawing all manner of distinctions between the prayers of believers and those of unbelievers. That "prayer is the heart's sincere desire uttered and unexpressed" he would have admitted, but the prayer of a righteous man was a very different thing from the mere longing of a human unit. Faith was a gift from God which could not be exercised excepting by those to whom it was given. This was necessary to make his theory of prayer fit in with his Calvinistic conception of the ordered uni-

verse. It is nearly thirty years since I read one of his sermons upon prevailing prayer, but I remember to this day the way in which he described his method of reconciling the efficacy of prayer with the divine foreknowledge and sovereignty of God.

"I, TOO, AM A DECREE."

The Creator of the universe, who foresaw and foreknew everything, foresaw the prayers of the righteous souls, and in carrying out His divine scheme He imparted the grace of prevailing prayer to those who were called according to His purpose, and at the same time provided for the due fulfilment of their prayers. The fervent prayer of the believer was, as it were, a kind of first reading of the bill which was to give effect to the divine purpose. When the prayer leaped from the Christian's lips who had received the grace to wrestle and prevail, he said that the prayer itself took shape as one of the divine decrees, and rose to the mercy seat, exclaiming, "I, too, am a decree." But whether prayer was prevailing prayer, or whether it was the mere human creature crying out for the satisfaction of its own wants, or whether it was the engrafted spirit of God, was a question which had to be solved by the result. If your prayers were not answered, then you had not got that faith which lifts mountains, laughs at impossibilities, and says it shall be done. If, on the other hand, your prayers were answered, you had got that faith. Where Mr. Spurgeon had the advantage over most of his contemporaries was that he could show answers to his prayers in the shape of trophies of souls and a great and imposing array of good works which before his time seemed to be out of the range of possibility.

THE GENESIS OF "DOWN GRADE"

The effect of Mr. Spurgeon's Calvinism on some minds was to generate the very convictions which he afterward, not recognizing them as his own spiritual progeny, vehemently denounced. It has been as yet but imperfectly appreciated by those who write and think concerning the evolution of religious thought how much Calvinism has contributed to the modern broad estimate of religion. There is no more solid base for a broad and liberal estimate of religious systems and religious thought than the basis of Calvinistic theology, namely, the total depravity of man. Once get it rooted and rounded in your mind that mankind was lost and ruined in the fall or elsewhere, that of himself no man can do any good thing, and that what with original sin and inherited propensities of evil we are altogether sinful, incapable of any good act, or word, or thought, and you have the foundation laid for recognizing the universality of the love of God and the working of the Holy Spirit to an extent that is impossible to almost any other religious system. For the moment the total depravity of the human heart is insisted upon you are compelled to recognize that every good thing, every kind word, every noble deed, everything that is done by man or woman that is unselfish, good, and true, must come

from God--that is to say, the Holy Spirit works in all men, for all men do good deeds from time to time, and become for the time the temple of the Holy Ghost animated and actuated by the Divine Spirit, without whose gracious influence we would be, according to Calvinistic teaching, as incapable of doing anything good as a log or a fiend. As out of weakness comes strength, so out of the forbidding narrowness of the Calvinistic theology comes the broadest conception of the universal working of the Divine Spirit. Where good is God is, is a necessary corollary of the doctrine of total depravity. Mr. Spurgeon did not see this. To the last he did not see how much he had himself paved the way for the down-grade movement. But this by the way.

HIS CONVERSION.

Mr. Spurgeon had a gospel in which he believed, the pivot and corner-stone of which was conversion. At one time he himself, when quite a boy, had been a Free-thinker. He indulged in what he called "a hurried sail over the tempestuous ocean of Free Thought." He came, no doubt, first to one thing, then to another, until at last he began to question his own existence; then came the recoil. He went round from chapel to chapel, visiting every place of worship in turn, in order to find out the way of salvation. At last, one snowy day in December, in a Primitive Methodist chapel at Colchester, a preacher as pale as death and as thin as a skeleton preached from the text, "Look unto me and be ye saved." Many years afterward Mr. Spurgeon, telling the story of that eventful morning, said:

Just setting his eyes upon me, as if he knew me all by heart, he said, "Young man, you are in trouble." Well, I was, sure enough. Says he, "You will never get out of it unless you look to Christ." And then, lifting up his hands, he cried out, as only, I think, a Primitive Methodist could do, "Look, look, look!" "It is only look," says he. I at once saw the way of salvation. Oh, how I did leap for joy at that moment! I know not what else he said; I did not take much notice of it, I was so possessed with that one thought. Like as when the brazen serpent was lifted up, they only looked and were healed. I had been waiting to do fifty things; but when I heard this word, "Look," what a charming word it seemed to me! Oh, I looked until I could almost have looked my eyes away, and in heaven I will look on still in my joy unutterable. I now think I am bound never to preach a sermon without preaching to sinners. I do think that a minister who can preach a sermon without addressing sinners does not know how to preach.

The echo of that man's text has been audible ever since in every discourse that Mr. Spurgeon has ever preached. He has always cried, "Look, look, look to Christ." That trust, which has been the central essence of the whole Christian faith in all its forms, constituted, after his realizing sense of the nearness of the living God, one of the greatest sources of his power.



MR. SPURGEON IN THE PULPIT SOME THIRTY YEARS AGO.

THE NEARNESS OF THE LIVING GOD.

It was his belief in the supernatural, the divine element mingling constantly with the temporal affairs of men, that gave him his real hold when he spoke upon the mysteries of the next world. In spite of all that has been written against miracles and against all belief in miracles, the most of mankind down to the present day are more moved by a miracle than anything else. That which appears to them; that which lifts themselves out of themselves; that which bows their judgment to the dust and compels them to feel that they stand in the presence of an unseen law and law-giver—is the supernatural. The man who works miracles is the man who has the ear of the multitude. The man who works miracles is the man who has power with God and prevails; he, apparently without any fulcrum, except in the invisible, is nevertheless able to lift with the lever of prayer weights that were otherwise too heavy for mortal strength. Mr. Spurgeon believed in God, in a living God, who was not far from any of us, who, although Infinite and Omnipotent and Lord of the universe, was nevertheless infinitely condescending and kind; to whom the affairs of the costermonger in the New Cut were of as much interest as the governance of the greatest empire, and He would bestir Himself to answer the petition of the struggling seamstress as certainly as He would attend to the revolution of the planets. In the eyes of Almighty love nothing is great and nothing is small. Every man, woman, and child in the Metropolitan Tabernacle who had accepted the finished work of Christ and had become a member of the Church militant below became, as it were, not merely partner with God Almighty, but a son, a brother of Christ Jesus, who supported them in the midst of all the sordid cares and troubles of their daily life, and who, having loved them with an everlasting love, would guide their footsteps every day, and who would keep them to the end. The doctrine of final perseverance is a great stay and standby for the saints—if only they can be sure that they are saints. It is easy to caricature the Calvinistic doctrine of the elect, and to convert the whole system, which for thirty years has fascinated the imagination and ennobled the lives of thousands of South Londoners, into ridicule. But caricature is seldom the surest road to the central truth, and if we have to find the secret of Spurgeon's power we must seek it in the good which there



MR. SPURGEON'S RESIDENCE—"WESTWOOD HOUSE," NORWOOD.

was in his preaching, and not in its shade, much less in its distorted and exaggerated perversions of its teaching.

"BRIMSTONE."

Mr. Spurgeon had a wonderful voice, no doubt; but if he had spoken with the tongue of an angel and had proclaimed any other gospel than that of a living God who was no abstraction far away in the infinitude of space, but a living, palpitating, divine human heart, he would have failed to exercise the power which all men now recognize that he wielded. Nor for a moment should it be that in his handling of the great and sombre reality of retribution, which gained for him the nickname of "Brimstone," he was nearer the truth than those light and airy gentry who congratulate themselves upon having extinguished all faith in the devil and having put out the fires of hell. The human imagination, even the most gifted, is too weak to

imagine the consequences which, even in this world and on the present plane of our being, attend any infraction of the divine law. Centuries, nay, whole millenniums, may be added to the years of the world, and still the consequences of some false step, some selfish act, or some ruthless deed may tend to make miserable the lives of men. It is possible, no doubt, to make hideous the doctrine which Mr. Spurgeon preached, but as a matter of fact the human mind which dwells upon the subject even as it is presented in his sternest sermons will fail from sheer lack of the power to imagine the misery and wretchedness that is in actual existence all around us, and as far as all observations go will continue to oppress and maim and mar the realization of the full and perfect existence on the other side of the grave.

APPROPRIATING FAITH.

He looked upon the world with a childlike eye. He never lost his sense of the nearness of the Divine. He saw signs and wonders on all sides, which encouraged him to keep believing and to press forward in the appointed path. One familiar instance is often quoted. In his early life, shortly after he came to London, the cholera was then raging in Southwark, and the young preacher, sick and worn and wearied at heart, felt that his own days were numbered.

In his "Treasury of David" he describes how he was delivered out of the midst of weakness and temptation.

I became weary in body and sick at heart. My friends seemed falling one by one, and I felt or fancied that I was sickening like those around me. A little more work and weeping would have laid me low among the rest. I felt that my burden was heavier than I could bear, and I was ready to sink under it. As God would have it, I was returning mournfully home from a funeral, when my curiosity led me to read a paper which was wafered up in a shoemaker's window in the Dover Road. It did not look like a trade announcement, nor was it, for it bore in a good bold handwriting these words: "Because thou hast made the Lord, which is my refuge, even the Most High, thy habitation, there shall no evil befall thee, neither shall any plague come nigh thy dwelling." The effect upon my heart was immediate. Faith appropriated the passage as her own. I felt secure, refreshed, girt with immortality. I went on with my visitation of the dying in a calm and peaceful spirit; I felt no fear of evil and I suffered no harm. The Providence which moved the tradesman to place those verses in his window I gratefully acknowledge, and in the remembrance of its marvellous power I adore the Lord my God.

As long as the heart of man is human, and as long as we stand confronting the unknown abyss of the future, with all its uncertainties and dangers, so long will any man who can preach with a living faith the nearness of a loving God—a nearness which can be felt, which manifests itself even to the sticking

up of texts in tradesmen's windows, or the sounding of voices through the silence to a listening ear, or in any of the numberless trifles which, taken together are recognized as the leadings of Providence—so long such teachings as Mr. Spurgeon's have an invincible attraction for mankind.

In 1874 he wrote, defending himself against the attacks of those who assailed him for smoking, as he said, for the glory of God, as follows:

I demur altogether and most positively to the statement that to smoke tobacco is in itself a sin. . . . There is growing up in society a Pharisaic system which adds to the commands of God the precepts of men; to that system I will not yield for an hour. The preservation of my liberty may bring upon me the upbraidings of many of the good and the sneers of the self-righteous; but I shall endure both with serenity so long as I feel clear in my conscience before God.

The expression "smoking to the glory of God" standing alone has an ill sound, and I do not justify it; but in the sense in which I employed it I still stand to it. No Christian should do anything in which he cannot glorify God—and this may be done according to Scripture in eating and drinking and the common actions of life. When I have found intense pain relieved, a weary brain soothed, and calm, refreshing sleep obtained by a cigar, I have felt grateful to God and have blessed His name. This is what I meant, and by no means did I use sacred words triflingly.

I am told that my open avowal will lessen my influence, and my reply is that if I have gained any influence through being thought different from what I am, I have no wish to retain it. I will do nothing upon the sly and nothing about which I have a doubt.

A VERY HUMAN DIVINE.

Never was there a divine more human than Mr. Spurgeon; he cracked his joke and smoked his pipe, and, as he has told us many times, had drunk his glass of wine, taking it, like Timothy, for his stomach's sake and for his often infirmities. He was no ascetic, nor did he mascerate himself and mortify his body with penances other than those which were imposed by the constant grind of overwork.

HIS DETESTATION OF THE STAGE.

He led an ample life in a comfortable house surrounded with pleasant grounds. He enjoyed intensely the beauties of nature and delighted in music and song, but with one institution he would have no truce. The theatre was to him as to many of the early fathers in the days of the decadence of Rome—the vestibule of hell. I remember asking him how far he carried his antipathy to the stage. He said, without hesitating for a moment, that if any member of his flock were to be in the habit of attending the theatre he ought to be cut off from Christian fellowship. What fellowship has Christ

with Belial? What has the Church of the living God to do with the theatre? In his eyes, as in the eyes of many millions of the sober middle-class English, the theatre is irreclaimably lost. Whatever good might have been in it if it had been conducted on ideal principles had long since perished out of it; it was in a state of hopeless corruption, and no good man or good woman could, in his opinion, have anything to do with the evil in any shape or form. In this respect Mr. Spurgeon saw eye to eye with Cardinal Manning. Nothing offended Mr. Spurgeon more in his late years than my innocent suggestion that the ideal church of the future should reclaim those two institutions, the theatre and the public-house, by making them both recognized forms of church work. The Cardinal demurred to the proposal, believing it to be the thin edge of the wedge. Better have nothing to do with the theatre, better not even try to make it as it is at Oberammergau, an agency of education and edification. Mr. Spurgeon denounced the suggestion in his most vigorous fashion. "What," said he, "is the Church, the Bride of Christ, to become a monster with two such hateful things on its back as a theatre and a public-house?"

"ANTICHRIST AND HER BROOD."

The mention of Cardinal Manning naturally leads to some observations on the fierce and uncompromising detestation with which Mr. Spurgeon regarded the Church of Rome. When he was only sixteen years of age he wrote an essay entitled "Antichrist and Her Brood, or Popery Unmasked." When he was a small child he was brought up on "Fox's Book of Martyrs," and always behind him the sky seemed lurid with the glow of the fires of Smithfield and the flames which marked the devastating march of Alva through the Netherlands. He had no patience with Rome, no sympathy for her priests. He never could bring himself to regard the Roman Catholic religion as one of the great agencies by which the water of life is laid on to millions of households, which without its organization would be left to perish without any opportunity of learning of the love of God or of the salvation of man. The Roman Catholic Church was to him the scarlet woman in Apocalypses, who sat upon the seven hills, who was drunk with the blood of the saints, and who was only prevented from making a meal of Mr. Spurgeon and his flock by our Protestant Constitution.

HIS "BAPTISMAL REGENERATION."

Mr. Spurgeon, however, did not usually spend much energy in attacking the Roman Church. He had work lying more ready to hand in exposing the iniquities of the Church of England as by law established. The greatest sensation he ever produced was his attack upon the Church of England for its teaching on the subject of the Baptism. When he published his famous sermon on "Baptismal Regeneration," of which 300,000 have been sold, he

fully anticipated that he would destroy the circulation which his discourses had then attained. He told his publishers that he was about to destroy the sale of his sermons at a blow, but that the blow must be struck, cost what it might, for its burden lay heavy upon him, and he must deliver his soul. It is nearly thirty years since that sermon was preached, and most of us of middle age can remember the hubbub that it created, the replies and defences that were called forth. Indeed, it is difficult to recall an adequate parallel to this particular storm in the ecclesiastical tea-cup. Mr. Spurgeon was uncompromising and almost ferocious in his demonstration of the fact that baptismal regeneration was a doctrine frankly and fully laid down in the Prayer-Book. Of course his sermon was most welcome to the High Church Romanizing party, who found an unexpected ally in the camp of their extreme opponents. But the rage, the dismay, of the evangelical clergy can hardly be imagined. Here was the greatest preacher in England, a Protestant of the Protestants, one who was in almost every respect a man after their own heart, one in whom they had believed, and whom they had defended, declaring with the most uncompromising directness of speech that they were practically sheltering in a refuge of lies, that the ground under them was rotten, that their glosses upon the Prayer-Book had no basis; in fact, that there was absolutely no doubt as to the Prayer-Book teaching on the subject of baptismal regeneration. The Church of England, he affirmed, "openly, boldly, and plainly declares this doctrine in her own appointed standard, the Book of Common Prayer, and that in words so express that while language is the channel of conveying intelligible sense, no process short of violent wresting from their plain meaning can ever make them say anything else."

But he was told there were good clergymen who did not believe in baptismal regeneration. "So much the worse for the good clergymen," he replied, "for me or any other simple, honest man to take the money of the Church, and then preach against baptismal regeneration, which was most evidently its doctrine established, an atrocity so great that they who had perpetrated it should consider themselves out of the pale of honesty and common morality." What a bombshell was this to drop into the ranks of his evangelical allies! No wonder that the secretary of the Evangelical Alliance intimated that they preferred his room to his company! No wonder that after the launching of this thunderbolt pamphlets rained like leaves in autumn from clergymen indignantly resisting this truculent attack upon their honor and honesty. Mr. Spurgeon, in this as in other things, unwittingly helped the cause which he condemned. The net result of his discourse upon baptismal regeneration was to give a great acquisition of moral strength to the Sacramentarian party, who were declared by him, in the hearing of all England, to be the only honest exponents of the doctrine of the Book of Common Prayer, and cor-

respondingly to weaken the evangelicals, who had winked hard at the papistical doctrine which Mr. Spurgeon so vehemently denounced.

"A LIE DRAGGING MILLIONS DOWN TO HELL."

Nothing could exceed the violence of his denunciation of the doctrine of baptismal regeneration. In his opinion it was a law which had dragged millions down to hell. But I will quote his own words:

"The velvet has got into our ministers' mouths of late, but we must unrobe ourselves of soft raiment, and truth must be spoken, and nothing but truth, for of all lies which have dragged millions down to hell, I look upon this as being one of the most atrocious—that in a Protestant Church there should be those who swear that baptism saves the soul. Call a man a Baptist, or a Presbyterian, or a Dissenter, or a Churchman—that is nothing to me; if he says that baptism saves the soul, out upon him! out upon him! He states what God never taught, what the Bible never laid down, and what ought never to be maintained by men who profess that the Bible and the whole Bible is the religion of Protestants."

Mr. Spurgeon may have been right or he may have been wrong in his estimate of baptismal regeneration, but there can be little doubt but that this denunciation of a doctrine, which to an enormous majority of professing Christians is a vital tenet of the Christian faith, tended to stimulate the movement which has the "Down Grade" as its legitimate outcome. For Mr. Spurgeon appealed to reason and to the Bible, and when reason takes to interpreting the Bible it is apt to arrive at conclusions against which Mr. Spurgeon protested almost as vehemently as baptismal regeneration.

"A ROUGH TONGUE AND A WARM HEART."

Nothing filled Mr. Spurgeon with more wrathful contempt, although it was the contempt of prejudice and ignorance, than the higher biblical criticism. German theology was almost as bad in his eyes as that of Rome, and he resolutely condemned the whole movement which has given us back a living Bible and made the old writings once more live before our eyes. Mr. Spurgeon was apt to be somewhat prejudiced and violent in his judgments. When he was a young man breaking up the hard-bound formalism of the Baptist Churches he was vehemently denounced, but no sooner did he become a solid institution himself than he developed somewhat of the intolerance and arrogance of the popes he so much hated. It was he who declared on one occasion that "the Salvation Army was an invention of the devil to bring all religion into contempt." That, indeed, was a splenetic expression, which, no doubt, he regretted long ago. It was characteristic, however, of the man. He was somewhat hasty and very "downtump" on everything that did not square with his ideas. He was tender and lovable, affectionate, and full of kindly sym-

pathy with individuals, but he trod very heavily upon the corns of some of his brethren both in and out of the ministry. Once Dr. Punchon ventured to say a word in favor of the Wesleyan Methodist plan of having their ministers for only three years in any one circuit, when Spurgeon came down upon him rather roughly. It had its advantages, said Dr. Punchon. "Yes," said Mr. Spurgeon, "for fools." Whether or not he uttered the famous remark that has been quoted so often by many a minister when having trouble at the hands of his diaconate, is a point on which I have no definite information, but few sayings are more constantly attributed to him than that in which he said, "The Scriptures say, resist the devil and he will fly from you, but I say, resist a deacon and he will fly at you." Mr. Spurgeon, however, had no trouble with his deacons, who were always most faithful to him from first to last.

SOME SPURGEONIC SAYINGS.

There are endless stories told of his quaint repartees, which were usually good-humored, although sometimes he could be rough and caustic enough. In his younger days Mr. Spurgeon was a stout Liberal; after he passed forty he was still a strong Liberatorist, and therefore he supported the Liberal party, but when Mr. Gladstone proposed to establish Home Rule he went over to the enemy. To him Home Rule was Home Rule, and as he was opposed to the emancipation of the Catholics he naturally was opposed to the establishment of local self-government for Ireland. The fagots of Smithfield always began to smoke and sputter whenever he saw a Catholic voter approaching the ballot-box or an Irish Parliament looming in the distance. But in his early days, when he was a Liberal, he was a somewhat active politician, and he thereby incurred the censure of those peculiar Christians who are known as Plymouth Brethren, who believe that they serve God best by giving the affairs of this world over to the devil. One of these ventured to call on Mr. Spurgeon and reprove him, telling him he ought to mortify the old man. "So I do," said Mr. Spurgeon; "my old man is a Tory, and so I make him vote Liberal." On another occasion a zealous Sabbatarian ventured to reprove him for driving down to the Tabernacle on Sunday. "Is it not written," said he, "Six days shalt thou labor and do all thy work, but the seventh day is the Sabbath of the Lord thy God, in which thou shalt do no work, thou nor thy beast?" "Yes, yes," said Spurgeon, "that is quite true; but," he added, with a twinkle in his eye, "my horse is a Jew, and he gets his Sabbath on Saturday."

HIS PRINTED SERMONS.

Of all his writings, "John Ploughman's Talk" and "John Ploughman's Pictures" achieved by far the greatest success, and for the same reason, because they were packed full of pithy, racy sayings. The circulation of his sermons was world-wide. It is interesting to know that his uncompromising

denunciation of slavery before the outbreak of the great rebellion destroyed at a stroke the circulation of his sermons in the United States. That denunciation practically cost him in hard cash \$3,000 a year, which was the annual profit derived from the sale of his sermons across the Atlantic. A selection of his sermons was translated into Russian, and issued with the imprimatur of the Russian ecclesiastical authorities for use by the orthodox clergy. They could not do better than use them, but the majority never preach at all. To read one of Spurgeon's sermons is one of the unfailing resources in many a chapel when the supply fails to arrive, and many a time his sermons are laid under contribution, even by Lord Mayors of London, without always due recognition of the source from which the pulpit thunder was borrowed. Over 2,000 have been issued, and many hundreds still remain in MS. to be printed hereafter.

MR. SPURGEON'S LIBRARY.

The following account of his method of study and preparation of his sermons is taken from an interesting article by Mr. Price Hughes in the *Methodist Times*:

He had the largest library I ever saw in a minister's private house. And it was as varied as it was extensive. It contained a large selection of excellent and standard books of modern science, and these Mr. Spurgeon told me he had read diligently and with great interest. There were signs of that on the margins of some of them. Again, he had a fine selection of the poets and books on questions of art. He showed me the whole of Mr. Ruskin's works, given him by Mr. Ruskin himself with very affectionate inscriptions. Before Mr. Ruskin fell under the yoke of Carlyle he was a devoted adherent and admirer of the great Baptist preacher. Mr. Spurgeon was an excellent Latin scholar, and knew something of Greek, Hebrew, and French. I am not aware whether he ever mastered German or Italian. His theological library was very extensive, and he spoke to me with great admiration of some High Church and Roman Catholic writers. He loved some of the devotional writings of the Catholic school. At the same time every drop of blood in his body was full of sturdy Protestantism. But he could discern and enjoy spiritual life wherever he found it. I remember that he said he would rather go to a living Ritualistic service any day than to a dead-alive Evangelical one. After family prayer he took me into his study for a private chat until seven o'clock, when all visitors were required to leave promptly in order that he might prepare for his great duties on the morrow. The walls of the study were completely covered with theological books. He had arranged them in a curious manner. All books bearing on Genesis were put in the corner by the door, then came Exodus, and so on in regular order as printed in the English Bible, until works on the Apocalypse completed the circuit at the other side of the same corner. Hence, if his mind was dwelling on any part of the Bible, he knew where he could lay his hand at once on every book which especially discussed that part. He talked of his books, and fondled them tenderly as he spoke.

HOW HE PREPARED HIS SERMONS.

Then he told me how he made his sermons. Whenever any text struck him in the course of his reading

or meditations, he wrote it down in a manuscript book which lay upon his desk. When the time came to make a sermon he took up the manuscript book containing the texts and turned over page after page until he came to a verse which disclosed its meaning to him in a sudden flash of intuition. The illustration he used was that of a stone-breaker who sometimes happens to strike a stone so happily that it breaks up at once, and he sees the whole heart of it. In the same way, when the text suddenly broke up before his mind, so that he saw instantly the right train of thought, he accepted it. Then he turned to an old, well-worn copy of the English Bible, on the margin of which he had marked every text from which he had preached. If he found that he had preached from the text before, he turned once more to the book of texts for the purpose of finding a new text. Of late years, however, I believe he has not so scrupulously avoided the renewed use of an old text. As soon as the text was fixed he took a half-sheet of ordinary writing-paper and rapidly wrote the heads and the outline of his discourse. He wrote a very neat, small hand, so that he could get a good deal on the two sides of the half-sheet. He told me that he had now become so accustomed to the slight use of MS. that he could not preach without it. He left many of his illustrations and the verbiage with which he used to clothe his thoughts to the spur of the moment and to the inspiration of the vast crowd which faced him. I remember that he once said to his students that it would be very dangerous for them to imitate his method of preparation. I remember that when I turned to leave him the hand of the study clock was pointing to seven. I said: "Well, Mr. Spurgeon, from what texts are you going to preach to-morrow?" and he said, "I have not the faintest idea yet." I believe it was his regular custom to prepare both of his sermons for the great audiences of the Tabernacle after seven o'clock on Saturday night! Indeed, he told me that he took a great deal more trouble with his sermons after they were preached than before. The reporter would bring his report in MS. on Monday, and Mr. Spurgeon would spend some hours in correcting it, for, as he said with characteristic shrewdness, "the written style is very different from the spoken style, and in order to make it seem the same sermon I must alter it." Then a printed proof was brought to him on Tuesday, and he once more devoted some hours to its further correction. It was then published.

HIS INFLUENCE ON THE WORLD.

It is difficult—nay, it is impossible—to reckon up the world-wide influence which has been exerted by Mr. Spurgeon's life and teaching in the lifetime of this generation. Through all these years, ever since he came upon the eve of the Crimean war, down to to-day, when, weak, worn, and weary, he ceased to breathe on the shores of the blue Mediterranean, he had been as a muezzin on the tallest minaret of English Christendom, crying with a voice which rang throughout the world: "Repent, believe, and be converted." Now that trumpet-voice is hushed in death, no more will pilgrims from all the English-speaking lands make their way to the great Tabernacle reared in the midst of poor and busy Southwark. His name remains as a memory and as an inspiration, but his familiar face we shall see no more.

II. CARDINAL MANNING.

AMONG those who perished in this fatal January, Cardinal Manning's name stands pre-eminent. The transcendent position which he had won for himself by the sheer force of love and genius was never more realized than it is to-day, now that the quick pressure of his guiding hand is no longer felt on the tiller, and there remains to us nothing but the silent memory of his saintly life. But Cardinal Manning, although saintly, was a very human saint. He was more than a churchman—he was a statesman; and, more than either churchman or statesman, he was a friend. He was in a very special manner the friend of the friendless and the father of the fatherless, the great archbishop of the heretic and the believing unbeliever. Now that he has gone, there are multitudes of us, in London and elsewhere, who are left forlorn and desolate. He was as a father in Israel, an Israel now orphaned and solitary, not knowing where to look for a guide so resolute and courageous, and yet so tender and true.

DEATH AND OLD AGE.

The Catholic Church lost in the same fatal month Father Anderledy, the General of the Jesuits, smitten down at lovely Fiesole, near Florence, and Cardinal Simeoni, the chief of the Congregation of the Propaganda, the great missionary society of the Church, the organization under whose control lie all the English-speaking lands. The Church of Rome is officered chiefly by the aged in its higher ranks. When I visited the Vatican I felt as I had never done before that I was in the dominion of the aged. The whole of the immense machine is driven by men all of whom are over fifty, most of whom are over sixty, and very many of whom have passed their threescore years and ten. The reign of Eld has its advantages, but it has its disadvantages; and one of the latter is the extent to which an epidemic that mows down the old tells upon its



THE LATE CARDINAL MANNING.

staff. Fortunately, the Pope, although threatened, was spared, but Rome could better have spared the Pope than the Catholic Church could have foregone the advantages of having Cardinal Manning as its chief representative in the capital of the English-speaking world.

STATESMAN AS WELL AS PRELATE.

The Cardinal occupied a place unique and unapproachable. The whole bench of Anglican bishops, with the archbishops at their head, might wither from the sees and be no more with us, and their combined departure would make a less palpable void in English public life than the death of this one man. The reason for that is that they are only

bishops of their dioceses in affairs diocesan. Although they have great temporal sovereignty and occupy places in the House of Lords among the peers and legislators of the realm, the national life is for them, with here and there an exception, a thing apart. This is for politicians. Their work lies in the Church. And so, utterly has the very conception of the essential idea of a National Church died out from the hearts of its official chiefs that most of them rather resent as an impertinence, instead of welcoming with eagerness, any request from the laity for guidance and counsel in the affairs of State. Even the somewhat belated but finally resolute and clear guidance which the Catholic hierarchy, unestablished and unendowed, has given to the Irish electors in dealing with the moral issues raised by the case of Mr. Parnell is not forthcoming from the bishops in a similar and more flagrant case on this side of the Irish Sea. On that and all similar matters the Episcopal watchmen are asleep on their watch-towers. They are dumb dogs, wells without water, and of them emphatically it may be said that humanity, which seeks guidance, must find it elsewhere than on the lawn-sleeved benches of the House of Lords. "These great, overgrown clerks," as Canon Liddon used to call them, immersed in the details of their diocesan administration, diligently paying tithe of their ecclesiastical mint and anise and cumin, have not time to attend to the weightier matters of righteousness and humanity which merely concern the polity and the policy of the nation and the empire. Cardinal Manning, of all men, was the only man whom I ever knew to whom the State and the social system were real objects of his constant solicitude. He cared for England and the English as other men care for their church and their chapel. In him were united the political prescience of an Old Testament seer with the tender, loving sympathy of a St. John.

THE CARDINAL AS A FRIEND.

I hate spinning sentences about the great Cardinal, who to me was not the Cardinal, but the friend, the counsellor, the man who, since my own father died, was ever the kindest and most patient and most helpful to me of all whom I ever met. It is good for him, no doubt, to be gone into that eternal rest for which at times he was very weary, but for us it is a loss not to be expressed. People who only saw the Cardinal at a distance, especially when they were so violently anti-Papist as not to be able to discern the man on account of his vestments, have often marvelled and have been dismayed at the enthusiastic love and admiration I have always been proud to profess for Cardinal Manning. If they only knew what the man was to those who knew him they would never even so much as think of his clothes. Human hearts all aglow with love and sympathy are not so plentiful in this world that we can afford to pass them by because they beat behind a Roman cassock, and those who realize something of the responsibility of Christ's Church for the

guidance and governance of this world are so scarce that when they are discovered they are to be cherished as hidden treasure, even when we have this treasure in the vessel of the Catholic Church.

THE SECRET OF HIS POWER.

It is difficult to make people understand who do not know, but probably the simplest and most direct way to explain the secret and the power of the Cardinal over the men with whom he worked would be for me to print a few extracts from his correspondence covering a period of five years, the last five years of his life. I make the selection in order to illustrate the secret of his power. They are hints and nothing more. The Cardinal usually talked to me when he had anything important to say. He only wrote when, for some reason or other, I did not accept his playful invitations to "come and be scolded," or to "come and be mended," as the case might be. From some of the most interesting of his letters, especially from the series of most valuable letters he sent me when I was at Rome, I can make no extracts for obvious reasons. But from the others I may quote—if for no other reason than for this, that it may explain what to many is evidently at present quite inexplicable, and perhaps, although that may be past praying for, may encourage some of our spiritual pastors and teachers to endeavor to take a little broader view of the opportunities of their position than that which they now take. Here, at least, was a prince of the Church, a great cardinal, laden with the cares of an immense diocese, to whom nothing that was human was foreign, and who, while never allowing his own ecclesiastical work to fall into arrear, succeeded in keeping himself in touch with everybody and abreast of everything.

"HE ALWAYS FOUND TIME."

How many there are among all sorts and conditions of men who as they read these lines will add, as a matter of their own experience, "Yes, and no matter how busy he was, he always found time for me."

It was marvellous. I never knew a man so weighted with grave affairs of church who always found time to write his own letters and to see his visitors. I have been at the palace as early as ten o'clock in the morning and as late as nine o'clock at night. I never found him hurried or flurried or driven for time. Over and over again, when, after talking for an hour or an hour and a half, I rose to go he would insist upon my sitting down again. "I have not said my say yet," he would say. And so the conversation would begin again. He was always fresh, always interested about everything, and always eager to hear the latest news. He listened to everything, and enriched everything from his inexhaustible store of anecdote and incident. What a memory he had! He seemed to have heard everything and, until the last few months, to have forgotten nothing. As a gossip, in the highest sense of that much-abused word, I never knew his equal.

He was never dull, never prosy, never at a loss for a humorous story or an apt retort. Catholic friends tell me that the Cardinal could pose magnificently as the prince of the Church. To me he never "put on side" in any shape or form. He was as simple as General Gordon, as healthy as a school-boy, and as fond of fun and as merry as any man I ever met. He scolded me often, but with such kindly humor that the scolding never left a sting.

THE VALUE OF PERSONAL TESTIMONY.

Insensibly, in writing about him, I fall into the narrative vein. The experience-meeting of the Methodists always seems to me so much more interesting and instructive than the mere word-spinning of essayists or the speculations of divines, and in writing about the eminent men who have been good and kind to me, I always feel that I can best help my readers to understand them by telling simply my own experience. Others may have found them otherwise. As for me I found him so. He said this, he wrote that: that is how I know him, that is how he appeared to me.

Of course I know that those who dislike me declare that it is all my egotism, and that it is my insufferable and intolerable vanity that leads me to tell my public how I fared at the hands of those of whom I write, even when I have to chronicle reproof and rebuke. But it is not so really. My duty is to make my readers understand. If I can best make them to do so by exposing myself to misconception, that does not matter. I am *une quantité négligeable* in the matter. The worse I am the more patient and condescending he must have been.

AN OUTSIDE CONFIDENCE.

And oh, how patient he was, and how forbearing! When I look over the letters he sent me, now that he has gone and I shall receive no more the notes in his familiar hand, I am filled with wonder at the thought of all his loving-kindness, his unfailing sympathy, and his invincible patience. For I must have tried him sorely many times. He came nearer to my ideal of outside conscience to me than any man I ever knew since I came up to London. But no outside conscience can ever be more than a very outside conscience to any one born and reared in the dissidence of dissent and the Protestantism of the Protestant religion, and many a time we had friendly but sharp encounters in which Catholic authority and Protestant heresy each asserted their respective positions without compromise or reserve. But he was the only man in all London who cared enough about me to rap me across the knuckles if he thought I was doing wrong, and the consciousness of that, constantly present with me for nearly seven years, was an element in my life, the full value of which I hardly realized until it was gone.

THE WARRIOR CARDINAL.

But it would be absurd to represent the Cardinal as helpful chiefly for restraint. He was never a mere negative force. He held me back in some

directions, but he added stimulus and incentive in others. He backed you splendidly in a fight. When others turned pale and began to look behind them he ever pressed forward. He never flinched. He was always ready with helpful suggestions, with encouraging reminiscences, and with inspiring counsel. Especially was this the case in the first great fight in which I enjoyed the priceless advantage of his advice and his support. He always stood by me like a man in the whole struggle that began with the agitation for the Criminal Law Amendment Act, and that ended, so far as his share in it was concerned, in his emphatic exhortation to me never to abandon the protest which I had made against the return of men of scandalously immoral life, such as Sir Charles Dilke, to the House of Commons. His share in all that long combat brought him much obloquy even among his own flock.

A LAMENT OVER GRACELESS PRIESTS.

He used to tell me, in his semi-comical fashion, of the things that used to be said about him, even by some of his own clergy, and it is to this day a wonder to me how he ever managed to go so far as he did. But it would be the basest ingratitude on my part not to recognize, in the fullest possible way, how magnificently he helped me all through that trying time. In the press, both in England and America, he defended the action I had taken—"There was no other way," he said repeatedly, "there was no other way"—and in the Parliamentary lobby and at the Mansion Houses he never failed. When we were in the thick of the fight I said to him one day: "They swear they will have me in jasl for this." "Well," said he merrily, "and if they do I shall come and see you there." The airy tone in which he spoke, more than the actual words, made me feel how infinitely insignificant was an imprisonment which only brought me nearer to him. Among the letters of that notable year—notable at least for me—I find the following, that illustrates better than anything I can say the point of view from which the Cardinal regarded "The Maiden Tribute" and the agitation of 1885. "The Maiden Tribute of Modern Babylon" began to appear on July 6, 1885. The next day I received the following letter:

July 6, 1885.

MY DEAR MR. STEAD: I came home an hour ago and found your letter and the *Pall Mall Gazette*.

Any morning before one o'clock or any evening at eight o'clock this week I shall be most glad to see you.

I am reading your revelations with great horror, and will work with you with all my strength.

Yours very truly, HENRY E., C. Archbp.

Nobly did he fulfil his promise. In season and out of season, in good report and in ill, he stood by me with all his strength. The editor of the *Tablet* published a characteristic letter from him in response to the gadfly buzzings of some fussy Catho-

lies who had endeavored to prevent his using a pastoral on the subject. The Cardinal wrote:

As to the pastoral, not a word. I should forget all laws of proportion and fitness if I took notice of the gross impertinence of Abraham's children. If and when I saw fit to issue a pastoral, twelve tribes of Pharisees and Scribes would not hinder me. What do they take me for, and what do they imagine themselves to be?

He held such people in scantest respect, but he did not often express his sentiments so frankly.

I WILL NOT FAIL YOU.

When the trial came on he was one of the leading witnesses on whom I relied to prove the motive with which I had entered upon the work of the Secret Commission. His evidence was rendered unnecessary because the prosecution formally, and in the most explicit terms, declared that they did not impugn my motives, which they admitted were good. The judge ruled that there was no use in leading evidence to prove what was not denied. The Cardinal wrote me before the day on which he was to have appeared in the witness-box as follows:

October 28, 1885.

Be so kind as to ask Mr. Henry Matthews or Mr. Charles Russell to apply to the judge for permission for me to sit, as I have always hitherto done, on the bench.

I am laid up by a cold, but will not fail you.

The permission was applied for by Sir Charles Russell and granted, but the Cardinal was not called.

A FAITHFUL PROPHECY.

I had not been twenty-four hours in jail, and when I was still an ordinary criminal convict, wearing prison dress, sleeping on the plank bed, and picking oakum, I received the following letter from the Cardinal—a letter which I have quoted before, but which I must quote once more:

November 11, 1885.

MY DEAR MR. STEAD: "All things work together for good to them that love God." You have served Him with a single eye. And "the work has been done," as you wrote on the sentence. No sentence can undo it. You quoted my words in the North. You have now the crown upon your work, that is, to suffer for errors of judgment and a literal breach of the law which left the moral life of England almost without defence. I have so strongly felt this and have so clearly seen through the animosities against you that I believe what has now befallen will work some unforeseen and greater good for your consolation. Whatsoever it may be in my power to do shall be done. May God give you His peace.

Believe me, always yours very faithfully,

HENRY E., Card. Archbp.

"Unforeseen and greater good" indeed that imprisonment brought me. It was about the best thing that ever happened to me in my life.

THE CARDINAL ON DISESTABLISHMENT.

When I published "Portraits and Autographs" in 1891, reproducing the above letter as his autograph,

Cardinal Manning wrote me, "I am glad you put the Holloway letter to my photograph." It was not the only letter I had from him when in prison. After I had been transferred by Lord Salisbury to the comparative comfort of a first-class detainee's cell in Holloway jail I wrote to him upon the question of the future of the Church of England, a subject which was engaging a good deal of my attention, for I hoped it was possible to rid the establishment of some of the abuses and archaic anachronisms which obstructed its usefulness. The Cardinal wrote in reply as follows:

December 5, 1885.

I was glad to receive your letter; and to see, from the vigor of it, that your health keeps up, for of your courage I had no fear or doubt.

There can be no misgiving as to the work you have done or the work you have begun; or of the effect of trial, sentence, and imprisonment. It will all stir up greater revolution and add wisdom and caution to those who are working with you, and if it does not "stop the mouth of lions," it is only because nothing can; but it will pacify and disarm many good but feeble minds.

I thought I read your hand again in the *Pall Mall Gazette*. You have been simply and singly honest about the elections. I look at other papers to see what party can say. But it is very unreal and dreary work.

As to Disestablishment, the enclosed will show you our line. We would do everything to take the Christianity of England up into the verity of perfect faith. We will do nothing to pull down, or mutilate, or destroy. Our Lord came to fulfil, and He gave us the work of building up. To pull down is the work of Apollyon, the Destroyer. But our duty is to be passive. There is nothing the Destructives like less than reformation; it weakens their case. I shall rejoice to see any work of good in the Anglican system; for I hold that the nearer a man is to God, the nearer he is to the Council of Trent.

I hope your health is not suffering. Half the time is already gone.

May all blessings be with you.

That phrase of his, "The nearer a man is to God, the nearer he is to the Council of Trent," was a delightful variation upon the old formula that you must bring a man near to the Council of Trent in order to bring him near to God. The Cardinal always in talking and in writing to me left the Council of Trent very much to take care of itself. The centre was God, in Christ, to get nearer and ever nearer to the Son of man as did the beloved disciple whose gospel was the Cardinal's favorite gift to young believers, that was the main thing, the one thing needful. He held his own opinion sincerely as to the Council, but never made it the wicket gate through which you had had to pass in order to be near to God.

ON THE HOME RULE BILL.

After I had come out of jail and settled down again to work the Home Rule Bill brought me once more into the closest sympathy with the Cardinal. It is ancient history now how Mr. Gladstone's attempt to constitute a statutory Parliament in Ire-

land was wrecked by the mistaken calculation that it was necessary to couple this scheme with another mutilating the Imperial Parliament at Westminster by expelling the Irish members. Against this fatal addendum embodied in the twenty-fifth clause I took up my parable with might and main, and, as the next letter shows, I found myself in entire accord with Cardinal Manning, who had good and sufficient reasons of his own for disliking the elimination of the only Catholic element from the imperial legislature. At the same time, to do him justice, I think that with him, as with the rest of us, it was the imperial rather than the religious aspect of the case that roused his indignation. In those days, although he was as Irish as ever, he rather shied at the idea of a Parliament at Dublin. He did not object to Home Rule, but Parliament was a term which to him seemed a designation that should be reserved for the imperial legislature. Mr. Parnell's saying, "Call it a Parliament and you may make it what you like; call it anything else, and you will have to make it what I like," helped, I think, to modify his objection to the nomenclature applied to the statutory assembly at Dublin, but he never abated one whit of his antagonism to the mutilation of the Assembly at Westminster.

June 21, 1886.

I have been much wishing to see you.

Any evening, with notice, you will find me down to work. You have gone straight about this "dead bill" down to to-night. But I saw the revival in Gladstone's speech as well as Morley's. The more I think of the bill the more I believe it to be unworkable—and the twenty-fifth clause to be retrogression and madness.

The "dead bill" carried to its grave the Administration which gave it birth. The Unionists came in, and although the Cardinal always disclaimed any party feeling, he was sorely tried by the Irish policy of the Government.

ON ROME AND IRELAND.

After I had spent two months in Ireland, in the autumn of 1886, I returned full of admiration for the Irish priesthood. The Cardinal was very pleased and talked to me for hours at a time concerning the virtues of the Irish, the wrongs that they suffered, the difficulty there was of getting people to understand the truth about Ireland.

Early in the spring of 1887, when Mr. Balfour was framing his Coercion Bill, I happened to mention an old idea of mine of visiting Rome. The Cardinal rather startled me by saying: "Go to Rome. I think it will be useful to the Holy Father for you to see him." "If you think so," I replied, "I will certainly go." "Yes," said the Cardinal, "I think it will do good for them to hear from the lips of an Englishman what you have seen with your own eyes and heard with your own ears in Ireland. You can say that you are entirely outside Irish landlords or Irish tenants, and that you are not a party man." I laughed. "Do you think Lord Salisbury would

say so?" I asked. "Oh," said he smiling, "some people can say anything. Why, I have even heard that I am a party man! What I mean is, that you never put your party before what you think just and true; that you never hesitate to sacrifice your party when you think it your duty." "Then," I said, "my party would entirely agree with you. But if you think I can be of any use I will go." So it was arranged I had to go to Rome that Easter. But the agitation against coercion set in hot and strong. Mr. Parnell objected to my leaving Northumberland Street at that crisis. "The Pope," he said dryly, "the Pope can wait." So my Roman visit was put off for nearly four years. The following letter relates to this first proposed visit to the Vatican:

March 23, 1887.

It would be well for the Holy Father to know your testimony as an Englishman on the state of Ireland as you saw it.

But that he would speak on it I have much doubt.

What I recommend is this: I will give you a letter to Archbishop Kirby, Rector of the Irish College. Tell him everything you saw and think, ask him to let the Pope know of it, and ask him to take you to Cardinal Simeoni and to Mgr. Jacobini, Secretary of Propaganda.

Through these two channels what you wish may, I think, be reached.

But the Pope would be slow to speak, and you can see the reason.

Come some evening, or any time except from three to five, when I may be out.

HIS PASSION FOR THE IRISH.

The Cardinal's passion for Ireland was very strong. One of the last letters I had from him was written last November as a comment upon a manuscript sent me by a colonial correspondent, who, after reading my "Letters from the Vatican," had sent me a very outspoken denunciation of the Irish. My correspondent was an English professional man, born a Protestant, who had become a Catholic, and who did not in the least enjoy the communion of Irish saints, and said so, giving his reasons. He also expressed himself most vehemently in denunciation of the shortcomings of the English-speaking race. So far from sharing St. Peter's opinion, which tradition says he expressed in a vision to St. Brightnold, that "the kingdom of the English is the kingdom of God," he appeared to have a very realizing conviction that it was the kingdom of the devil. I sent his article to the Cardinal, who next morning sent me the following very characteristic letter:

November 13, 1891.

The enclosed is an unconscious betrayal of self like Marie Bashkirtseff.

I have two Oxford friends. Able, cultivated scholars whose hand has been through life against every man. They remind me of the faces Dante saw withered in the ice.

But what distortion of eyes and intellect! It is inhuman!

1. The Irish are to be judged in Ireland. Not

even the Tyrolese compare with them in chastity, generosity, and faith.

2. Their faults of rebellion, sedition, deceit, falsehood, etc., are the demoralization of an oppressed and persecuted people. The Irish are what the English have made them. The Irish, driven over to Liverpool by poverty and starvation, fall into all vice and crime. It is injustice to compare the proportion of Irish criminals in England with ours in jail. Look at Ireland, with nine judges, having no crime to try. Look at the rising Irish in our colonies. As to their charity and piety, Mr. — has no instinct or intuition to perceive it.

3. He is a sample of an intellectual convert, "light without love," which has no place in God or heaven.

4. It is refreshing to read his denunciation of the English-speaking man. He is far worse than the abominable Irish. But it is not like our Lord weeping over Jerusalem.

One of my two friends above mentioned apostatized for years, but age and illness have humbled him, and he will turn back to God.

Now do not let THE REVIEW OF REVIEWS breathe these withering blasts.

Always yours,

H. E., C. A.

THE CARDINAL AS CENSOR.

The Cardinal always spoke to me of the Irish with intense affection. He loved Archbishop Croke as a saint and as a brother, while for Archbishop Walsh he always expressed the highest regard and esteem.

My articles in the *Pall Mall* sometimes incurred the grave disapproval of the Cardinal, but he never expressed it except in terms of such frank kindness that almost encouraged me to tell him how sorry I was he could not see his way to help me against the common enemy. I remember we had a good deal of candid counsel on both sides at the time of Trafalgar Square. I thought then, and think still, that the Cardinal did not adequately appreciate the gravity of the outrage which the Home Secretary—who, by the way, was a Catholic—had committed on the rights of the London democracy. One of the disadvantages of having stout backing from such a personage as the Cardinal is that you rather resent the loss of it when it is suddenly withheld in a cause in which you feel sure if he had only seen things with his own eyes he would have come to a very different conclusion. But here is a specimen of the Cardinal's method of reproof; it is the sweetest rebuke I ever had from his pen. It came to me a few days after Bloody Sunday, when the workmen of London, deserted by their Parliamentary leaders on the front opposition bench, ridden down by the soldiers and police employed to drive them from their accustomed meeting-place, were organizing the Law and Liberty League. The Cardinal had been silent. I sent him our appeal and invoked his support. He replied:

November 16, 1887.

You are right in believing that I am true to law and liberty, and that I may be counted on to defend either or both.

But if your appeal is right I am world-wide wrong. My judgment is well expressed in Mr. Gladstone's letter.

You know that I have read the *Pall Mall* for years, and with much assent. But lately it has outrun me and I cannot follow it. Partly from unwillingness to trouble you and partly from incessant work, I have refrained from writing to ask you to think twice or thrice before you go onward.

I replied, setting forth the facts as I had seen them and as Mr. Gladstone had not, any more than the Cardinal himself. But the Cardinal had taken alarm, and he sent me the following emphatic and very touching declaration of his opinion:

OF "BLOODY SUNDAY" AND "TRAFALGAR SQUARE."

November 20, 1887.

I thank you for your answer to my letter, and fully believe what you say.

My judgment of the present moment is this.

1. Law and liberty are in no danger in England.

2. There is no parallel between England and Ireland.

3. Trafalgar Square is seriously checking the spread of sympathy with Ireland and the restitution of justice.

4. The combination of Socialists and the outcast population—which is our rebuke, sin, shame, scandal, and will be our scourge, for our unchristian selfishness and neglect has created it—this combination is a misrepresentation of law, and liberty, and justice.

5. The appeal to physical force, as last Sunday, is criminal and immoral, venial in men maddened by suffering, but inexcusable in all others.

6. The language of the *Pall Mall* distinctly and powerfully encourages this appeal. Its logic may not, but its rhetoric does.

7. Its effect, therefore, is not against this Government, but against all government; it is not against this police, but against all police; it is not for law, but against law; it is not for liberty, but, in its rhetoric and wilfulness, for license.

8. If the Home Office and the police are wrong, try its mob-law, socialist orators and multitudes convoked for disorder being carefully excluded.

Let fifty sensible men on a Tuesday morning go, at 10 o'clock, and try the law by an amicable suit.

9. Finally bring the law, if amendment be needed, before Parliament at the earliest date.

10. Law, liberty, civilization, and Christianity have all been wounded in the last weeks.

This is my judgment as a friend of law, liberty, and the people of England and of Ireland, grown old in the largest sympathy with the welfare of the people by the reign of equal justice and the maintenance of order.

The Cardinal wrote under a misconception due to the diligent misrepresentation of the *Times* and other organs of the classes. He did not even seem to know that the Home Office and the police refused to allow any opportunity such as he suggested of raising the question by amicable suit. So far from allowing fifty sensible men on a Tuesday morning to raise the issue, they dodged and shuffled and evaded every attempt made even by individuals to get the question tried by the courts. The brutality with which the procession was treated was hardly more odious than the chicanery behind which they avoided any clear issue by which a judicial decision could have been secured. Neither were we appeal-

ing to physical force. On the contrary, our policy was one of passive resistance. I remember telling the Cardinal pretty plainly my mind on all these points, and three days after he wrote me as cordially as ever, offering to help in the scheme mooted in the *Pall Mall* of numbering the unemployed:

November 23, 1887.

Your plan of numbering the unemployed is common sense.

It is also positive and practical.

If it cannot do everything it can do much; and I shall be ready, if you see anything I can do, to do it gladly.

That was always the way with the Cardinal. If he differed from you he said so frankly, and allowed you to say just as frankly why you differed from him. Then the next day or the next week he was quite as ready as ever to give you a helping hand, and, as he said in the foregoing letter, to give it gladly.

ON MARRIAGE AND DIVORCE.

Another occasion on which he rebuked me was in 1888, when Mrs. Mona Caird's discussion about marriage was in full swing in the *Daily Telegraph*. I wanted to get the controversy out of the sphere of anonymous spinsters and more or less flippant triflers. So I interviewed Mrs. Caird, published the interview in the *Pall Mall*, and then asked the Cardinal if he would give me for publication a statement of the teaching of the Catholic Church on the subject of marriage and divorce. Here is his reply:

August 22, 1888.

I have been watching the *Daily Telegraph* with great aversion and the *Pall Mall* with great anxiety.

The interview with Mrs. Mona Caird reaches the climax. But words are useless.

Is this the *Pall Mall* that the other day amended the criminal law?

No, neither by person nor by deputy can I touch their odious exhibition.

The Catholic Church has no need to justify its laws in such an arena.

I write with regret and disappointment, for I have hoped higher and better service to our Christian commonwealth.

I answered if the Church believed it had a divinely appointed mandate to teach the world the truth on all moral matters, it seemed to me to be losing an opportunity by keeping silence when the air was full of the clamor of mistaken guides. However, as he was immovable, I had to try my own hand at an exposition of what seemed to me the right view of the controversy, and fortunately I succeeded in gaining his approval. He wrote:

September 3, 1888.

I did not write your first leader of this evening, for I could not; but I think I know who provoked it, though he did not inspire it.

Let me thank you for it, and lay it on your conscience never to fall below it.

There was always that difference of views which arose, perhaps, naturally from the different positions

we occupied. As an editor I always felt that any wide-spread discussion that interested the public and made people think ought to be noticed in the press, if only in order that it might be the more effectively answered. But I have quoted enough to show how faithful he was to his convictions, how watchful and tenacious, yet kindly and forbearing, in all his dealings with one who, notwithstanding all his love and reverence for the great and good man, could not help often jarring very painfully on much that the Cardinal held dear. Here, for instance, is one of his playful little reproofs, from some article in which the Protestant side was more than usually predominant:

January 10, 1889.

I detect your Cromwellian hand in the *Pall Mall*. Take care, you may yet profess the creed of Pius IV. and die a Papist. None are so near as those who think themselves safest.

Here is another more sympathetic note in the same key:

November 23, 1890.

I have now finished your sketch of John Morley, with what interest and sympathy I cannot say.

You will let an old man say that neither of you has as yet reached your best analysis of reason.

I seem to see where you both are, and I see with great joy that both of you, for the truth's sake, would make war upon the world.

It would take more time than I have to write what I could and would say in an hour if you will come.

Meanwhile, I will only say, "To be a Christ demands not only faith in Christ, but the faith of Christ pervading the intellect first and reigning over the will." To St. Jerome's words add these: "*Intellectus preluat voluntati*." [Intellect carries the light before the will.]

THE NATURE OF THE CHURCH.

His last letters were almost in the same affectionate strain. I was going down to Newcastle to address a conference on "The Church of Newcastle: What It Is and What It Might Do." He wrote me:

September 30, 1891.

Take out the word "Church," and we can work with you in many ways.

But we cannot even passively recognize the "Church" in Newcastle as you define it.

Why have you never come to be mended?

I wrote saying that surely it was a good Catholic doctrine that the work of God in regenerating the world was entrusted to the Church, and that therefore all who were helping to make the work better were members, although they knew it not, of the Church of God.

The last letter he ever wrote me was as follows:

November 27, 1891.

Many thanks for the REVIEWS and for "Help," which I will carefully read.

You have rightly apprehended the nature of the Church as God's "instrument" in saving men. Our Lord says that it shall be His "witness" for the evi-

dence and perfections of God. See St. John xvii. 18, 21, 23, 25, and Acts i. 8.

The One Visible Church is the perpetual and visible witness of "God manifest in the flesh," the prolongation of presence and witness. You are working to this end. Read my letter to Dr. Lunn.

But a witness must be definite and certain in its presence, credentials, and messages. I will send you an old book of mine dedicated to Gladstone fifty years ago.

The first and second parts are not far out; the third is fully answered in the "Temporal Mission of the Holy Ghost."

The book was his well-known work on "The Unity of the Church," the last part of which was directed against the claims of the Roman See. But, as he wrote me once before, it was written "before the flood."

February 13, 1891.

When I had written the first and second parts of the book I send I was prevented finishing it, and I wrote off the last part in haste and in error.

But I never saw it until I came to see and understand the temporal mission of the Holy Ghost.

That changed everything.

FAREWELL!

And now I will close these fragmentary reminiscences with a letter which he wrote me last Christmas twelvemonth:

December 21, 1890.

I am hopeful about Ireland. Mr. Parnell will have a time of uproar; but he will not last. He has nothing to rest on in morals or politics. The first were lost in the Divorce Court, the latter in his appeal to 1798. Even Lord Salisbury cannot help him in rebellion.

For ten years Ireland has been dragged by politicians. It will now, I hope, return to its old guides.

I am afraid for you. No man can do the work even of two; he may for a time keep it up, but it cannot last, and it breaks with a great recoil. Do not let your will outrun your reason. Work less and you will work longer, and in the end lay up more work both in quantity and in quality.

And now I wish you all Christmas blessings, with all your home, and may God be with you.

Have you read "Christian London?" It is full of beauty and terrible truth.

I am glad you put the Holloway letters to my photograph.

III. SIR MORELL MACKENZIE.

SIR MORELL MACKENZIE was one of the best known and most hated of all the physicians in English society, and although the best known and most hated, he was by a very large circle the best liked of any of the members of his profession. He was a kind-hearted, genial, courageous man, who built up a great practice and was correspondingly disliked by those whom he had distanced in the race. The professional accusation against him was that he was too much of an advertiser—not in the vulgar method of advertising, but by the more astute arts which are familiar to those who are past-masters in the art of pushing themselves. Such, at least, was the kind of scandal that used to be talked by those who hated the successful throat doctor who knew everybody, attended to everything, and succeeded in creating for himself such a position that, when the Emperor Frederick was smitten with his fatal disease, it was to the hands of Sir Morell Mackenzie that the illustrious patient was delivered, with such results as the whole world knows.

The first time I ever saw Sir Morell Mackenzie was at Charlottenburg, near Berlin, at a time when the Emperor Frederick was still alive. Twice during our interview the doctor was summoned to the Emperor's bedside by the electric bell, and during those trying moments no one was so near the Emperor and Empress as the English physician, who was, on that account, the mark for the invectives of all the German practitioners and the Bismarckian papers, which, not daring to attack the Empress, found a safe outlet for their venom in denouncing her physician.

Sir Morell Mackenzie was much blamed at the time for thinking too much of the personality of Morell

Mackenzie, and forgetting that his importance in the eyes of the world was not because he was the trusted friend and counsellor of the Emperor and Empress at a supreme moment of crisis, but merely because he was a specialist for throat affections who was called in to give his imperial patient the benefit of his skill. There is no doubt that it would have been better both for Sir Morell and his patient if he could have somewhat disguised both the fact and his own appreciation of the fact of the important rôle which he was called to play; but that it was a fact will not be seriously disputed by any of those who were behind the scenes during that long tragedy. It was a great comfort and strength to the Empress Frederick to have had an Englishman familiar with English ways and habits of thought by her side during all that trying time when she had to suffer many things from Prince Bismarck, of which the world at large will never hear.

Sir Morell was a good friend and a strong enemy. He carried his feuds with his assailants sometimes to lengths which were neither expedient nor seemly, but he always fought openly and above-board, and was so far from dissembling his sentiments that he made them if anything somewhat too conspicuous. When the Royal College of Physicians undertook to sit in judgment upon him for the breach of professional etiquette which he had committed in the publication of his book on "Frederick the Noble," he was so far from being daunted that he carried the war into the enemy's camp, and made it a great deal more uncomfortable for the Royal College than they were able to make it for him.

He stood well with royalty to the last. He occasionally attended the Prince of Wales professionally,

and frequently saw him as a friend. They had at least one bond of union: that of a hearty dislike of the young German Emperor.

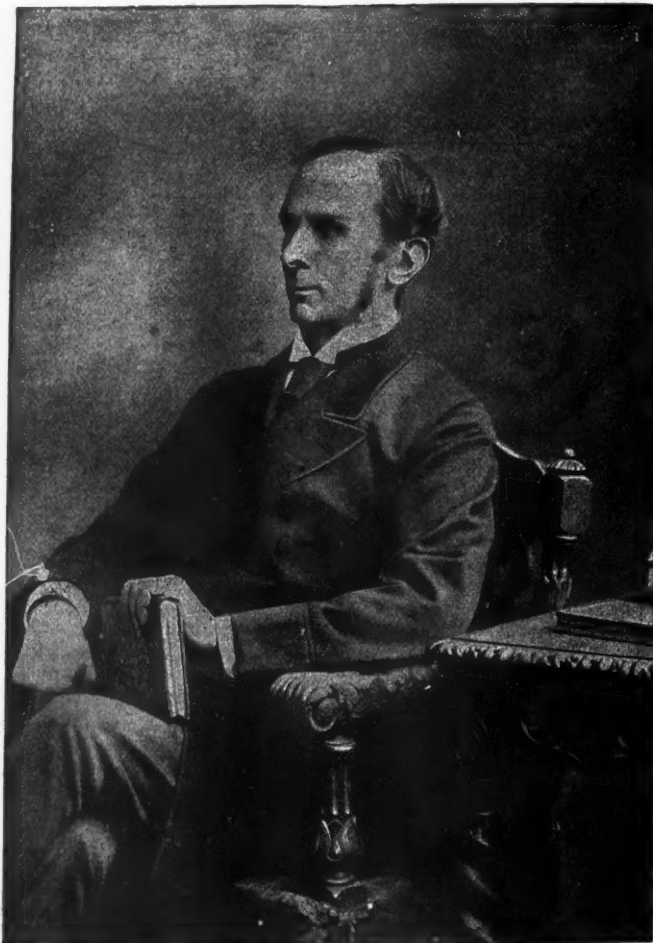
I always found Sir Morell Mackenzie most helpful. From a journalistic point of view he was an ideal physician—i.e., he was always willing to give information if it were possible to oblige a friend, and

importance of the Mattei remedies. He was the chairman of the committee constituted to subject the efficacy of the Mattei remedy for cancer to an experimental test, and so great is the prejudice on the part of the regular faculty against recognizing it even to the extent of submitting it to a scientific experimental test, that it would be very difficult to find any physician of equal standing who will be willing to fill his vacant chair. He had an open mind, and was quite indifferent to the denunciations of his rivals.

The last time I saw him I dined at his house with Mr. Edmund Yates, of the *World*. Mr. Yates and I had at least one thing in common. We had both occupied the same cell as first-class misdemeanants in Holloway Jail. It was a pleasant little party, and while I mention it because it was the last occasion that I met Sir Morell, but also because it illustrated his readiness to subject every claim, no matter how fantastic, to a scientific test. Naturally enough, as I was then busy with "Ghost Stories," the conversation turned a good deal upon spooks and occult things, and on my mentioning the claims made by some clairvoyants to be able to diagnose diseases by touching a garment from the body of the patient, he at once offered to subject the claim to the test of actual experiment. He promised me the undergarment of a patient suffering from some non-infectious disease, which I should then submit to a clairvoyant, in order to see how far her preternatural powers bore the test. Circumstances interfered, and I did not trouble him further; but the incident is illustrative of his readiness to inquire even into matters which to most people seem too absurd for serious thought.

He was the great physician for all opera-singers and actors, and his connection with the professional class whose living depends upon their throats was wider than that of any other man in London. He knew

everybody, and every one knew him. His death creates a distinct void in London society which no one as yet has risen to fill. He was from the first one of the warmest friends of *THE REVIEW OF REVIEWS*. The example of Dr. Mackenzie can but have some effect in helping to liberate the medical profession from narrow and hide-bound traditions of warring cliques and schools, and from codes of so-called "professional ethics" that in some respects are intolerably opposed to scientific freedom and to the modern spirit.



SIR MORELL MACKENZIE.

he was usually in a position to give a great deal of information. He was a writer himself, and a very vigorous writer, whose recent contributions to magazine literature of the day have been noticed from time to time in *THE REVIEW OF REVIEWS*. But it is not as a writer that I remember him most; it was as the fearless and courageous physician who was willing to try all things and hold fast to that which was good.

He was deterred by none of the usual nonsense of his profession from undertaking to investigate the

LEADING ARTICLES OF THE MONTH.

THE LITERARY OUTPUT OF 1891.

FROM his coign of vantage in Astor Place, Mr. Hamilton Wright Mabie has been keeping a sharp lookout, during the year we have left behind us, on the literary mill to which he himself brings such admirable grist; and now he tells us in the pages of the *Forum* what noteworthy things he has seen.

Given the subject "A Year's Literary Production," the average contributor to periodical literature, it might safely be predicted, would follow either the one or the other of two extreme courses. Either he would compare, with infinite sarcasm and a dark, despairing tone, this year's literary production with some far superior past year's, and wonder what we are coming to, or else he would assume an excessively optimistic tone, and prove how far our evolution in thought and form culture is bringing us each year above the previous years.

It is refreshing to see how decidedly Mr. Mabie does not succumb to either of these methods of making a striking effect. To begin at the wrong end, his general conclusion is that while it is no period of great books, there are a goodly, an extraordinary number of volumes, instructive, useful, and entertaining above the average, being laid before the public. And this fact implies the further consequence that there is an increased number of good readers, since, from the necessities of its existence, the literary output must conform to the laws of demand and supply, even as do grosser commodities.

"Perhaps," says Mr. Mabie, "the most obvious fact about book-making in this country at present is the expansion of literary activity. If there are not, as of old, a few writers of very high rank, whose work has something the approach of finality, there are an increasing number of well-furnished and thoroughly equipped men and women, whose work in its range and sincerity indicates a general advance in skill, culture, and taste. Not many months before his death, Mr. Lowell commented on the ease with which a magazine editor now fills his pages with well-prepared and scholarly articles. Forty years ago the same editor found a small group of brilliant men ready to co-operate with him, but beyond this circle there was no aid to be had."

Since this is not a period of great books, what is the representative work of the year? The work which reflects most clearly and typifies some serious thought of the time? The current of Mr. Mabie's discourse flows very smoothly into the opinion that, as far as novels are concerned, Mr. Howells' "An Imperative Duty" embodies more fully than any other story the *Zeitgeist* of 1891. It "is an admirable illustration of art dealing with a question of tragic possibilities, and yet holding it off from the first heat of feeling so as to preserve sanity of mood



MR. HAMILTON W. MABIE.

and a true sense of relation with the general order of things."

We suppose that Mr. Mabie means the order of his mention to be some general order, in his opinion of merit. Next after Mr. Howells, among the storytellers, he speaks of Thomas Nelson Page, whose "Elsket" he places much above "On Newfoundland River." Then Miss Wilkins, Mrs. Rose Terry Cooke, Miss Murfree, Mr. Garland, Miss Elliot, Dr. Eggleston, Mr. Boyesen, Mr. Crawford, and Mr. James Lane Allen, are characterized, as to their work in 1891, with tact and felicity.

It has been an especially fruitful year for valuable historical work. "In point of style, Mr. Fiske's lucidity and unflinching freshness are literary qualities as high as the elegance of Prescott or the full and flowing diction of Motley; while in the matter of method and thoroughness of research, the writing of history has become a new art."

Mr. Mabie finds many appreciative things to say of the year's output of historical works, and, indeed, it makes an impressive list: "Mr. Winsor's Narrative and Critical History of America," the "History of the United States under the Constitution" of Mr. Schouler, Mr. Fiske's "American Revolution," and,

not least, the great biography of Lincoln. Of this Mr. Mabie says that in scope and magnitude it bears the same relation to works of its class which "Anna Karenina" bears to "Peg Woffington." Born similarly under the joint auspices of history and biography is Mr. Justin Winsor's admirable work, "Christopher Columbus, and How He Received and Imparted the Spirit of Discovery."

In the domain of literary scholarship, Mr. Mabie finds Professor Lounsbury's "Studies in Chaucer" and Professor Norton's prose translation of the "Divine Comedy" especially worthy.

Without hesitation, the palm of poetical merit is awarded to Thomas Bailey Aldrich, on the basis of "The Sister's Tragedy, and Other Poems." Mr. Gilder comes in next for a graceful recognition, and is followed by Helen Gray Cone.

Mr. Lowell's "Latest Literary Essays" lead in their department. Miss Repplier and her "Points of View" are put in the same august company with unqualified praise.

Mr. Kennan's book on Siberia completes the tale. It is not hard to agree with Mr. Mabie that the year has brought us some good books, "and," as he concludes, "the good book predicts the great book."

HYPNOTISM AND PSYCHICAL RESEARCH.

THE editor of the *Arena*, Mr. B. O. Flower, begins his paper on "Hypnotism and its Relation to Psychical Research" with an impressive warning that we have not reached finality in our knowledge of ourselves; that the most conservative scientists have lost their confidence in the old-time limitation

of mentality and its phenomena; that the comparative scientific method is of very recent date, and we must be prepared for it to bring forth yet more wonderful truths than the products of its infancy.

As for the rest, Mr. Flower's article consists in large part of the editing of very striking cases of hypnotism, especially as used in medical practice, which he has heard or read of. Some of them are quite well worth quoting.

The scientific recognition of hypnotism began about 1841, when Dr. James Braid, a noted physician in England, became a convert to the theory of mesmerism. What gives especial value to this conversion is the fact that Braid started out to expose the frauds of the new theory, and ended up with becoming a propagandizing mesmerist.

In 1878 Dr. Charcot began his celebrated experiments in France, and since then the most eminent physicians and pathologists all over the world have been investigating and practically using the phenomenon of hypnotism. Professor Björnström, of Sweden, has proved, contrary to the belief of the early hypnotizers, that the great majority of the people are subject to hypnotic influence. Some, however, make easier subjects than others; notably from a climatic point of view, dwellers in the warm countries are more readily hypnotized than the inhabitants of cold regions.

THE POWER OF MIND OVER MATTER.

The pathological instances which Mr. Flower adduces are intended to confirm his theory that all people can be hypnotized; that it is a normal and healthy action; that there is a distinct influence which mind can exert over matter. This is in contradistinction to the belief, until recently quite general, that only weak and sensitive persons were hypnotic subjects, and that it was a nervous disease which would die out with the advance of the human race toward physical perfectibility.

Here are some examples of the uses to which the physician may put hypnotism:

Professor James says: "Legs and breasts may be amputated, children born, teeth extracted—in short, the most painful experiences undergone—with no other anæsthetic than the hypnotizer's assurance that no pain shall be felt. Similarly, morbid pains may be annihilated; neuralgias, toothaches, rheumatisms cured. The sensation of hunger has thus been abolished, so that a patient took no nourishment for fourteen days."

These are negative effects on the weak and sick. Here is a positive result obtained by the Swedish Dr. Backman in experimenting with a strong, healthy servant girl:

"In the middle of an experiment I put a drop of water on her arm, suggesting to her that it was a drop of burning sealing-wax, and that it would produce a blister. During the progress of the experiment, I accidentally touched the water, making it spread on her skin, whereupon I hastened to wipe it away. The blister, which appeared the next



MR. B. O. FLOWER.

day, extended as far as the water had run, just as if it had been a corroding acid."

Björnström relates a number of similar cases, carried on in the presence of several eminent scientists as witnesses.

These gentlemen, and many others too, found that the beating of the heart in a hypnotic subject could be changed, made slower or faster, by simple suggestion during the trance.

THE OUTLOOK IN PSYCHICS.

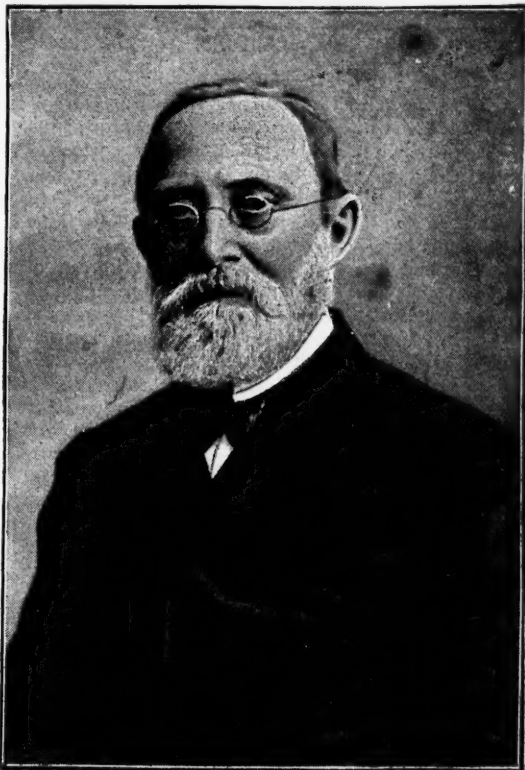
Mr. Flower concludes: "The evidences of clairvoyance, or of soul projection, automatic writing, and other remarkable psychic phenomena are being rapidly accumulated since sincere and patient scientific thinkers have engaged in the work. It will take much time to overcome the prejudice which exists in the popular mind, and to accumulate such a mass of indisputable evidence as to compel the tardy acceptance of those eminent in other fields of thought, who without examination have scornfully dismissed the subject; yet enough has been given to the world to convince those who are searching for the truth that we are on the threshold of a new realm of discovery—a realm which may some day mark another step in man's evolutionary progress."

DARWINISM SO FAR A FAILURE.

DARWINISM has a strong foe in Professor Virchow, the eminent German pathologist. The following extract from his address on the subject delivered before the recent Anthropological Congress in Vienna appears in the February number of *Our Day*:

"Since the Darwinian theory of the origin of man made its first victorious mark, twenty years ago, 'we have sought for the intermediate stages which were supposed to connect man with the apes; the proto-man, the *pro-anthropos*, is not yet discovered. For anthropological science the *pro-anthropos* is even a subject of discussion. At that time in Innsbruck the prospect was, apparently, that the course of descent from ape to man would be reconstructed all at once; but now we cannot even prove the descent of the separate races from one another. At this moment we are able to say that among the peoples of antiquity no single one was any nearer to the apes than we are. At this moment I can affirm that there is not upon earth any absolutely unknown race of men.

"The least known of all are the peoples of the central mountainous district of the Malay Peninsula, but otherwise we know the people of Terra del Fuego quite as well as the Esquimaux, Bashkirs, Polyynesians, and Lapps. Nay, we know more of many of these races than we do of certain European tribes; I need only mention the Albanians. Every living race is still human; no single one has yet been found that we can designate as simian or quasi-simian. Even when in certain ones phenomena appear which are characteristic of the apes—e.g., the peculiar ape-like projections of the skull in certain races—still



PROFESSOR VIRCHOW.

we cannot on that account alone say that these men are ape-like.

"As regards the lake dwellings, I have been able to submit to comparative examination nearly every single skull that has been found. The result has been that we have certainly met with opposite characteristics among various races; but of all these there is not one that lies outside of the boundaries of our present population. It can thus be positively demonstrated that in the course of 5,000 years no change of type worthy of mention has taken place. If you ask me whether the first man were white or black, I can only say, I do not know."

MR. MASSINGHAM, in the *Leisure Hour*, for January, begins a series of articles upon the great London dailies, taking the *Times* as his first subject. He says: "The *Times* is still unique among newspapers. Alone among the press it has preserved the old 'cock-sure' note that Cobbett made his own. Alone among newspapers it consistently represents the more cultured side of journalism, the permanent interests of science, art, literature, and research, while others are compelled to gather mainly the froth and foam that flies from the main current of national and European life. Its foreign correspondence is still unrivalled, and its influence in foreign courts and diplomatic circles is as strong as ever."

GERRYMANDER AND THE CHOICE OF PRESIDENTIAL ELECTORS.

Ex-Senator Edmunds' Views.

GERRYMANDER and disregard by the States of the constitutional provisions for appointing the presidential electoral bodies are the two perils of our national elections which are especially emphasized by ex-Senator George F. Edmunds in the February *Forum*. Regarding the first-named peril he says: "It is quite obvious that the device of gerrymander and the disregard of the requirement of equal population in representation is being more and more resorted to both in respect of congressional representation and in the election of State Legislatures. And it is equally obvious to those who have studied the history of civil institutions that such practices against really democratic and republican government will, if they are permitted to continue and to grow, inevitably result—first, in the destruction of the liberties and immunities of the great body of people, and, secondly, in a convulsion wherein the people will, at whatever cost, and by whatever means may seem most effectual, repossess themselves of the rights out of which they have been thus defrauded."

Mr. Edmunds furnishes several illustrations of how the law providing for the election of Representatives from "districts composed of contiguous territory, and containing as nearly as practicable an equal number of inhabitants," has been violated in the interest of party. Congress has the power to provide for really contiguous territory and for really equal numbers in a district, and should, he contends, supersede State action by itself creating the districts and adjusting their relative populations.

He denounces the action of the State of Michigan in committing the appointment of its electoral college to twelve separate divisions of the citizens as a violation of the Constitution, which provides that "each State shall appoint, in such manner as the legislature thereof may direct, a number of electors equal to the whole number of Senators and Representatives to which the State may be entitled in the Congress." This provision, according to Mr. Edmunds' interpretation, places the power of appointment specifically with the State, and does not permit of its transfer to divisions of the State by the Legislature.

Mr. E. J. Phelps' Views.

Hon. E. J. Phelps, in a paper on "The Choice of Presidential Electors" in the same number of the *Forum*, does not concede that the electors must, according to the Constitution, be appointed by the single action and the single voice of the State, as held by ex-Senator Edmunds, but thinks that either the general method or the method recently adopted by the State of Michigan of appointing electors is consistent with the letter of the Constitution. Of the two methods he decides without reservation for the Michigan system, and draws support for this view from the Constitution itself, which, as has

already been stated, provides that each State shall appoint, as its Legislature may direct, a number of electors "equal to the whole number of Senators and Representatives to which the State may be entitled." In this provision he finds that an exact analogy between Congress and the electoral bodies is expressly established. "Two kinds of electors are virtually provided for: electors at large and electors for the districts. And this distinction has always been practically observed in their nomination and title. The electors at large, two of whom are chosen for each State, whatever its population may be, correspond to its Senators, and represent the State. They should be in accord with its majority. The district electors, on the other hand, correspond to the members of the House of Representatives, and represent the people of their respective districts. They no more represent the aggregate majority of their State than members of Congress do. The States, as such, have their full voice through the electors at large. Out of four hundred and thirteen electoral votes they thus cast eighty-eight. To the districts properly belong the district electors, and they should be chosen accordingly."

Mr. Phelps argues that the Constitution does not expressly provide that the election of district electors shall be by the vote of districts, but neither does it contain any provision that members of Congress shall be chosen by the districts for which they sit. If it is in accordance with republican ideas in the one case why not in the other? "If the gerrymandering of districts is not frequent enough to make it advisable to elect members of Congress by general ticket, why should the apprehension of it make it necessary to choose the electors in that way? Why is there more danger of it in one case than in the other? There seems to be no reason to fear that the few bad examples of this sort will ever be followed to any considerable or alarming extent." In conclusion, Mr. Phelps declares that the moral sense of the American people may be depended upon to prevent the apprehended abuses from the gerrymander from becoming numerous enough to be dangerous.

Minority Representation System of Choosing Electors.

Michigan's late "bolt" in the manner of choosing presidential electors calls forth, also, an article by Mr. Robert S. Taylor in the February *Arena*.

Michigan has begun, as stated above, to apportion her electors by districts, whereas for the past twenty-five years the universal practice has been to elect them on a general ticket. While the latter is simpler and safer than the district method, it renders inevitable the "unit rule" in the Electoral College, which may again bring about such a state of affairs as we saw in 1884, when a few hundred people in New York State decided who should be President of the United States. The scheme which Mr. Taylor vigorously advocates is the "minority representation" system of voting; that is, by general ticket with the right of cumulation.

By this system, each voter would be entitled to cast as many votes for elector as there were electors to be chosen from his State, just as he does now; but he would be entitled, just as he is not now, to distribute them among as many different persons, or cumulate them upon any less number at his option."

This method would kill any presidential gerrymander, would secure a comparatively perfect expression of the popular will, would eliminate the pivotal States, and would insure a real contest in every State, while yet preserving unchanged the representation of the States in the Electoral College. Its advocate here points out other good results, which our space does not allow us to appreciate.

HOW TO ATTACK THE TARIFF.

HON. WILLIAM M. SPRINGER, Chairman of the Ways and Means Committee of the House of Representatives, outlines in the *North American Review* for February a plan of attack upon the tariff. A general revision of the tariff he considers to be out of the question during the present session of Congress, since any sweeping tariff measure which the Democratic majority in the House might pass would meet with the opposition of the Republican Senate, or at all events the veto of the President. At the earliest, a general revision of the tariff is not deemed possible by Mr. Springer before the March session of 1893, and then only in case a Democratic Congress and a Democratic President should be elected in 1892. In the mean time the Committees on Ways and Means and on Manufactures should not be idle. "They should proceed at once to a careful investigation of the practical workings of the McKinley Bill and of the conditions of our manufacturing industries."

There are features of the McKinley Bill, however, which may, in the opinion of Mr. Springer, be amended or repealed during the present session of Congress. The Republican Senate and the President would hardly take the responsibility of refusing such measures as "placing wool on the free list and repealing the compensatory duty on woollen goods; placing on the free list binding-twine, cotton-ties, lumber, salt, and raw materials generally."

Mr. Springer argues at great length for the repeal of the duties on wool and a corresponding reduction of the duties on woollen goods. If this were done, "the manufacturers of woollen goods will have no reason to complain of their new conditions; on the contrary, while the people will get the benefit of a reduction of more than one-half of the tariffs on woollen goods, manufacturers will have the benefit of cheaper material and will be enabled to sell their products abroad in competition with the products of other countries. Thus a larger market will be secured for woollen goods; there will be a greater demand for labor in establishments of this kind; and new industries, it is confidently expected, will spring up in all parts of the country."

Figures are presented to show that the consumers

of woollen goods in the United States paid during the census year of 1890, in money and labor, \$750,000,000 for the woollen goods actually consumed and purchased, of which amount Mr. Springer estimates that not less than \$150,000,000 was due to the tariff on wool and woollen goods. At least half of this sum would be lifted from the shoulders of the people annually by placing wool on the free list and repealing the compensatory duties on woollen goods.

Furthermore, Mr. Springer attempts to prove that the effect of the increased duties on wool established by the McKinley Bill has not been to diminish the importation of wool as it was predicted by the friends of the measure. The imports of wool during the ten months next after the passage of the bill increased thirty per cent.

In conclusion he says: "An issue thus directed to the weakest points of the McKinley Bill would be much easier of comprehension and more conducive to successful aggressive warfare than one encumbered by the endless details of a general revision of the tariff, requiring defensive arguments, and arraying the whole protected industries of the country upon the weakest points of the measure."

A Demoralized Parrot.—In *Cornhill Magazine* for February Mr. Grant Allen has an interesting paper, entitled "Pretty Poll," in which he describes with his facile pen the habits of the parrot tribe. They are all vegetarians with but one exception and that exception is an awful example of the results of taking to carnivorous diet. The one exception is the New Zealand kea, whose abandonment of vegetarianism he traces to the evil example of the English:

"The settlers have taught the Maori to wear tall hats and to drink strong liquors; and they have thrown temptation in the way of even the once-innocent native parrot. Before the white man came, in fact, the kea was a mild-mannered, fruit-eating or honey-sucking bird. But as soon as sheep-stations were established in the island these degenerate parrots began to acquire a distinct taste for raw mutton. At first, to be sure, they ate only the sheep's heads and offal that were thrown out from the slaughter-houses, picking the bones as clean of meat as a dog or a jackal. But in process of time, as the taste for blood grew upon them, a still viler idea entered into their wicked heads. The first step on the downward path suggested the second. If dead sheep are good to eat, why not also living ones? The kea, pondering deeply on this abstruse problem, solved it at once with an emphatic affirmative. And he straightway proceeded to act upon his convictions; and invent a really hideous mode of procedure. Perching on the backs of the living sheep, he has now learned the exact spot where the kidneys are to be found; and he tears open the flesh to get at these dainty morsels, which he pulls out and devours, leaving the unhappy animal to die in miserable agony. As many as two hundred ewes have thus been killed in a night at a single station."

AN ENGLISHMAN'S VIEW OF THE NEW ORLEANS AFFAIR.

IN the *Juridical Review* for January, Mr. N. J. D. Kennedy concludes his two articles upon "Lynch Law" by a very severe criticism of the conduct of the United States, or rather of Mr. Blaine, in relation to the lynching of Italians at New Orleans. Mr. Kennedy maintains that the United States would not have tolerated from any country what the Italians have had to put up with from the United States. He says that he hopes the appeal of Italy to the moral sense of the United States and of the civilized world will not be in vain.

"President Harrison's last message to Congress, dealing with the incident in a tone worthy of the better traditions of American diplomacy, condemns it as 'discreditable and deplorable.' It points out that Congress has not yet made offences against the treaty rights of foreigners cognizable in the Federal Courts, with the result that the Federal Courts and officers cannot intervene to protect foreigners or punish their murderers. It admits that State officers must under these conditions be regarded as Federal, in such a sense as to make the Federal Government to certain effects answerable for their acts. The President does not doubt that a friendly conclusion of the issues between the two powers is attainable.

"That it may be so will be earnestly hoped by all who wish well to America and Italy, and who believe that equal justice and protection of life and liberty are the main ends for which civil society exists. The American Government, which has strenuously, and on the whole justly, vindicated its right to protect its citizens from foreign violence or injury, may with honor acknowledge, and create means to satisfy, a claim which rests on the same fundamental right.

"Even this hateful occurrence will turn to good if it rouses the public virtue and intelligence of Americans to devote some small part of the energies absorbed in trade and commerce to removing the stain which lynch law has fixed on their civilization. The men who spared no sacrifice to abolish slavery ought to remember how cruelly they and their fellow-reformers suffered under its reign of terror. If it be true, as seems generally believed, that the roots of this evil are to be found in the weakness and corruptibility of officials, the ignorance or venality of juries, it is surely a work worthy of their strength to purify the sources of justice and redeem their institutions from reproach."

SIR J. W. DAWSON, LL. D., Montreal, Canada, has a paper in the *Homiletic Review* for February on the "Present Aspects of Nature and Revelation as Related to Each Other," the gist of which is in his final conclusion that the lesson of all his survey is to hold to the old faith, to fear no discussion, and to stand fast for this world and the future on the grand declaration of Jesus.

THE LOUISIANA LOTTERY.

Studied in its Lair.

THAT national dishonor, the Louisiana Lottery, has not received before so bitter a blow from that which is mightier than the sword as is given by Mr. C. C. Buel, one of the editors of the *Century*, in his paper entitled "The Degradation of a State," in the February number of that magazine. The writer has been in New Orleans personally investigating the methods of this shameful thing. His paper is written in a vein of cutting irony, and if ever a man had fair game for that rhetorical weapon he has it in "The Charitable Career of the Louisiana Lottery," as his sub-title reads.

A "CHARITABLE" INSTITUTION.

There are 100,000 monthly tickets at \$20, making \$2,000,000 the gross receipts. Of this huge sum John A. Morris and his colleagues allege that they pay back to the hapless laborers, clerks, and servants who form in greatest part their constituency, \$1,054,600 in prizes.

"Twice a year the lottery increases its capital prize to \$600,000 and the price of each ticket (of forty fractional parts) to \$40. This semi-annual drawing is devised to attract money from foreign countries as well as from the American citizen. The aggregate of these monthly and semi-annual schemes is \$28,000,000. Croesus outdone! And out of this great sum \$40,000 (in lieu of all taxes, which by law would be several times as much) is paid to the Charity Hospital of New Orleans. A new miracle of the loaves and fishes! Since the lottery has a local daily drawing which pays all the expenses of the concern, there is a possibility that its net income is only \$13,440,000, if we admit that the drawings are honest."

THE DAILY DRAWINGS.

"To a stranger the 'daily drawing,' with the 'policy' playing, in 108 special local offices has a look compared with which the rest of the business is divine. It is hard to speak disrespectfully of any charity, but every local shop I entered breathed the atmospheric ooze of a pawnshop, and almost every customer I saw was a fit object of charity. Some showed a tremor of excitement in asking for their favorite number or combination."

"On the streets may be seen trained parquets that for five cents will pick out a winning number. A famous play is the 'Washerwoman's gig,' 4-11-44. Inveterate players stop children in the street and ask their age; they consult voodoo doctors; if they see a stray dog they play 6; a drunken man counts 14 and a dead woman 59; an exposed leg plays the mystic number 11; and to dream of a fish is a reminder to play 13."

We will not follow Mr. Buel through the mazes of lottery history. From 1863, when Mr. John A. Morris started seriously on that ambitious career in the "Allied Gambling Industries" in which he has attained such an exalted position, his name has been

the constant element in the innumerable schemes and suits and recriminations which make up the record. Mr. Buel has made a careful study of this miserable chronicle. It is quite in accordance with the spirit of the "charity" that he found repeatedly, in his search among the documents of the United States Circuit Court, cases of inscrutable "absenteeism" on the part of records damaging to the lottery power.

THE PRESENT SITUATION.

The Louisiana Constitutional Convention of 1879 prolonged the charter of the lottery for fifteen years, to January 1, 1894.

The scheme by which the life of the monster is, in the fond hopes of John A. Morris, to be prolonged is embodied in the "Revenue Amendment" which in 1890 was, under the impulse of unlimited lottery money, frantically passed over the veto of Governor Nicholls, and which in 1892 is to be voted on by the people as a new article of the State Constitution.

"It is called 'Article on Levees, Schools, Charities, Pensions, Drainage, Lotteries, and General Fund.' It seeks to re-establish the lottery for 25 years, from January 1, 1894, in the name of John A. Morris and six other persons *hereafter to be revealed*."

The consideration is to be a payment to the State of \$31,250,000 during the life of the contract, or \$1,250,000 per year.

In December last ex-Governor McEnery, a friend of the lottery, was nominated the Democratic candidate for Governor. The Anti-lottery Democrats and the Farmers' Alliance bring against him the able State Senator, Murphy J. Foster, the president of the Anti-lottery League. The gubernatorial contest is to be fought out on the lines of State patronage of the most insidious form of gambling.

THE RESOURCES OF THE LOTTERY.

Four of the principal national banks of New Orleans are the official patrons of the lottery. "Lottery money flows in almost every channel of trade and manufacture in New Orleans. The most influential men of the State are large holders of lottery stock.

"Lottery capital controls the water-works, that sustain the living, and the Metairie Cemetery, the home of the aristocratic dead; it supports the old French Opera House, the rendezvous of the best, and it is a brilliant society; it turns the great cotton mills and has built a large plant which is the initial experiment of taking the manufacture of sugar off the hands of planters."

Last, but oh! not least, is the "reserve fund." This is of unknown enormity. "It is the duty of this reserve fund to grease the wheels of both political machines through the regular channels, and to feed the ambition of all sorts of big and little, better and rougher political bosses by private subscriptions; to aid the influential who are needy and the unscrupulous who are useful; to quicken the wis-

dom of the press, which in its secular aspect in the State is 173 for the lottery to 28 against."

A NATIONAL QUESTION.

"Some have thought that abuses at the North ought to be righted before aid should be sent South; for few understand to what an extent this is a national question, so silent and insidious has been the spread of lottery-gambling. *It is first and last a national question!* New Orleans is only an incident. In justice to Louisiana the whole North ought to lead in this fight—with its support when the battle is in New Orleans, and in Congress if the victory in April is with the lottery. Has not the lottery proclaimed that 93 per cent. of its business came from abroad (*i.e.*, outside of Louisiana)? Within a year it has made a desperate attempt to obtain a charter from North Dakota, as a refuge in case it should fail to get a new footing in Louisiana."

The new postal regulations excluding lottery matter from the mails have done good work in hampering the operations of the great "charity;" but express companies are not proof against the inducements it brings to bear, and either openly or secretly they almost uniformly have become the medium of its nefarious traffic.

ANTHONY COMSTOCK ON LOTTERIES.

THE same demoralization that exists to-day in the State of Louisiana is slowly creeping over the States of New York and New Jersey through the policy-gambling and the betting on horse-races; so says Mr. Anthony Comstock in the *North American Review* for February.

"What the Louisiana Lottery Company is doing for the State of Louisiana by corrupting officials, bribing public servants, destroying public morals, breeding crime and dishonesty, wrecking homes, and impoverishing the laboring classes, the pool gamblers of New York and New Jersey are doing for these two States.

"This nation," he continues, "is fast earning an unsavory reputation because of gambling propensities. Moral and religious influences seem to have no effect in checking this degrading passion. Year after year the gambling fraternity are becoming more and more strongly intrenched, while continued success renders them more and more arrogant and unscrupulous. Political leaders in both the Republican and the Democratic party, in localities where gambling is especially carried on, appear to be hand in glove with the principal 'boss' gamblers.

"There seems to be," he asserts, "a positive understanding between political leaders and gambling 'bosses,' that if the said bosses contribute liberally to local political funds they shall have immunity from interference or punishment by public officials. Illegal liquor traffic, the banking gambling game, the policy-shop, the pool-room, the vending of filthy publications, each and every one has maintained its existence by a system of paying political blackmail

levied by political leaders or officials in the district where it belongs."

Mr. Comstock censures the daily newspapers for giving aid and encouragement to the race-track and pool-room gamblers by the daily publication of "tips" upon the various races.

TAX THE LOTTERIES OUT OF EXISTENCE.

THE "Suppression of Lotteries by Taxation" is the subject of a paper by Mr. Horace White in the *Forum* for February. In reply to the question, Has Congress the power to tax lotteries and lottery dealers? he shows that such taxes have been imposed within a recent period. The act passed by Congress in June, 1864, to establish a system of internal revenue required lottery-ticket dealers to pay a license of \$100 per year, and also imposed a tax on the gross receipts of lotteries. In March, 1865, an act was passed which imposed a fine on lottery dealers who engaged in business without having first obtained a license, and this was followed in July, 1866, by another, which required the managers of lotteries to give bonds for the payment of the tax on the gross receipts.

CONGRESS HAS THE POWER.

If, then, Congress can tax lotteries, has it the power to tax them out of existence? Has it, inquires Mr. White, "the power to impose a tax obviously intended to destroy the article or vocation taxed?" Such destructive power has also recently been exercised by Congress. "It was invoked to crush out a perfectly lawful and useful industry, namely: the manufacture of oleomargarine. A glance at the act of Congress of August 2, 1886, and a reference to the debates preceding it, will convince any impartial reader that revenue was not the moving consideration when the oleomargarine law was passed. The Secretary of the Treasury in his annual report of that year said that the existing surplus taxation was \$125,000,000 per year. The Commissioner of Internal Revenue in his report for 1887 dealt with this subject at considerable length, and showed conclusively that the object of the measure as first introduced was the prohibition of the article by means of the taxing power, but that the reduction of the tax to two cents per pound had left the industry a chance for its life."

The act of Congress passed March 3, 1865, "deliberately and intentionally" taxing out of existence State bank-notes, is cited as another instance of the exercise of this power by Congress.

Mr. White is of the opinion that the bill recently introduced into the House of Representatives by Congressman Little, of New York, requiring all dealers in lottery tickets to take out licenses at \$100 each, and imposing a tax of seventy-five per cent. on the face value of all tickets or receipts, would be quite sufficient to kill all lotteries, and expresses the hope that this measure or something equivalent may soon pass.

THE NICARAGUA CANAL.

THE *Forum* for February contains two articles on the Nicaragua Canal; one by Hon. Warner Miller, President of the Nicaragua Canal Construction Company, the other by Capt. W. L. Merry, for some years President of the San Francisco Chamber of Commerce.

Its Commercial Advantage.

Mr. Miller treats of the canal with reference to the effect that this water passage would have upon American commerce. He regards the construction of the Nicaragua Canal as the one great work which remains to be accomplished before the United States can enter upon the full development of their vast territory and resources. Overland railroads can, in his opinion, do but little more for the Pacific slope. The great distance to be traversed and the high mountain ranges to be crossed render it impossible that agricultural products and raw materials—which constitute the chief part of the wealth of that region—shall be transported by rail across the entire country.

The Pacific coast is further from New York and Liverpool—with which ports its principal trade must be carried on—than any other portion of the world which enters into competition with the products of California. But build the Nicaragua Canal and San Francisco is brought nearer to Liverpool than is Calcutta. Then the wheat-growing lands of our Pacific slope, with intelligent labor and agricultural machinery, would always be able to compete with the ignorant labor of India in the markets of Europe. The Pacific slope contains a million square miles, capable of sustaining more people than now live in North America. The land is fertile, producing all varieties of grains, useful plants, and fruits. The mountains contain the most valuable mines in the world. The forests of California, Oregon, and Washington are valuable beyond computation, and could supply the wants of the world for centuries to come. The Western waters teem with valuable food fishes. The climate is the most desirable on the American continent.

Build the Nicaragua Canal and our Pacific coast is brought ten thousand miles nearer to New York. Then commerce between the two seaboard will become profitable and have rapid growth, the agricultural products and raw materials of the Pacific coast can be sent to good markets, population on the Pacific coast will double in five and quadruple in ten years, and with increased population there will come activity in every department of manufacture and trade.

The advantages accruing to the United States by the completion of the canal would not be confined to the Pacific coast. The canal would open up new markets to the cotton of the Gulf States, to the grains of the Mississippi Valley, and to the manufactures of the Atlantic coast. It would furthermore give the merchants of the Atlantic coast 2,700 miles advantage over the merchants of Europe in

trade with the Pacific coast of South America. Mr. Miller estimates that the canal would attract commerce to the value of not less than \$600,000,000 a year, and that this would pay a liberal profit upon the cost of the canal.

Political Aspects of the Canal.

Captain Merry views the canal in its political aspects. He believes firmly that the United States should assume control. The Government could do the work more economically than a private company, and it would be in the interest of American supremacy thus to act. Regarding the heavier cost which the construction of the canal by private capital would necessitate, he says: "Construction bonds must be negotiated at a large discount; stock must accompany the sale of bonds as a bonus; interest account and bankers' commission will be properly chargeable to construction account, and the enterprise may be delayed by a want of funds, owing to financial conditions adverse to investments of work of this character. It will probably cost 50 per cent. more to build and two or three years longer to complete than if constructed under Government control and with such guarantees as will give full financial confidence to investors in the securities of the company. For this increased cost our commerce must pay in tolls, while delay in its completion will be a serious loss to the company in every sense.

"Nicaragua is a sparsely settled country with great but undeveloped resources, a healthy climate, and internal waterways insuring cheap transportation. It is to become the scene of great industrial and commercial activity as the highway of the world's commerce. The nation that supplies the capital to build the canal will control its commerce and subsequently its policy. The expenditure of the large amount needed for construction, the employment of skilled labor, largely from the nation supplying the money, and the natural influence which always accompanies capital—these are abundant reasons for this assertion."

It is further maintained by this writer that if the canal is constructed under private control, and if foreign capital is employed, the nation which supplies this capital cannot be consistently prevented by our Government from landing forces for the protection and the maintenance of the neutrality of the work. "We might in such case need to use the canal for the passage of our naval vessels or military transports and find it blocked at the terminus by a foreign fleet declining under instructions to permit our ships to pass from ocean to ocean. We should then have to fight for what we can now obtain peaceably and with decided pecuniary advantage to the republic."

If the Nicaragua Canal is not built under the control of the United States Government there is strong reason to believe, it is asserted, that the British Government will attempt to assume control of this vantage point on the American hemisphere. "What is to prevent the English Government from acquiring the controlling interest in the Nicaragua

Canal as it has done in the Suez Canal? And if she considers that military conditions permit of her occupying and closing the Suez Canal, why not the Nicaragua Canal?" The political considerations, concludes Captain Merry, demand that the American inter-oceanic canal be placed under American control.

THE COMMERCE OF THE GREAT LAKES.

SENATOR C. K. DAVIS, of Minnesota, has an article in the February *Forum* full of statistical information regarding the commerce of our Great Lakes. The figures presented show that about 9,000,000 tons of freight pass through the lock in the St. Mary's River alone each year. The tonnage which passed through the Sault Ste. Marie Canal in 1888 was, it is further shown, over one-third greater than that carried through the Suez Canal in the same year, and considerably more than one-fourth of the total tonnage of American and foreign vessels entered at and cleared from ports of the United States for the year ending June, 1890.

Of the recent development and the possibilities of the Lake Superior commerce, he says: "The iron deposits of Minnesota and Wisconsin have been extensively worked only since 1885. The annual output is now millions of tons yearly, and it is greatly increasing. The agricultural and grazing products of Minnesota, the Dakotas, and Montana are increasing with astonishing rapidity and out of all proportion to the growth in population. The unprecedented crop of 1891 overtakes the power of the railroads to move the portion that has been threshed, and much of it remains unthreshed for want of men and machinery to do the work. The ore and the herds of Montana are as yet in their beginnings of production."

Senator Davis reviews the various routes which might be profitably developed or opened up. He regards with favor the proposed route to the ocean by way of Lake Winnipeg and Lake Huron, and points out that the harbor of Churchill on Hudson Bay is no further away from Liverpool than is New York.

He believes that a ship canal around the falls of Niagara, capable of the passage of vessels of twenty feet draught, has become a necessity. "The development of the West and Northwest, the improvement at the Sault Ste. Marie, and the anticipated completion of the canal from Chicago to the Mississippi River, and of another from the head of Lake Superior to the St. Croix River, enforce immediate and favorable consideration of this project. Cargoes transferred to canal-boats at Oswego are one hundred and forty-five miles nearer New York than if transferred at Buffalo. To the Hudson River by this route the average trip is four days, as against an average trip of six days from Buffalo. The Niagara Canal can be passed in eleven hours, and the passage thence to Oswego can be made in eight hours. This is a saving of twenty per cent. of the average time of the trip from Buffalo."

OUR MILITIA SYSTEM AND ITS NEEDS.

IN the February *Century* Francis V. Greene writes on "The New National Guard," which has some especial importance in the light of the fact that many people do not know there is such a thing as a National Guard, and even if they do, think of it as only a kind of amusement and recreation.

The Father of his Country urged repeatedly the advantage of a well-organized and efficient militia, and now, after a century, the wisdom of his words is beginning to be appreciated. In the War of 1812 the eminent unwisdom of not having a trained militia was demonstrated with painful and disastrous clearness. This experience gave rise to desultory attempts at organization, which have continued in the form of local militia companies. But it is only in the last decade that the thorough methods which Mr. Greene describes have arisen.

"Every State in the Union has revised its military code since 1881, and in all but seven States there is now an organized, uniformed, and armed National Guard."

"The organized militia numbers 109,674, or 9,000 officers and 100,000 men. The average attendance at camps, as reported by the adjutant-generals of States, varies from 75 to 95 per cent." In the South there is a minimum of enthusiasm and interest in the militia organization, some States making no appropriation, and not even using that which they receive from the general Government. The Western States come next in the order of lassitude, and the most active work is done in the East, particularly New England, where there is an expenditure equivalent to fifteen cents per inhabitant.

THE DUTY OF CONGRESS, STATE, AND SOLDIER.

The reasons for the existence of a militia lie in its ability and duty to assist the general Government in repelling invasion and suppressing insurrection, to aid the State in maintaining order, and in its value as an auxiliary training-school for men and officers.

With these points in view Mr. Greene defines the respective duties to the three parties of the system:

First.—The Federal Government should provide arms, equipments, and equipage, all of the latest pattern furnished to the regular troops, a service undress uniform, and the system of drill; and it should have the right to an annual inspection, and to require a certain standard of efficiency as a condition of its contributions.

Second.—The State should provide armories, camping-grounds, rifle-ranges, and ammunition, and the cost of transportation necessary for assembling the entire force of the State for out-door instruction once in each year.

Third.—The officers and men should give their own time without pay, purchase the distinctive full-dress uniform of their regiment or State, and pay such annual dues as are necessary for fitting up their armory rooms according to their own taste, providing such athletic sports as are useful in devel-

oping their physical condition, and paying such incidental expenses as the State cannot possibly be charged with, but which are essential to maintaining a proper *esprit de corps*.

REGISTRY OF LAND TITLES.

Mr. Atkinson Describes the Australian System.

EDWARD ATKINSON has a brief, clear paper in the January *Century* on "The Australian Registry of Land Titles." This discussion has especial importance just now for us, as the reforms, or measures in that direction, are before several of our State legislatures.

The method which Mr. Atkinson describes is called the Torrens system, after Sir Robert R. Torrens, who modelled it on the process of registering ship titles and introduced it into South Australia. It has been copied throughout Australia and in New Zealand and British Columbia, everywhere meeting with unqualified success, as might have been safely predicted from an *a priori* consideration of its evident advantages over the old system of private conveyancing.

In Australia the method of procedure is described as follows: "The person or persons in whom the fee is claimed to be vested may apply to have the land placed on the registry of titles; these applications, together with the deeds, evidences, and abstracts of title, accompanied by plans of the land, are submitted for examination to a barrister and to a conveyancer—who are styled examiners of titles—who examine the titles exactly as they would on behalf of an intending purchaser, if the title were not to be registered. The report of the examiners is made to the registrar. If the title is a good holding title the application is admitted. Should the applicant fail to satisfy the examiners it is rejected. If there is evidence of title wanting, of which the reputed owner can compel completion, notices corresponding in many respects to those required in our probate courts are served, according to the nature of the case.

"The certificates of title are issued in duplicate. These certificates set forth the nature of the estate of the applicant, whether a fee simple or a limited ownership; they notify by memorials endorsed all lesser estates, leases, charges, easements, rights, or other interests current or affecting the land at the time."

THE ADVANTAGES OF REGISTERING TITLES.

It is easy to see how very much is gained by the fact of indisputable, indefeasible title. There are cases all about us where standing suspicion of a title or plain defect in it has produced a coma in trade and industry. Huge tracts of land in Georgia, Tennessee, Kentucky, and Virginia, especially in the mountain, mineral-bearing regions, are so clouded over as to their real ownership as to render any operations too hazardous for redeeming capital.

Frequently the greatest injustice has been done by subjecting the improvements and buildings on real estate to all the disadvantages proceeding from

a subsequent defect discovered in the title to the ground. It is to be noticed that one of the reforms which we are to profit by is the setting aside of an insurance fund built up from the—amply sufficient—registry fees for reimbursement of the persons holding the real titles in such cases.

A not-inconsiderable advantage of the State registry system is the fact that it lessens very greatly the cost of conveyancing—reduces it “from pounds to shillings.” The exact figures are given, and they prove this completely.

The title-registry work is cognate with the existing registry of deeds, and no new office would have to be instituted. It would simply be necessary to put into the office for the registry of deeds a barrister and conveyancer to assure the grounds for granting indefeasibility. Mr. Atkinson holds that the constitutional principle of the reform must be good, on the ground that as titles were originally derived from the State it is eminently proper that the State should insure them. Further, the State holds the only power capable of rectifying mistakes and unravelling tangles caused by ignorant or fraudulent conveyancing.

In some of our States such a reform would require a constitutional amendment. But this is not the case in Massachusetts, which already has well under consideration the Torrens system, with mutations to suit American and New England conditions.

THE TAMMANY DEMOCRACY.

TAMMANY HALL'S influence as a factor in New York and national politics is eloquently presented in the *North American Review* for February by Mr. Richard Croker, its present chief.

No attempt is made to defend the organization. That would be at variance with its policy, which is always aggressive and never defensive. “A well-organized political club,” says Mr. Croker, “is made for the purpose of aggressive warfare. It must move, and it must always move forward against its enemies. If it makes mistakes it leaves them behind and goes ahead. If it is encumbered by useless baggage or half-hearted or traitorous camp followers it cuts them off and goes ahead. While it does not claim to be exempt from error, it does claim to be always aiming at success by proper and lawful methods, and to have the good of the general community always in view as its end of effort. Such an organization has no time or place for apologies or excuses, and to indulge in them would hazard its existence and certainly destroy its usefulness.”

The methods of the organization are presented in the following paragraphs: “As one of the members of this organization, I simply do what all its members are ready to do as occasion offers, and that is, to stand by its principles and affirm its record. We assert, to begin with, that its system is admirable in theory and works excellently well in practice. There are now twenty-four Assembly districts in the county, which are represented in an Executive

Committee by one member from each district, whose duty it is to oversee all political movements in his district, from the sessions of the primaries down to the final counting of the ballots after the election polls are closed. This member of the Executive Committee is a citizen of repute, always a man of ability and good executive training. If he were not he could not be permitted to take or hold the place. If he goes to sleep or commits overt acts that shock public morality he is compelled to resign. Such casualties rarely occur, because they are not the natural growth of the system of selection which the organization practises; but when Tammany discovers a diseased growth in her organism, it is a matter of record that she does not hesitate at its extirpation.

“Coincident with the plan that all the Assembly districts shall be thoroughly looked after by experienced leaders who are in close touch with the central committees is the development of the doctrine that the laborer is worthy of his hire; in other words, that good work is worth paying for, and in order that it may be good must be paid for. The affairs of a vast community are to be administered. Skilful men must administer them. These men must be compensated. The principle is precisely the same as that which governs the workings of a railway, or a bank, or a factory; and it is an illustration of the operation of sophistries and unsound moralities, so much in vogue among our closet reformers, that any persons who have outgrown the kindergarten should shut their eyes to this obvious truth. Now, since there must be officials, and since these officials must be paid, and well paid, in order to insure able and constant service, why should they not be selected from the membership of the society that organizes the victories of the dominant party?”

The sum of Mr. Croker's effusions is that “in respect of age, skilful management, unity of purpose, devotion to correct principles, public usefulness, and, finally, success, the Tammany Democracy has no superior in political affairs the world over.”

Rosebery versus Gladstone.—Lord Brabourne, in *Blackwood's Magazine* for February, has the first place with an article entitled “Rosebery versus Gladstone,” a paper in which he does his best to show that “Lord Rosebery, in his admirable biography of Pitt, has, in the honorable vindication of that Minister's position and character, shattered and shivered the frail and flimsy foundation upon which Mr. Gladstone had built up an attempted historical justification of his attacks upon the Union and its author.” Lord Rosebery has done the Unionist party and Great Britain “good service in his exposure of the unfairness, the exaggerations, and the baseless accusations to which Mr. Gladstone has unhappily lent himself; in his fair and vivid representation of the crisis which actually existed in 1799-1800, and of the absolute necessity for resolute action on the part of the Prime Minister.”

THE LATE KHEDIVE.

IN *Blackwood's Magazine* for February Mr. Francis Scudamore has an article on "Troubled Egypt and the Late Khédive." He recalls the fact that Tewfik Pasha was the son of a peasant girl who was a slave in the house of Ishmail Pasha. She was not one of the ladies of the harem, but a



THE LATE KHÉDIVE OF EGYPT.

domestic employed in some light menial capacity in the household. As, however, she bore a son, she had a right to the vacant place of fourth wife. Ishmail disliked her, but he could not put her aside. When Ishmail left Egypt, making room for his son Tewfik, he carried with him "thirty great chests of jewels, £150,000 in gold for his immediate necessities and accompanied by seventy ladies of his harem and a regiment of followers."

Mr. Scudamore asserts that every night in the early part of 1882 Arabi tortured his Circassian prisoners. He says: "Arabi visited them in prison, and sought to obtain by torture evidence that would enable him to take the life of his enemy, Osman Rifky. Many tragedies have been enacted in Egypt, but it is difficult to believe that any more hideous brutality has ever been practised so near our own day than that which this heartless and cold-blooded peasant directed each evening in the Abdin prison. At length the Khédive stepped

in between Arabi and his victims, and saved them from death by torture by a sentence of banishment."

Although Tewfik saved the Circassians, he had not courage to arrest Arabi at the decisive moment, when one vigorous act might have quelled the rebellion. "Had he followed the spirited and manly advice of Mr. Colvin—had he arrested the traitor in sight of all, or cut him down as was his right—there would have been an end of all mutinies. Alas! He did neither. 'We are between four fires,' he said, when Arabi had sheathed his sword and Colvin whispered, 'Now is your moment.' 'We are between four fires. What can I do? We shall all be killed!'"

Since the war Tewfik's conduct has been admirable: "There is only one phrase that can adequately sum up the late Khédive's character. He was a thoroughly honorable gentleman. Above all things, he was loyal—loyal to the back-bone. In spite of every temptation and provocation, he refused to intrigue against his father. Equally loyal when he had accepted, much against his will, the detestable dual control which he predicted would fail, as indeed it did, he supported it loyally through recurrent blunders."

Mr. Scudamore is very strongly of opinion that it is impossible to deliver Egypt over to the Egyptians without seeing barbarism established. The Egyptian Council of State in 1890 voted by a large majority in favor of subjecting brigands convicted of assassination and robbery to amputation of the right hand and left foot, followed by crucifixion. With such a people under him and foreign intrigues round him, it was a wonder that Tewfik got along as well as he did.

Mr. Scudamore says: "In appearance Tewfik Pasha, while bearing a certain resemblance to his father, in so far as a rather good-looking dark man can resemble a strikingly ugly red one, yet wore many strong traces of the fellah side of his parentage. At first sight he doubtless struck his visitor as being a somewhat heavy, stolid, almost clumsy-brained Ottoman, who, despite a graceful dignity, inseparable from his origin and training, possessed little more intellectual expression than does the 'Turk's head' known in this country. But when his interest was awakened in his visitor's conversation, and in this he was neither backward nor hard to please, his face was at once lit up with that pleasant, winning smile which has a peculiar charm in grave Turkish faces."

MR. ARTHUR M. CORNEY gives in the *Educational Review* for February the results of his investigations into the growth of colleges in the United States, which are in brief: "That the increase in college students has far exceeded that of the population during the forty years 1850-90; that while the population has increased 165 per cent., this has taken place in spite of the great influx of immigration, which has as yet furnished practically no students to the colleges."

BRAZIL AND FONSECA.

DR. WALTER ADAMS, JR., our United States Minister to Brazil, contributes to the February *Cosmopolitan* a brief paper on "The Rise and Fall of Fonseca," which will be of high value to people who have come out of recent Brazilian history pretty well "muddled up" by daily newspaper reports.

THE HISTORY OF TWO YEARS.

The deposition and exile of that gentle man and devoted ruler, Dom Pedro II., occurred in November, 1889, the exciting cause being the attempt to form a national guard of the better class of citizens. This was a suggestion of the Count D'Eu, Dom Pedro's son-in-law, who wished to secure the succession of his wife to the throne.

The blameless old king departed with nothing but blessings and wishes for the peace and prosperity of the country he had loved and ruled over for a half century. A poetic justice would have spared him the last and bitterest two years of his life.

The provisional government under Marshal Fonseca was composed of material crude in the extreme, the only man clearly fit to fill his position being Colonel Benjamin Constant, Minister of War, whose modesty and retiring disposition lessened the good influence he might have exerted. Fonseca was a soldier, fit leader for military dictatorship, a perfect type of the South American "president" of a republic.

The provisional government at once began high-handed proceedings of the most audacious character. The governments of the great cities and of the provinces were abolished and reconstructed to suit Fonseca & Co. Prominent republicans were banished. The standing army was almost doubled. The foreign cable and home press were muzzled. Indeed, these self-constituted authorities were about to foist a constitution on the people, *volens volens*, and were only brought to a halt in their mad career by the refusal of England and the United States to recognize such a constitution. Thereupon the people were allowed to elect members to a constitutional convention which finally accepted the articles. There was a Senate, a House of Representatives, a President—Fonseca—and a Cabinet, after the order of the United States Government.

In the mean time, Señor Barbosa, the Minister of Finance under the provisional government, had been amusing himself by granting to three great hypothecary banks absolutely monopolistic powers, which began a wild orgy of cheap paper money, ending as such orgies always in the history of man have ended.

In the early fall of 1891 Congress began to turn its attention toward holding in the unmanageable Fonseca. The President promptly accepted the challenge, and thereupon began a pitched battle, which the Dictator brought to a climax on November 3 last. He dissolved the national congress, Rio Janeiro was declared to be in a state of siege, and

he was making active preparations to put down the uprising in the disaffected province of Rio Grande do Sul when the officers of the army and navy, with a sudden access of patriotism, demanded his resignation. The Vice-President, Floriano Peixatto, reigned in his stead.

TO BE JUDGED AFTER HIS KIND.

"The career of Fonseca," says Dr. Adams, "illustrates the course of most of the revolutions of the southern hemisphere. The idea of a republic, as understood in the north, does not exist in South America. All the republics have been of a military character, with such measures of liberty as the military dictator, whatever his title, chose to allow. With these views prevailing in the land Fonseca must not be too severely judged."

DOM PEDRO AND HIS PEOPLE.

IN the February *Arena* James Realf, Jr., has a gossip article on "The Last American Monarch," in which he writes of Dom Pedro from the point of view of an American engineer in Brazil. His report of the several conversations he enjoyed some years ago with the "last monarch" but confirms the general estimate of the Brazilian ruler—that he was a genial, courteous man of the most genuine scholarly attainments—probably the most cultivated and erudite emperor the world has ever seen.

What value Mr. Realf's article possesses lies in his explanation of the opposition to Dom Pedro; for here in this northern hemisphere it is rather puzzling to the average reader, this spectacle of the angelic monarch the Brazilians have been so unaware of—nay, more, have refused longer to entertain.

WHY HIS SUBJECTS DISLIKED DOM PEDRO

Mr. Realf says: "The more I knew him, the more I inclined to the clerical opinion of his consummate craftiness. I became satisfied that his attitude toward all religions, Catholic, Protestant, Jewish, or what-not, was epitomized in that truly imperial phrase, 'the calm suspiciousness of science.' But I cannot coincide with Castelar in thinking him a hypocrite in his political liberalism."

This, then, was one explanation of Dom Pedro's unpopularity. The Catholic Church, so archaic and powerful an institution in Brazil, disliked him. The Catholics called him that "sly old fox at Rio." The sly old fox proved himself bold as well as cunning when the hot-headed young Bishop of Olinda grew openly insubordinate; notwithstanding an appeal to Rome, he left the country, incontinently for his country's and Dom Pedro's good. But the hate engendered between church and state was one of the prime factors in the final overthrow of the monarchy.

A second general cause of the deep dissatisfaction with the emperor's *régime* was his liberal and progressive policy in opening up the country, the country which was his first and deepest love.

He was all his life what Gladstone has grown to

be, a Liberal with Conservative tendencies. He believed that the ballot without a high average of education among the population was as dangerous as dynamite. His was an eminently practical, scientific mind. To improve first the material and then the intellectual condition of his people was the task he set himself, and to comprehend the extent of his success, one must consider the state of the country when he began his long, strong reign. First, the mere opening of roads for communication between the provinces was a task for Hercules, on account of the physical formation of the country, for, except near the Amazon and immediately south of it, the mountains rise abruptly from the sea and make intercourse with the interior immensely difficult. And the rivers, except the Amazonian, though large, are full of rapids. He was therefore forced to build railroads, and this at the start provoked hostility among his people, for, as he had to employ foreign talent in all the responsible places, the less enlightened accused him of squandering public money on Americans and English.

"Add to this the fact that he had to reconcile in his dominions two entirely different civilizations, for the interior people were archaically agricultural, even more so than our Southern planters before the war. They owned vast spaces, where with slave labor they raised coffee, cotton, and tobacco, and they believed in nothing else. Then there was a legion of poor whites, restless, and leading a gypsy life in the *matto*, or wilderness; hunting and fishing for mere existence, with no desire beyond the wants of idleness, and almost incapable of being roused to any conception of improvement for themselves or their children. In contrast and clash with these classes was the population of the sea-coast towns—ambitious of the graces and dignities of life, and anxious chiefly for a government that should not be troublesome to support. The hardier natives of the southern provinces increased the difficulties of the emperor by openly avowing their intention of having a republic, even at the cost of secession, though they were willing to wait for his death before beginning the struggle for a practical independence."

With Dom Pedro ever ready and waiting to abolish slavery, in the face of the powerful interior land-owners, we may imagine that, as Mr. Realf says, "the throne of the last American monarch was not a bed of roses."

The direct causes of the deposition every one is familiar with—the failure of Dom Pedro's health, the regency of Donna Isabella, and the high handed proceedings of herself and her husband. "The Donna Isabella, with Hapsburg, Bourbon, and Braganza blood running riot in her veins, and a dissipated husband to dement her further, could have wrecked a political entity as stable as England, if she had had a few years' power, and in Brazil, instead of trying to allay the prejudice against her at the start, she tried the Bourbon method of stamping on everybody's corns so as to teach them to dance merrily."

THE NEW CONSTITUTION OF BRAZIL.

THE leading article in the *Overland Monthly* for February is "The New Constitution of Brazil," by Mr. James W. Hawes.

The form of government adopted by the Brazilian Congress on February 24, 1891, is not essentially different from our own. The Constitution establishes a perpetual and indissoluble union between the former Provinces, or States as they are now termed. The federal government has exclusive power over taxes on imports; general stamp taxes; taxes on federal posts and the telegraph; the creation and maintenance of custom-houses and the establishment of banks of issue. In exceptional cases of public calamity it can subsidize the States, but cannot intervene in their internal affairs, except to repel foreign invasion or invasion from one State into another; to maintain the republican federative form of government, and to insure the execution of the laws of Congress and compliance with federal decisions.

The States have the exclusive power of levying taxes upon land, industries, professions, and upon the exportation of merchandise of their own production, and a State may also tax the importation of foreign goods if they are for consumption within its own borders. "The States generally sustain the same relation to the Union that our States do to our national government. Each State is governed by the Constitution and laws by it adopted, provided that the organization must not be opposed to the constitutional principles of the Union. In general, all the powers and rights not expressly or by necessary implication denied in this Constitution to the States may be exercised by them."

The legislative power is vested in a Congress composed of a Chamber of Deputies and Senate. The Chamber is composed of the Deputies from the Federal District—the neutral municipality which forms the capital—and those from the States, in the fixed proportion of one for 70,000 inhabitants. The Senate consists of three members from each State and of three from the Federal District. Both the Deputies and the Senators are elected by direct suffrage, representation of the minority being guaranteed.

The duties of the Brazilian Congress are practically the same as those vested with our legislative body.

The executive power is exercised by a President, who is elected for a term of four years. His powers are similar to those under our federal Constitution.

The Ministers of State sustain to the President and Congress relations similar to those of our Cabinet officers.

The judicial power of the United States of Brazil is lodged with a Supreme Federal Tribunal composed of fifteen judges and of as many federal judges distributed throughout the country as Congress may create.

To the Supreme Federal Tribunal it belongs to

prosecute and judge originally the President of the republic in common crimes and the Ministers of State; suits between the Union and the States or between the States, and conflicts of federal judges, and to act finally on certain cases of appeal from the superior courts of the States.

EMILE DE LAVELEYE.

IN our student years, writes Paul Laffitte in the *Revue Bleue* of January 9, certain writers would have an attraction for us; philosophers, moralists, economists, historians, with them one was able to leave the beaten paths. In their judgment of men and things they knew how to unite respect for the past with the intelligence of the present, they were liberal without being doctrinaire, open to new ideas, incapable of reducing politics to the prejudices of party, or science to the formulas of a school. Emile de Laveleye was such a master of our youth.

Born at Bruges in 1822, he began his studies at that town and finished them at Paris at the Stanislas College. For the last thirty years nearly he has been Professor of Political Economy at the University of Liège, and his teaching there has made some noise in the world, as much because of the talent of the master as because of the novelty of certain of his doctrines. The citizen of a neighboring state, M. de Laveleye was no stranger to France: he knew France and loved her. He was one of the earliest and most eminent contributors of the *Revue des Deux Mondes*. The Institute elected him one of its correspondents, and his principal works were brought out by the great Paris publishers. His works on political and social questions will survive him—"The Essay on the Forms of Government in Modern Societies" (1872); "Contemporary Socialism;" and especially "Property and Its Primitive Forms" (1874), which has been translated into English, German, Danish, and Russian. Among contemporary publicists there are few whose names are so well known to the larger public. This is because M. de Laveleye had two eminent French qualities—sincerity and clearness; he said what he thought and that so as to be heard. Many must have felt on hearing of his death that they had lost a kinsman. He was one of those writers to whom you turn gladly, that your own ideas may be tested. All his life he fought for liberty without recognizing in it the supreme end of the struggle he loved liberty as a means—an instrument of progress, but he was careful not to confound it with progress itself. He wished the individual to be free, more and more free; but he refused to see any connection whatever between the independence of the citizen and the weakness of the state.

Thus M. de Laveleye had taken an independent position; he was as distant from those who would concentrate everything in the hands of the government as from those who saw in the government

only a necessary evil. It was one of his characteristic traits that he always applied the objective and historical method where others are too often contented with solutions *a priori*. In studying the past he saw that the rôle of the state was constantly becoming more important as social questions became more complex. "Civilization," he said, "means increase of life in every sense. A more intense life needs more organs. The organ of every organized society is the state. . . . The state is not adverse to liberty, on the contrary, it is frequently the ally and even the author of it in bringing more justice into human relations." M. de Laveleye's conception of liberty was therefore a very broad and a very human one; and his idea of a society wisely governed may be perhaps summarized thus: The free individual in the powerful state.

M. de Laveleye explained every question in the light of history—particularly his theory of property. In his eyes the great problem of democracy was neither political, administrative, military, nor religious; it was an economic problem. He was persuaded that if France ever succeeded in establishing definitely a democratic form of government, the success would be due in a great measure to the existence of her numerous class of small rural proprietors. No one perhaps, ever had a clearer view of the difficulties and the dangers of our social question. Long ago he saw that democracy needed enlightening and organizing, and he worked at it incessantly, and without being discouraged, for fifty years. By his independent position in political matters, by the extreme variety of his works, by his practical sense combined with a speculative spirit, by the place which he occupied in the extreme left of political economy, he reminds us of John Stuart Mill; and, like the English philosopher, he was bound to offend sometimes the reactionary school and sometimes the revolutionary school; but no one will ever dispute the accuracy of his knowledge, the greatness of his efforts, his courage, and his good faith.

The Future of the English Race.—Mr. Robert Johnson, the director of the Colonial College, London, thus sets forth the future of the English race:

"Looking forward but a few short years, is not the following a probable forecast? Can we not see the great English family occupying the whole of North America, Australia, New Zealand, a great part of South Africa, and many other parts of the world as well? In America, Canada and the United States, hand joined in hand, command alike the Atlantic and the Pacific. The United States of Australia and New Zealand and the United States of South Africa command the Indian and Southern seas, while all are united in a firm and indissoluble alliance with the mother land from whom they sprang, the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland."

THE MINISTER WHO MUST GO.

Sketch of M. Durnovo.

THE *Leisure Hour* for February contains an article in the series of "The Statesmen of Europe," the chief place in which is given to M. Durnovo, the Minister of the Interior, who is chiefly responsible for the failure of the Russian Government to cope adequately with the famine on the



M. DURNOVO.

Volga. The writer takes a very strongly hostile view of M. Durnovo, who is described as a fitting successor of Count Demetri Tolstoi, whom he regards as one of the most despotic officials from whom Russia ever suffered.

"Durnovo owes his career to a mere chance. When in 1881 General Ignatieff held the portfolio of Minister of the Interior, he begged the Czar to nominate Durnovo as his assistant, meaning a man of the same name with that of the actual minister, a friend of Ignatieff and a good Slavophile.

"Which Durnovo?" asked the Czar. "That stupid general?"

"The governor of Ekaterinoslaff," promptly replied the ex-diplomat Ignatieff instantly observing that the Czar was not too much disposed in favor of his *protégé*, and desiring to get out of the quandary in which he found himself. Now Ignatieff knew nothing but the mere name of this Durnovo, and yet, *nolens volens*, he had to accept him as his assistant. Thus a man who was nothing but a simple administrator came to hold one of the most important offices of state. When Ignatieff was succeeded by Tolstoi, Durnovo was chosen to the post of head official of the Chancellery of the Emperor, and then was nominated Minister of Internal Affairs. During the two years that he has held his post he has initiated no political measures, for all those passed under his rule were already prepared by Count Tol-

stoi, who thus continues, though dead, still to fill his original office. In fact, at present M. Durnovo has shown himself nothing but the political executor of his predecessor—i.e., wholly opposed to the modern spirit, for those are the terms of the testament to which he gives effect."

M. Durnovo has limited the jury laws, established the new district administrators in place of the justices of the peace, and formed the special police into a powerful and independent department, entirely distinct from the Home Office. Another Durnovo, cousin of the Minister of the Interior, presides over the police. M. Durnovo is more or less in sharp antagonism with M. Vischnegradsky, Minister of Finance.

"He has always been an upholder of religious tolerance. But for him the persecution against the Jews might have broken out sooner, and it is possible that this persecution may be the cause of his ultimate fall. It is a subject of constant dispute between him and the Minister of the Interior, who is the champion of intolerance and of rigorous measures: and it is possible that Vischnegradsky might have overturned his adversary Durnovo on this question, if Durnovo were not the man of straw of the omnipotent President of the Holy Synod, Pobedonostzeff."

Some Railway Facts and Figures.—There is a paper, illustrated with copious pictures of locomotives, in the *English Illustrated* for February, describing the London and North-Western Locomotive Works at Crewe. The London and North-Western engines burn 3,095 tons of coal every day in the year. One engine, the "Charles Dickens," last September completed a million miles run in little more than nine and a half years, that is to say, it ran more than 100,000 miles a year, and consumed in the course of that time 12,515 tons of coal, that is to say, it requires about a ton of coal to carry a train 80 miles. "The Lady of the Lake" has run from Tring to Bletchley at the rate of 80 miles an hour. The writer strings together the following figures concerning the London and North-Western:

Capital, \$500,000,000. Revenue per annum, \$50,000,000. Expenditure per annum, \$30,000,000. Number of persons employed by company, 60,000. Number of persons employed in locomotive department, 18,000. Miles operated on, 2,700; engines owned, 2,620; carriages owned, 6,000; wagons owned, 57,000; carts, 3,500; horses, 1,500; steamships, 20. Passengers carried annually, 63,000,000; weight of tickets issued annually, 50 tons; tons of goods and minerals carried annually, 37,500,000; number of stations, 800; signal cabins, 1,500; signal levers in use, 32,000; signal lamps lighted every night, 17,000. Value of work done at Crewe for various departments, \$3,250,000; mileage per annum, 61,417,483; fuel consumed, 1,129,612 tons; water used, 8,416,000 tons; number of special trains run—passenger, 56,000; goods, 155,000.

PETER THE GREAT AS PETER THE LITTLE.

THE leading contribution to this month's Scandinavian magazine literature is, without doubt, Gerhard Grove's article in *Nordisk Tidskrift* on "Features in the Life of Peter the Great." The facts are taken mainly from the unpublished diary (kept by his secretary, Rasmus Aereboe) of the Danish Ambassador, Jost Juel, a gallant naval officer, sometime Commander of the fleet, and, later on, Vice-Admiral, who received his early maritime education in Holland, and fell, with honor, in 1715, at the battle of Rügen, fighting against the Swedes. He appears to have been somewhat of a favorite with Czar Peter—a position which, however, was not without its drawbacks, as the merry monarch seemed to show his favoritism pretty much as some misguided children show their fondness for their pet puss, viz., by tweaking its whiskers and pulling its tail.

Jost Juel first met the Czar at Narva, in the November of 1709. The booming of one hundred and twenty-seven cannon announced the latter's arrival, and Juel would fain have ridden to meet him, but was deterred by the Commandant. Peter's first visit, after his arrival, was paid to the Commandant's father, the aged Zoloff, who had been his childhood's tutor, and whom he always treated with the most attentive courtesy. Juel states that he saw him, the day after his visit, standing like a lackey at the back of a sleigh in which old Zoloff reclined and waiting upon him during the whole of the drive. In society, where Peter was accustomed to nicknaming his friends, he distinguished Zoloff by the playful appellation, "The Patriarch." Juel describes the Czar as a very tall man, wearing his own short, curly brown hair and a pair of fairly large mustaches. He was simple in dress and manner, but remarkably sharp and intelligent, and mostly surrounded by his jesters, who shouted, screamed, piped, whistled, sang, and smoked in his room, while he himself was conversing, apparently undisturbed by the hideous noise around him. Juel was not agreeably impressed by the freedom the Czar allowed these men, and relieves his feelings in a doleful plaint in his diary, though he seems, later on, to have become accustomed to Peter's attachment to dwarfs and buffoons. (With Juel, these terms would seem to be synonymous.) On one occasion a jester who had sworn to shave his head or beard if Wiborg should be taken presented himself before Peter at the feast after the taking of the town, when the Czar gave him a ducat for "drink-money," hanging the coin, with his own hands, in the jester's beard by means of a string and sealing-wax. Instantly the others, to please the Czar, followed his example, and at last the poor fool's beard became so heavy that he was obliged to tie it up to ease the intense pain caused by his burden of ducats.

The jesters showed neither fear nor respect for their master and were seldom punished for their

audacious and coarse behavior. The Czar, however, chancing once to lead the conversation up to the subject of Judas' treachery to our Saviour, and receiving the reply from one of his jesters, Jacobsky, that "Judas was foolish; he should not have sold Christ so cheap," showed his anger and contempt at the impious frivolity of the remark by having a special order created for him and designating him thereafter, "The Knight of the Order of Judas." The badge of the order depicted Judas in the act of hanging himself, and as Jacobsky was a tiny dwarf and it weighed, together with its chain, something over a stone, the punishment was by no means slight. Juel's diary gives us a glimpse into the idiosyncracies of Peter the Little. To read how this Peter, apparently no relation at all to the great Peter who founded Russia's capital and did so many wondrous deeds, amuses himself by taking weak-stomached wretches out to sea with him, shutting them up in their cabins and laughing at their sickness and misery; to read how delightfully he fills his subject with spirits and makes them helplessly drunk, and how he tortures poor Juel with the strongest of liquors, filling him against his will and taking no heed of his protests and agonized pleadings, is not without a certain serio-comic interest, though to the school-boy who still possesses a wholesome reverence for the heroes of his history, it must tend a little to scrape the gilt off the gingerbread. Still, in those days, he was a bad host indeed whose guests were not drunk, and Czar Peter was doubtless determined to set a shining example. One among the many curious scenes Juel describes we extract: "On the 2d of May (1710): The Czar was a guest on the Vice-Admiral's ship. I was also invited. Toasts were drunk in the strongest of liquors during the booming of sometimes seven, sometimes five cannon, fired, at a signal from the Admiral, by every vessel which carried cannon. The Czar, when on board any ship, desires to be called not 'Your Majesty,' but simply *Choutbynacht*. Whoever forgets that is punished by having immediately to drink off a large glass of strong wine. I and some others, who were accustomed to giving him his proper title, forgot ourselves often and had to drink 'punishment' together with the usual toasts. Besides this, the Czar had a special butler who, between the toasts, forced the guests to drink, and who brought me another large glass. As I could not get rid of him otherwise I fled (he was an old, unwieldy, fat man, and had slippers on, besides) and sprang up the foremast, and seated myself in the shrouds. The butler told the Czar, and presently he himself, with the same large glass held to his lips, climbed up after me and seated himself beside me in the place I had hoped to find secure, and I had to drink not only that glass but four more, until I became so drunk that it was at the peril of my life I crawled down again." Hard drinking and coarseness of feeling go so often hand-in-hand that it is not so great a shock to us to learn from Juel how Peter the Great, in his character as Peter the

Little, ordered three runaways who had been brought to him to play a game of hazard, for his amusement, to see which should go to the gallows, and watched the unlucky wretch hoisted up to the executioner who sat on the mainyard waiting to receive him.

HEINRICH VON SYBEL.

SINCE Heinrich von Sybel began his monumental history of "The Foundation of the German Empire," many reviews of his book have been written, but it is surprising how little has been forthcoming about the career of the writer of the work. In the



HEINRICH VON SYBEL.

January number of *Nord und Sud*, however, there is a very interesting character study of the historian by Herr J. Caro, and from it the following notes are taken:

Heinrich Karl Ludolph von Sybel was born at Dusseldorf on December 2, 1817, the year in which the idea of founding a Society for German History first came to light. Of more significance is the circumstance that he came of a family which, as far back as can be traced, furnished the Church and the State with a line of conspicuous representatives, and which during his boyhood formed the centre of a circle of eminent figures in literature and art. After eight years at the school of his native town, the talented youth of sixteen went to the University of Berlin, where in seven semesters he was promoted to the rank of Doctor of Philosophy. For four

semesters he attended the historical lectures of Ranke—lectures which had become memorable in German historiography, and which, with truth, have been characterized as the beginning of a great school. For the fascinating teacher gathered round him a number of highly-gifted youths, directed their studies, and showed them the paths which had to be trodden in research connected with the history of the past. When Sybel joined this class he was the youngest, and though he was visibly influenced by Ranke's method of treatment, he would seem to have allowed himself to be carried away with the stream less than did any of his fellow-students. In addition to attending this history class, he pursued a very systematic and liberal course of study, which was supplemented by the impressions he received from the many distinguished artists and scholars who frequented his father's house.

Sybel's first dissertation was on the Goths and their historian Jordanis. Another, on the "Origin of Royalty in Germany" (1844), kept in motion for years a legion of critical pens, great and small—among them that of Waitz, a member of the Berlin Historical Society, who had just published his first volume of the "History of the German Constitution," and had treated the origin of German royalty from a very different standpoint from that taken by Sybel.

Meanwhile Sybel had attracted universal attention by his "History of the First Crusade" (1841), the foundation stone of which he gratefully acknowledges to have been laid by Ranke, and immediately after its publication went to Bonn as privatdocent at the university, becoming professor in 1844. In 1846 he left Bonn and went to Marburg, also as a professor, but here he does not seem to have found the peaceful atmosphere necessary for scientific work. From a lecture on "Edmund Burke and Ireland," however, it may be gathered that at that time he had already begun researches in the period of the French Revolution, and his work on that subject established his reputation, and has become a recognized standard work.

The favor with which King Maximilian II. of Bavaria looked upon the study and the writing of history rendered possible the production of historical works of permanent value. Ranke himself could not take up his abode in Munich, but both he and the King at once selected Sybel as the fit man for the Chair of History at the Bavarian University. "You need," wrote Ranke to Sybel, "a suitable field for your talents, and Munich offers it to you. You will be happier there, and you can develop your peculiar gifts. Will you stand in your own way? Because I love and honor you, because I wish you what is best, I desire you to accept it." The prophecy of the master was fulfilled, and so deep was the influence exercised by Sybel that no one can attempt to depict the intellectual life of the South German metropolis without alluding to the prominent traces of himself which the professor has left behind him. A circle of worshippers and

a group of clever and promising students, impressed by the reality of his principles, soon crowded round the scholar in their midst. This was in 1856. In 1861 the Prussian Government summoned him back to Bonn. The more his special genius came to the front, and the more definite his conceptions of decisive moments in history became, the louder grew the voices of dissent of an opposition party. It is to the insinuations of his opponents that we owe "The German Nation and Empire," to a certain extent Sybel's confession of faith. A year after he returned to Bonn he was elected a member of the Prussian Chamber of Deputies, and soon he found himself fighting for his principles and defending the aim of his life in the "Conflict," as it was called.

An eye affection caused Sybel to resign his parliamentary duties and confine his powers to the business of teaching; but when the Schleswig-Holstein complications set in he accompanied the thunder of the German arms with his essay on "Germany and Denmark in the Thirteenth Century." In "Austria and Prussia in the Revolutionary War," he showed up the weakness of Austria; in "The New Germany and France," he wrote a warning for France; and when the German troops stood victorious on French soil, he entered into a discussion of the event and its consequences in the *Fortnightly Review* of January, 1871. From 1874 to 1880 he was a member of the North German Confederation, and in 1875 he resigned the Bonn professorship, to succeed Max Duncker as Director of the Archives at Berlin. The results of his activity at this post—the "Publications from the Prussian Archives," the improved organization of the "Monumenta Germaniæ Historica," the editing of the "Political Correspondence of Frederick the Great," the founding of a Prussian station in Rome for research in German history—are familiar enough. Nearly a decade passed before it was rumored that the New German Empire had found its historian in the great organizer of the State archives. When at length the five volumes appeared, edition after edition and translations into other languages made the work the common property of the whole civilized world. With what interest the history was looked forward to may be imagined from the fact that the narrator of Germany's struggles under William I. had unreserved access to the State archives and correspondence. The book does not contain any sensational state secrets, however. Nor has Sybel's sincerity been disputed. Still, the history is a glorification of the Emperor William I. and Prince Bismarck, and may be regarded as an apology for Prussia.

THE Methodist Ecumenical Conference recently held at Washington is described from different points of view in the *Primitive Methodist Quarterly Review* and in the *London Quarterly Review*. The chief result of the Conference was to prove that the general idea of the reunion of all Methodists has taken firm possession of the most influential minds in all branches of the Methodist Church.

JEAN PAUL'S COUNTRY.

IN the new issue of the *Literarisches Jahrbuch* Dr. Adam Wolf gives some reminiscences of Jean Paul. The little town of Wunsiedel, Bavaria, where Jean Paul was born in 1763, was the scene of a terrible fire in 1834, after which it was rebuilt, but the old parsonage is still standing, and over the door it has a tablet bearing the inscription, "Jean Paul, Friedrich Richter's birthplace," while in the square in front of the church there is a memorial to the famous author. Jean Paul, however, spent only the first three years of his life at Wunsiedel. His real home is north of the Fichtelgebirge. There he spent his boyhood and received his earliest instruction, felt the first breath of young love, and ripened into manhood. There in snow and wind he trod the rough roads, with care in his heart and a smile on his lips; there, too, are the villages and the parsonages round which he has woven the gold threads of his imagination.

His youth has been described as a passion time and hunger period. His father was chaplain and organist at Wunsiedel, and then pastor at Joditz and Schwarzenbach on the Saal. At Joditz the family lived in one room, at Schwarzenbach they had two; but the father, even with these small expenses, could not make both ends meet. He died young, and the widow went to Hof, and in a little house behind the church managed to earn a small livelihood by sewing and spinning. In 1781 young Richter went to the University at Leipzig, but soon ran away. After suffering much privation with his mother, he took to teaching at Töper, and later (1790-4) he had a private school for boys and girls at Schwarzenbach.

By the time he attained his twenty-seventh year a youth full of sorrow and loneliness lay behind him, but he never complained. His first works were in the satirical vein, but while he was teaching at Schwarzenbach idyls and novels flowed from his pen, and all the life he depicted in them was his life. Wuz was himself, Auenthal was the village Joditz. All the scenes and figures were from life, and no hero ever gave such a faithful account of himself as Jean Paul has done in his novels. No picture could be more touching than that in which he describes how he poured his salary into the lap of his poor old mother.

In 1796 he first went to Weimar. Schiller and Goethe received him coolly, but Herder, Wieland, Knebel, and the women especially welcomed him warmly. Next year he lost his mother, and the little book in which she had noted down her earnings served long after to remind him of all the torments of her midnight labors. After this sad experience, he began a sort of wandering life, visiting Leipzig, Dresden, Weimar, and Berlin. In 1801 he married, and after a few years in Meiningen and Coburg, settled with wife and child at Bayreuth in 1804. His income from his works and a pension furnished him with the means of existence in tolerable com-

fort, and his friends and his family provided him with the happiness and the sunshine he had longed for so much in his early days. With the exception of one or two short tours he never left Bayreuth again. He lived at No. 384 in the Friedrichstrasse, and over the door a tablet with gilt lettering announces the fact, "In this house Jean Paul Friedrich Richter lived." Now he lies in the quiet cemetery under a monstrous granite block, on which is inscribed "Jean Paul Friedrich Richter, born March 21, 1763, at Wunsiedel, died November 14, 1825; and his son Max Emanuel, born November 8, 1803, at Coburg, died September 25, 1823, at Bayreuth."

FACTS ABOUT CHINA.

REV. A. P. PARKER'S paper in the *Missionary Review of the World* for February is full of valuable information regarding the vast semi-civilized country known as China. The Empire of China extends over 71 degrees of longitude and 34 parallels of latitude, covering a territory a third larger than the continent of Europe and nearly half as large again as the United States. It yields every kind of mineral, vegetable, and animal production necessary for the sustenance and employment of its 400,000,000 population. "It is the oldest country in existence that has a history, covering a period of more than 4,600 years without a break in its continuity. Contemporaneous with Egypt and Nineveh and Babylon, it has outlived them all. While these mighty empires have sunk in oblivion, and heaps of rubbish mark the forgotten scenes of their power and grandeur, China has continued on her way, and is to-day one of the great nations of the earth, whose powerful influence on the destiny of the human race it is impossible to forecast. One of the oldest books in the world, outside of the Hebrew Scriptures, is the Shu King, one of the Chinese classics, which contains a record of events that occurred in this country B.C. 2300.

"Possessed of knowledge of letters, architecture, agriculture, and civil government two thousand years before our era, Chinese civilization was old when Greece and Rome were young, and ten centuries ago China was the most civilized nation in the world. It has kept under one government, under one homogeneous set of civil institutions, the greatest mass of human beings that has ever existed under one government in any age of the world. Geographical isolation, filial piety, industry, innate strength of character—all of these have been offered in explanation of this wonderful phenomenon."

Yet the Chinese are a heathen people. Many of the same causes which have strengthened their nationality have likewise arrested their development by closing them in from the rest of the world.

The nineteenth-century civilization is beginning, however, to tell upon China. "The mighty momentum of Christian civilization has struck the country, startling the Chinese out of their mental and moral

lethargy, and while they have striven, blindly and foolishly at times, to resist the invasion of foreigners and foreign innovations, they have begun to accept the situation and try to adapt themselves to a condition of things that they have found it impossible to avoid, and are, in a word, yielding to the pressure of foreign influence that has been brought to bear upon them with ever-increasing force.

"The pressure of foreign influence has been delivered upon the Chinese along three general lines—viz., political, commercial, and missionary. The governments of the West have been urging upon the Chinese the necessity of receiving ministers, consuls, and government agents at Peking and the treaty ports, and of sending similar government agents abroad to the treaty powers, thus entering into the comity of nations, adopting the great principles of international law, and reaping the immense advantages growing out of intercourse with various countries of the world."

THE WORK OF THE RECENT PEACE CONGRESS.

THE February number of the *Church at Home and Abroad* contains an account, by Signor Matteo Prochet, D.D., of the recent Peace Congress at Rome. The most important resolution adopted by the convention was that of constituting a permanent international committee to act between one congress and another, and to serve as a tie between the various peace societies of the world.

The following principles were declared by the congress to form the basis of international public rights:

No individual has the right to be judge in his own cause, no State has the right of declaring war against another.

All differences between nations must be arranged by means of judicial process.

Between nations there is a natural solidarity and they have, like individuals, the right of legitimate defence.

The right of conquest does not exist.

All peoples have the unquestionable and inalienable right of disposing freely of themselves.

The autonomy of all nations is inviolable.

This congress declares that permanent arbitration treaties between the peoples are the safest and the shortest way to pass from the state of war and armed truce to that of peace, by the institution of progressive international jurisdiction.

THERE is an article in the *Church Quarterly Review* which Oriental Christians, including Mr. Pobedonostzeff, will read with some degree of curiosity and interest. It is entitled "The Church Missionary Society and Proselytism," and discusses the revival of the Anglican bishopric of Jerusalem from the point of view of one who thinks that there is no room for an Anglican bishop to superintend work which ought to be carried on under the direction of the Orthodox Eastern Church.

THE FRENCH SCHOOL-GIRL.

THERE is a paper of some length in the February *Atlantic* entitled "What French Girls Study," by Henrietta Channing Dana. The writer speaks from her own experience as a school-girl in Paris, and from that of her friends there. Her careful consideration of the subject is well worthy of perusal.

THE FINE CONVENT SCHOOLS.

We do not wonder that the French prefer, other things being equal, the religious schools for their children, when we are told of the thorough training, the careful selection and preparation of the teachers, and the devout enthusiasm of the nuns for their work.

"The nuns are the teachers, and they teach, not from any necessity of earning their living, but from devotion to a cause. When a woman decides to enter a religious order she has the choice of a number of orders, consecrated to an immense variety of works; therefore if she chooses an order devoted to the education of the rich it is because she has certain mental gifts, a love of imparting knowledge, and an interest in and sympathy with young girls of this class. It is her life-work, to which she freely consecrates her powers." These teachers take the broadest and truest view of education, and consider its spiritual, mental, and physical elements equally.

THE CURRICULUM AND METHODS.

All instruction is oral. The text-book is not used, either in the convent schools or the secular fashionable girls' schools of Paris.

"The test of scholarship is not parrot-learning, but good understanding. Having no text to memorize, we were obliged to listen attentively to the instructions, cultivate all the intelligence and memory we had, and to learn to express ourselves in our own words, both at the frequent oral examinations and in our written abstracts. We had to take a good deal of pains with these abstracts, as we were marked on them as well as at the examinations."

As to the curriculum, the most salient feature is the entire absence of Greek, Latin, and mathematics (other than arithmetic), and an almost entire absence of science. The Frenchman insists that his daughter shall know her own language with great thoroughness before she starts on those of Cicero and Demosthenes. "Fifteen hours a week, forty-five weeks in the year, for at least ten years, the French girl devotes to perfecting herself in her own language and literature."

Minor points of interest are a half year's study of the Bible, considered from a literary point of view, the remarkably full course in history, and the fine training in music and painting.

"I need not add," says this quondam Parisienne, "that the girls were clever with their needles. This will easily be taken for granted. We were taught

fine sewing, embroidery, and fancy-work, and were well exercised in mending and darning."

THE JAPANESE WOMAN,

As She Appears to Sir Edwin Arnold.

IN the February *Cosmopolitan* Sir Edwin Arnold eulogizes the woman of Japan on pages which have broadened the borders of their phylacteries with profuse marginal illustrations of Japanese life and landscape.

SHE IS PATIENT, SELF-DENYING AND DUTIFUL.

He finds the maidens of Cipango not so beautiful as their Western cousins, but oh! much more unselfish and self-sacrificing! "Compared to their stately sisters of England and America they are what a delicate ivory carving is to a marble statue," but morally they are in point of fact the most unselfish, the most self-denying, the most dutiful, and the most patient women in the world, as well as the most considerate and pleasing; and, as I truly believe, more faithful to their own limited but ancient and earnest ideal of rectitude than any other of their sisters among the nations. The civilization, immensely antique and rigid, which has not, with all its changes, produced so very great a success in the Japanese man, has, while placing the Japanese woman in a deplorably unfair and subordinate position, brought out in her being, by some strange spell, all the social virtues of which her race is capable, and made her even in her subjection so gentle, winning, and admirable that the boldest advocates of reform in education and national development tremble when they ask themselves whether civilization and 'woman's rights' may not take away more from this tranquil, contented, and delightful creature than it can ever give to her."

And this angelic disposition has been achieved in a social state which "is low" to the point of servitude.

HER DISADVANTAGES.

The Japanese women belong throughout their career "to some man or other—first their father, next their eldest brother, afterward their husband and his male relations. They hardly ever hold property, since the family is perpetuated along the male line only, and the real and personal estates pass to the boys. They have little or no voice in choosing their husbands, yet take one they must before they are twenty years old, but that husband, whom they have not wanted, has an almost unquestionable right to divorce his wife upon the smallest reason or for none at all. . . . Out of 500 marriages, 200 at least end in some sad and capricious separation; for the husband can get rid of his wife on the ground of too much gossiping or because of disagreement with the mother-in-law; and the worst of it is that the children afterward belong to him exclusively."

Sir Edwin thinks that the most useful change in the state of the Japanese woman would be to reform the laws of property in her favor.

THE "GIRLS' POLY" OF LONDON.

MR. ALBERT SHAW describes in the February *Scribner's* "A Model Working-Girls' Club." It will not be a difficult matter to appreciate Mr. Shaw's plea that the great army of unprotected young girls who are earning their lonely living in our greatest cities are even more worthy of aid and encouragement than the like class of young men, who were the first to receive attention in this matter.

"If any class of women on earth has especial right to claim the protection of all men, they are those in our cities who work for their living; and there will come a time when no employer of labor will dare to offend an awakened public sentiment by misconduct toward members of those classes."

MRS. QUINTIN HOGG'S SPLENDID WORK.

The Young Men's Polytechnic Institute of London, built with the energy, enthusiasm, and munificent financial aid of Mr. Quintin Hogg, was briefly described in the February REVIEW OF REVIEWS, and has been elsewhere written of at length by Mr. Shaw. "The young women's 'Poly' grew subsequently out of Mrs. Quintin Hogg's desire to do something for the sisters and sweethearts of Mr. Hogg's young men. In many of the class-rooms of the 'Poly' it had come to be the practice to admit young women students; but the club features of the establishment belonged exclusively to the young men. Mrs. Hogg frequently opened her home to the girls, and she regularly held a Sunday afternoon tea and Bible-class for more of them. At length the opportunity came to give effect to the plan she and her husband had been maturing. A building only a few steps distant from the Polytechnic, which had been constructed and long used as a West End gentlemen's club, came into the market and Mr. Hogg leased it. The building was remarkably well adapted for the purposes of such a girls' club as Mrs. Hogg desired to establish. It was furnished and fitted up at Mr. Hogg's expense, and was ready for opening in April, 1888."

The accommodations of the Young Womens' Institute have been successively enlarged until at present here are 1,200 members, with many hundreds of eager applicants who cannot be admitted.

FEES AND PRIVILEGES.

"The fees for institute membership are very small—eighteen pence per quarter, or five shillings (\$1.25) per year. The establishment is open in all its parts for the benefit of the members, from 6:30 to 10 in the evenings. The membership fee gives free use of sitting-rooms, library, reading and music rooms, game-rooms, recreation grounds, and numerous other advantages, and also entitles the fortunate young woman to admission at low tuition rates to an immense range of classes and entertainments."

In the refreshment-room, which has a very large

clientele, a good substantial dinner can be obtained for sixpence, and a lighter meal for fourpence; while lunch or "a bite" can be had of a quality and cheapness far surpassing the output of the city restaurants. In addition, the pleasant rooms, cleanly serving, and decent surroundings add greatly to the beauties of the "Poly's" dining-room.

THE CONSTITUENCY OF THE "POLY."

The following list was made from the 900 odd new applicants for membership in 1890.

Dressmakers, mantle-makers, etc.....	330
Milliners and assistants in milliner shops.....	111
Fancy workers.....	38
Tailoresses and sewing-machine operators.....	76
Clerks and book-keepers.....	90
Teachers.....	55
Shop assistants.....	53
Telegraph operators, etc.....	31
Various trades.....	40
Servants and other occupations.....	33
At home and occupation not stated.....	125

The classes in art, in nurse-training, in music, elocution, French, German, science, arithmetic, dressmaking, cookery, etc., are fully and faithfully attended. Dr. Shaw says that there is no humbug about this educational element; a girl generally takes up a study or studies directly connected with her daily work and puts her training into immediate application.

CO-OPERATION AND THRIFT.

This bringing together in healthy intercourse of 1,200 girls who otherwise might or might not ever know socially a dozen comrades outside of their place of work, makes the institute a great information bureau. The evil ways of the erring lodging-house must come to light, and the decent places are advertised. A girl has an opportunity and is encouraged to ask for aid in redressing grievances. If she falls sick the committee on visiting and the committee on flowers will smooth and cheer these rough days.

A savings-bank, doing duty conjointly for the neighboring "Young Men's Poly," has had the most admirable result in encouraging thrift and prudence in pecuniary matters. The girls are generally able to take delightful sips—sometimes good draughts—of the "much-needed" in summer. These vacation excursions to Scotland, Switzerland, Germany, and other places have been reduced to a minimum of expense and a maximum of enjoyment by the personal oversight of Mr. and Mrs. Quintin Hogg. Dr. Shaw intimates that such institutions, to be most efficient and successful, must perhaps rise somewhat along the lines of this club; that is, they must be begun and managed at first by private munificence. Once well organized, much may be expected from the co-operative efforts of the members.

SCIENTIFIC EXPERIMENTS IN PHILANTHROPY.

The German "Tramp Colonies."

PROFESSOR FRANCIS PEABODY describes in the February *Forum* the German method of dealing with the vagrant unemployed. In most of the German towns there are anti-beggary societies, the members of which pledge themselves to give nothing to beggars. In these towns the societies have established Wayfarers' Lodging-houses, admission to which is granted on condition of performance of a certain amount of work at the station (*Verpflegungs Station*) maintained by the town. The complete scheme provides for these stations at intervals of a half day's journey throughout Germany. In this way the means of the travelling unemployed are systematically met. But this is not all. Provision is made for permanent employment, not to exceed two years, of those who cannot find work in the "Labor Colonies," of which there are now 23 in Germany. These colonies are not penal institutions. Their deficits are met by voluntary contributions, and one is at liberty to go when he chooses. Professor Peabody suggests his criticisms of the system in these points: 1. The colonies must be small if they are to be successful. 2. It is important to emphasize their friendly, unofficial, and Christian character. 3. A great proportion of the men cannot endure the restraint and leave after short stay; in 1887-89 only 20.8 per cent. of those who left had obtained definite occupation. 4. A more serious evil is the repeated return of many; of 5,556 colonists in 1888, 35 per cent. had been there before—"colony bummers," as they are called. 5. There is need of separate receptacles for the "grain and the chaff" which are sifted by these sieves. These colonies are doubly interesting because they have anticipated in their many features the plan of the Salvation Army in London.

A Year of General Booth's Work.

Following this account of the German tramp colonies is a review by Dr. Albert Shaw of General Booth's work during the last year. Dr. Shaw characterizes the Booth scheme as simply one of "assisted emigration"—a scheme which could hardly have failed to work efficiently to the extent of the money invested in it. It is not only not in antagonism with any other well-conceived and efficiently administered work for social progress, but is a harmonious factor in the movement as a whole, and this movement, Dr. Shaw predicts, will abolish the London slums in 25 years. With the £100,000 subscribed much has been done. There are now in London, for men, 8 important "shelters," 3 "poor man's metropolises," 7 or 8 "food depots," and 6 "elevators," or workshops and labor factories. For the women there are several "shelters," "food depots," "lodging-houses," and "rescue homes." There are also crèches, and employment of different kinds is provided for women. In addition to all there are about 75 centres in London ("slum officers' posts") administering social relief in some

form, and 25 or 30 more in provincial towns. The first "farm colony" has been formed, some miles down the Thames from London. An "over-the-sea" colony has not yet been established. Thrift, sound judgment, and good economy have been evinced in all the expenditures. "Taking six months for the limit of residence, the scheme has been in position during 1891 to offer 9,160 persons the fairest possible opportunity for redeeming sinful or imprudent or unfortunate pasts, and of building a new career." In conclusion, says Dr. Shaw, "The work of the first year has been admirably done."

MR. CHAMBERLAIN ON OLD-AGE PENSIONS.

MR. JOSEPH CHAMBERLAIN has recently intimated to all the world that he likes his new political friends better than his old ones, and probably it is in accordance with the policy thus proclaimed that he has selected the *National Review* as the organ in which to explain the result of his cogitations on old-age pensions. Mr. Chamberlain has a considerable gift of exposition, which he may some day have an opportunity of manifesting in a Budget speech. In his article on "Old-Age Pensions," he first passes in review the various schemes and systems which have been adopted on the Continent. Then he discusses the need of old-age pensions, coming to the conclusion that two out of every five of the working class, after reaching the age of sixty-five, are at present compelled to seek the aid of the poor-law in their declining years. He recognizes the difficulty which is caused by the Friendly Societies, but he thinks he knows how to manage them. The scheme itself which he is prepared to recommend he thus describes:

"The sub-committee which was appointed to consider during the recess the heads of a scheme consists of Dr. Hunter, Mr. R. Mallock, Mr. James Rankin, and the present writer. Pending the report of the actuary whom we have consulted, and the result of our intended conference with the leaders of the Friendly Societies, it is not possible at present to publish the final result of our labors; but the general outlines of a scheme which would satisfy most of the conditions laid down may at once be indicated.

"The main object being to find a sufficient temptation to induce the ordinary workman to commence provision while young for possible old age, it appears to be necessary that the stimulus, whatever it may be, should be applied in its full force at the moment when the provision is to be commenced. Accordingly, to induce a workman before he reaches the age of twenty-five to save £5 for this purpose, the aid of the State might be given in the shape of a bonus for £15, which would be added to his own deposit in the books of the savings bank. It is believed that few workmen would resist the temptation to secure £15 by saving £5. Having thus commenced the provision, the insurer would be required to continue it by an annual payment of twenty shillings a year until he reached the pension

age of sixty-five. To provide for temporary want, illness, or other accident, he would be allowed at any time to make up subscriptions in arrear, providing that they did not extend over more than five years. Until this period has been passed there would be no lapses. In return for this subscription he would become entitled on reaching sixty-five to a pension of five shillings per week to the end of his life.

"In order to meet the strong objection which we have found universally to prevail against any system on the principle of a tontine, under which the subscriptions of those who die prematurely go to increase the value of the benefits coming to the survivors, the following arrangements might be made. If the insurer dies before sixty-five, leaving a widow and young children, one or the other, or a small weekly allowance may be paid to the widow for six months after his death, and, in addition, a payment of two shillings per week for each child until it reaches the age of twelve years (which is the half-time age), provided, however, that the total sum payable to the same family shall never exceed 10s. per week for the first six months and 8s. per week afterward. If the insurer dies without widow and children, he might be permitted to leave a sum proportionate to the amount of his subscriptions to any authorized representative.

"In the case of women separately insured it does not appear necessary to do more than provide for the old age of the insurer, nor to provide a larger pension than 3s. a week. This benefit can be secured by a deposit of £2 before twenty-five, and an annual payment of 8s. 8d., the contribution from the State being in this case £3 at twenty-five. The provision for women is a very important part of any scheme. The number of old women who are now driven to accept poor-law relief after the age of sixty-five is very much greater than the corresponding number of old men, while the existing provision made for such women by the Friendly and other societies is much less general. Women in domestic service, and engaged in the lower branches of educational work, would find no difficulty in providing the amount required, and would be in most cases glad of the opportunity, the advantages of which would be pointed out to them by their employers, who would also often be willing to contribute something themselves in order to make the scheme easy.

"With the view of meeting the legitimate claims of the Friendly Societies and of securing their cordial co-operation, it is suggested that the conditions offered by the State shall be offered equally to those who are insured in the societies as well as to those who adopt the Post-Office system. The societies will be able, therefore, to compete with the Government on equal terms. In other words, it is proposed to divide the pension into two parts, one part being attributable to the contribution from the Government and the other being the proportion provided by the insurer himself. The former will be available as an addition whether the latter is secured

in the Post-Office, or in any society, union, or other organization preferred by the subscriber. As the addition will be made in this case in the form of an increase to the pension whenever it becomes due, it will not be necessary for the Government to exercise any additional control or supervision over the management of the societies. All that will be required is that the insurer, on reaching sixty-five, should prove that he has acquired his share of the pension, whereupon he will be entitled to receive the Government addition.

"In any complete plan it will be necessary to make temporary provision for all persons who, at the time of the passing of the act, are already over the age of twenty-five, at which in future the provision will have to be commenced. This will undoubtedly be a difficult and expensive task, and it would be fair that the funds required for the purpose should be provided by annuities extending over a period of thirty years.

"Arrangements can easily be made to enable all who desire it to make provision by the payment of a lump sum or sums in place of an annual contribution; and it will be necessary to forbid any assignment or alienation of the pension."

WHAT CONSTITUTES A LIBERAL EDUCATION.

PRESIDENT DANIEL C. GILMAN, of the Johns Hopkins University, contributes an article to the *Educational Review* for February, in defence of "liberal" education as against the intensely "practical." He names five intellectual powers which the liberally educated man should possess: 1. Concentration; ability to hold the mind exclusively and persistently to the subject under attention. 2. Distribution or power to arrange and classify the knowledge acquired. 3. Retention. 4. Expression. 5. The power of judging or of making "sharp discriminations between that which is true and that which is false, that which is good and that which is bad, that which is temporary and that which is perpetual, that which is essential and that which is accidental."

President Gilman's liberally educated man must have, besides these powers, knowledge of his own physical nature, of his own tongue and of modern tongues, an acquaintance with the principles and methods of scientific inquiry, and should know something of the great literatures of the world.

In conclusion, President Gilman urges that "we uphold, cherish, and hand down the idea of liberal culture as one of the most important heirlooms which our generation possesses. Never in the newspapers or magazines, in school conventions or faculty meetings, in books or papers, say a word to disparage it."

THE *Revista General de Marina* has a short article dealing with the new system patented by Señores Sagrera Duran y Cuadras, for utilizing in a regular manner the work due to the intermittent action of the waves of the sea.

THE UNIVERSITIES OF THE WORLD.

ALMA MATER for January 27 publishes a summary of the contents of the new German Year Book of the Universities of the World, apparently with the object of ministering to the national pride of the Scotch. The writer, Mr. J. Bulloch, says:

In Scotland there is one student to every 454 inhabitants; in Germany, one to every 1,584; while in Holland there is one to every 10,133. It should be explained that London University—which is merely an examining body—has not been included.

Countries.	No. of Univs.	No. of Stud'ts.	No. of T'chers.	Stud'ts Univ.	Stud'ts per Teacher	Stud'ts per Pop'n.
Germany.....	30	29,569	2,406	1,478	12.28	1,584
Austria-Hungary..	11	19,659	994	1,787	19.77	2,072
United Kingdom..	10	19,264	576	1,751	33.44	1,957
Italy.....	21	17,558	1,522	831	11.53	1,705
Russia.....	9	13,809	739	1,534	18.68	6,574
United States.....	13	11,787	1,031	906	11.43	4,279
Scotland.....	4	8,887	235	2,214	37.70	454
England.....	4	8,483	251	2,120	33.79	3,418
Belgium.....	4	5,885	313	1,458	18.60	1,013
Greece.....	1	3,500	116	3,500	30.17	565
Switzerland.....	6	3,224	492	537	6.50	883
Holland.....	4	3,095	211	772	19.40	10,933
Sweden.....	2	2,585	184	1,292	14.04	1,821
Ireland.....	2	1,934	90	962	21.27	2,446
Denmark.....	1	1,830	116	1,830	15.69	1,197
Norway.....	1	1,537	68	1,537	22.64	1,175
Portugal.....	1	1,367	67	1,367	20.40	7,096
Australia.....	2	1,002	45	501	22.26	2,817
Roumania.....	1	965	117	962	8.23	5,571
Japan.....	1	717	111	717	6.46	54,455
Spain.....	11	?	434	?	?	?

The grand total—giving Spain an average of 1,261 students per university—is as follows:

Number of universities.....	119
“ students.....	150,054
“ teachers.....	13,642
Students per university.....	1,261
“ “ teacher.....	10.99
“ “ population.....	2,876

A Novel for the Peace Society.—The Peace Society will do well to translate at once Bertha von Suttner's story, “Die Waffen Nieder” (Lay Down Your Arms), a story of a life which was published last year at Dresden. It is declared by many German critics to be the most comprehensive and exhaustive anti-war novel that has ever appeared. There is some account given of it in the *International Journal of Ethics*, by a writer who believes that “Die Waffen Nieder” will be the “Uncle Tom's Cabin” of the war system.

“During the debate on the budget in the Austrian Chamber of Deputies on the 18th of April, 1890, the Minister of Finance, Herr von Dunajewski, felt impelled to say: ‘It is not a professional politician, it is a German lady, Bertha von Suttner, who in a recent work of fiction has drawn such a picture of war as must send a shudder through every reader. I pray you to devote a few hours to that book. If any one, after having done so, still retains a passion for war, I can only sincerely pity him.’”

THE EVOLUTION OF THE FRENCH LITERATURE OF TO-DAY.

SOME little time ago M. Jules Huret, a journalist, conceived the ingenious idea of interviewing the chief French writers for their views on the literary movement of to-day. The questions he put to them may be thus summarized:

1. Has realistic literature had its day? If so, why? What will take, or what has taken, the place of realism, and will the change be a lasting one?

2. What are the points of difference and of resemblance in the realistic and the psychological schools?

3. Do the faults of realism proceed from its doctrines rather than from the men who have incarnated it?

4. Do you think that the evolution of to-day will end in an abstract literature, approaching to our classical literature?

5. What are the relations which exist between the psychologists and the symbolists? Are the psychologists the lateral agents of the same evolution, or are the two evolutions independent or even contradictory?

These questions were addressed to M. Edouard Rod, who, in the *Bibliothèque Universelle* of January, has attempted a reply to them.

In his contribution to the discussion M. Rod gives an interesting account of the French realists, and draws a parallel between them and the psychologists or idealists. The realists and the idealists of to-day, he says, though they are at the two opposite poles of literature, are the children of the same country and the same epoch; their opposite theories and their rival works were born in a short space of time, and have developed in one part of the globe, namely, Paris, while under similar circumstances they have recruited their readers from the same circles. Both schools have much the same general ideas. The realists have more brutality and the idealists more reticence, but both are unbelievers, agnostics, more or less attached to the great negative systems of the nineteenth century.

The æsthetic theories of the new school of symbolists are also very vague, notwithstanding their numerous prefaces and manifestoes. The influence which has dominated them is English poetry, especially the poetry of Shelley, Poe, Rossetti, Browning, and Swinburne. Since 1885 three critics—James Darmesteter, Emile Hennequ, and Gabriel Sarrazin—have been making known the names and works of the English poets in the various French reviews, and as a consequence many French translations of the English poets have followed. In 1883, when the *Revue Indépendante* was started, the contributions represented a strange mixture of radical politics, realism, and symbolism. At the end of eighteen months the first two elements were eliminated to the benefit of the third; then symbolism disappeared and was replaced by naturalism, and later the *Revue* became eclectic.

Though the psychologists and the symbolists are

determined to overthrow the realists, neither school has a simple and practical conception of life, or is characterized by the universality which makes a literature great. The psychologists, with their disquieting clairvoyance, are sceptics: the symbolists, with the importance they attach to questions of form, with the obscurity with which they surround themselves, with their indifference to all that belongs to art, have a still smaller reading public than the psychologists. It remains for us to see where the winnowing machine will come from—that is, if it is to come—which will separate the chaff from the grain, and give to letters horizons which are really new; vast fields where great ideas may have their birth and ripen into great works.

A DISCOURSE ON BOYS.

PRESIDENT DANIEL C. GILMAN is quite as graceful and as discriminating as ever in his little essay, "De Juventute," which appears in the *Cosmopolitan* for February. The boy is a quantity interesting in the proportion that he is unknown, and it requires not nearly so much experience as has fallen to the lot of the dignified President of the Johns Hopkins University to find that there are few factors less definable than the genus *puer*.

THE NATURAL HISTORY OF BOYS.

President Gilman notices the recent studies of boys' life such as "A Boy's Town" of Mr. Howells, Pierre Loti's work in the same direction from the Frenchman's point of view, Dr. Stanley Hall's "Story of a Sand Pile," and especially the uniquely interesting paper on "Rudimentary Society Among Boys," a Johns Hopkins University monograph by Mr. John Johnson, of Baltimore. This last chronicles in picturesque detail the complete evolution of a propertied society among the boys of the McDonough Farm School, near Baltimore. If less known than the other works referred to, it is by far the most original contribution to the subject.

We might respectfully suggest that the list of recent works of research in the regions of boy-life might well include Thomas Bailey Aldrich's inimitable "Story of a Bad Boy" and Mark Twain's "Tom Sawyer" and "Huckleberry Finn," even though they are in the much-to-be-suspected domain of fiction.

"Perhaps we are coming," says President Gilman, "to the time when the comparative biography of boys will take its place beside the comparative history of nations and the comparative geography of lands. We shall not only be able to distinguish how boys differ from men and how their ways differ from those of girls, but we may learn how boys differ from boys at different periods, in different families, with different talents, and with different hopes and expectations."

The fact that boys do differ essentially and require a certain specialization of training in individual cases, Mr. Gilman emphasizes, while at the same time he pleads against any bar-and-cell exclusion from the others of their kind.

"Neither precocity nor dulness is any certain index of the future of a boy. Only a wise man can tell the difference between the priggishness of conceit and the display of unusual talent, and it takes a superlatively wise man to devise right methods for exciting temperaments that are dull, or on the other hand to guide a genius."

"Give the boys plenty of open air, and when they cannot have this encourage within doors exercise in handcraft, the use of tools, knowledge of the book of sports, not to the exclusion of other studies, but as collateral security that the mind and the body shall be simultaneously developed."

President Gilman condemns heartily precocious devotion to books and consequent introspection, casuistry, etc., etc. John Locke advised that when a boy was dull he should be sent out in the air and given something to do that will interest him; President Gilman wisely adds that when a boy is too "bright" he should be likewise diverted into a return to boyhood.

THE FUTURE SCHOOL CURRICULUM.

Three particular points of the curriculum of the preparatory school might with advantage, President Gilman thinks, be strengthened, viz., the study of the sciences, as far as possible, from direct application of the boy's innate curiosity to nature; secondly, modern languages are more easily assimilated and last longer when an early beginning is made; and, thirdly, "an acquaintance with the Bible should also be required of every school-boy. College professors have lately been showing how ignorant the youth of America are of the history, the geography, the biography, and the literature of the sacred books. I do not refer to its religious lessons, but I speak of the Bible as the basis of our social fabric, as the embodiment of the most instructive human experiences, as a collection of poems, histories, precepts, laws, and examples priceless in importance to the human race."

A Methodist Estimate of Loyola.—The London *Quarterly Review* reviews Mr. Ross' "Life of the Founder of the Jesuits," and sums up his own opinion of Ignatius Loyola in the following passage:

"That Loyola was a remarkable man is evident enough; but he can scarcely be classed as a great man. His energy was immense, his force of character admirable; but he was essentially wanting in all the higher qualities of soul. His devotions were narrowed into slavish routine and sensuous forms, and the great work of his life was to found a society, the chief principle of which was that of abject obedience to the behests of a fallible superior. Even so, Loyola's character and gifts, though they enabled him to found, would not have been adequate to the full moulding and development of the wonderful 'Society of Jesus.' His associates and successors, from Lainez onward, have often, in many points of forecast, subtlety, statesmanship, and organizing power, shown themselves men of greater gifts and genius than Loyola."

WHY "HODGE" COMES TO TOWN.

MR. ARTHUR GAYE, in *Macmillan's Magazine* for February, thus sums up his opinion of the causes which tend to depopulate the rural districts of England:

"Many cheerful customs have fallen through owing to the lack of interest and support; on the other hand, sometimes the lack of patronage—that is, the lack of people—may in a measure be due to the dulness induced by the extinction of the customs. Up to a certain point it is, of course, advantageous that the population of agricultural parishes should be kept within due bounds. The country offers to the poor but very few opportunities of employment save on the land. A village will be able to support half a dozen small tradesmen, but seldom more. The bulk of the male inhabitants must be occupied in the fields. The improved, or at least expanded, teaching of the last twenty years has opened many rustic minds to facts which would otherwise have been very gradually assimilated. It has become tolerably well known that life in the town is on the whole a better paid and infinitely more exhilarating experience than in the woods, the meadows, or the corn-fields. The hours of work are shorter, the food is more varied and perhaps better, holidays are not uncommon, wages are higher. There is not the same exposure to weather, and in case of illness there are facilities in the shape of hospital comforts which are conspicuous only by their absence in a remote hamlet.

"Again, there is comparative independence, and at the same time the means are abundant of gratifying man's naturally social and sociable tendencies. To plough or hoe all day without exchanging a look or a word with a fellow-creature is excellent for purposes of contemplation, but it is dull. In the town there is a constant motion, an endless stream of human life going, passing, returning. There are a thousand petty incidents, each more or less interesting, for one that happens on the farm. Moreover, there are definite amusements for play-hours. It is perhaps fortunate that in the country so little leisure is possible to the workingman. He would not know what to do with himself in his enforced idleness. None of the old recognized country pastimes have survived, or none in which he can comfortably bear a hand. His very children do not get their cricket and football as do their cousins in the suburb. His existence is utterly devoid of speculation. There are possibilities in every town, but none in the country, where the peasant's highest hopes are restricted to regular employment all the year round. Obviously he cannot save money; and unless he be young enough to emigrate, he must live and die an eminently useful man, but wholly innocent of change or entertainment."

Such, then, are some of the reasons which seem to account for the desertion of the fields. They may be stated succinctly as want of work and abhorrence of dulness.

THE BIG SHOPS OF TO-DAY.

Why They Have Come and Why They Will Stay.

M. GEORGES MICHEL, in the *Revue des Deux Mondes* for January 1, goes at some length into the question of the small retail dealers *versus* the Stores and Whiteleys in England, or the Louvre and the Bon Marché in France, or the Macys and Wanamakers of the United States. He shows that the latter are the result of the natural and necessary development of commerce, and that the economy resulting from the producer being brought a stage nearer to the consumer cannot but be beneficial in the long run to the public in general, though the change may not be accomplished without loss in some quarters.

WHY THEY CAME.

A co-operative store, having greater resources at its command than any of the individuals composing it, can give wholesale orders direct to the manufacturer for amounts so large as to insure a considerable reduction in price, by which the customer is allowed to benefit. Another advantage to the customer is that of finding articles of various kinds ready to hand in the same shop, instead of incurring the fatigue and loss of time involved in going from one tradesman's establishment to another.

With the extension of communications, increased facilities of transport, the extensive modifications introduced into industry, the creation of new wants, we have thus seen the rise and progress of those *magasins* (the word has scarcely an equivalent in English, though we possess the thing) whose beginnings were the most modest, but which, impelled by pressing circumstances, have added numerous specialties to those which formed their starting-point, and collected together, under the designation of *nouveautés*, a large variety of the articles serving for human clothing and habitation.

WHAT WILL SUCCEED THEM.

"But though this new form of commerce has not yet attained its complete development, it is on the point of being superseded by the co-operative consumers' association. Modern society has an insuperable tendency to seek well-being and comparative luxury, not so much through an increase in profits (which are necessarily limited) as by a constant reduction in the prices of the necessities of life. For the last fifty years, still more during the last twenty, wages and salaries have risen in considerable proportions. Just now it seems likely that they will remain at their present level, unless they diminish. The great competition among operatives and tradesmen, the extension of public education in all its degrees to all classes, the leveling which has taken place in the prices of natural products, as well as of manufactured articles of a higher order—all these causes will have the effect of maintaining the present state of things, with a tendency rather to a fall than a rise. The

new classes everywhere springing up understand that they can only ameliorate their condition by reducing the cost of living. Now, this essential condition can only be fulfilled by the concentration of credit, the centralization of capital, and the division of general expenses among a colossal number of consumers. This question, which has been partially solved by large trading establishments, will be finally set at rest by co-operation. We are as yet only at the beginning of this movement; but the first attempts made in France—and still more in England and the United States—do not permit us to be doubtful of ultimate success. We can already affirm that the co-operative consumers' association is the stage we shall reach to-morrow, and that it will become an established fact with the rising generation. But we must not anticipate the future.

ELEGANCE AND COMFORT CHEAPENED.

"Returning to the *grands magasins*, the principal cause of their success is the fact that their founders have understood the necessity of offering to a new democracy, whose needs and habits were being modified, the means of satisfying in the cheapest possible way a taste for elegance and comfort unknown to previous generations. They did not originate this tendency—they have only profited by it, and in this they have only followed the course taken by industry on a large scale. Ever since the invention of railways and electricity manufacturers have been devoting all their energies to securing their raw material at first hand. This point conceded, the first reform consisted in suppressing the multitude of brokers and middlemen who interposed between the producer and the consumer and let the public benefit to a certain extent by the economy involved in this suppression. That this is so—that the public as well as the dealers have benefited—is shown by the fact that all goods sold by them have been considerably reduced in price, while the price of goods which have not come under this action has remained stationary.

THEIR EFFECT ON PRICES.

"Twenty-five years ago a pair of kid gloves of good quality cost six francs, and to-day a pair of the same quality can be had for four francs, while at the same time a series of inferior qualities has come into the market at prices ranging as low as 1 fr. 50c., 1 fr. 25c. and even 1 fr. The same is the case with all specialties whatever. On the contrary, goods which have not come within the range of the *grands magasins* have not changed in price. Are not the prices of meat, bread, wine, firewood, oil, as high or higher than twenty-five years ago?

"The available forces of intelligence and capital were scarcely half utilized. Under the new theory effort, wisely graduated so as to economize human strength, is carried to its maximum. Thanks to methodical concentration and an improved organization, results have been doubled without doubling

the number of instruments, because nothing is left to chance, and the machine is always working. . . .

"How has this result been attained? By the division of labor and the specialization of intelligence.

"Has this development taken place without disturbing individual interests and inflicting injury? From some points of view it is to be regretted that our great commercial concentrations condemn thousands of individuals—some of whom might have set up in business on their own account—to perpetual wage labor."

THE ASSISTANTS AND THE SMALL SHOPKEEPERS.

But, M. Michel contends, the employee of one of the *grands magasins* is better off in many respects than the retail dealer's shopman, or even the shopkeeper himself. He is better paid, better lodged and fed; he cannot be dismissed without notice.

With regard to the objection that under the small retail system every man might in time hope to have a business of his own, three things are pointed out: 1. It is only a minority of shop assistants who can ever hope to do so. 2. The men who have lost the savings of a lifetime through setting up in business on their own account are perhaps quite as numerous as those who have prospered; and of those who do not actually fail, many find the struggle a hard one and their means actually less than when they occupied a subordinate position. 3. It is by no means impossible for an employee of one of the large establishments to become independent, though it is the fashion to speak as if it were. In fact, some of the newer ones now flourishing at Paris were founded by *commis* trained in the service of the older houses.

THE NEW SOUTH.

IN *Belford's* for February there is a symposium on "The New South." This has some especial timeliness in its reference to the late period of financial depression, which, superficially viewed, seemed to have checked the gigantic strides of Southern industrial progress.

All three of the gentlemen who write in *Belford's* heartily agree that beyond the speculative bubble which burst in 1890 there is a sure ground for a continuance of prosperity; that, so far from being exhausted, the resources of the South as a field for Northern capital are yet in their infancy, and will become larger and stronger with every new year.

A Decade of Progress.

"A Decade of Southern Progress" is the first chapter, by Joshua W. Caldwell. While deprecating the late "boom" and boomers' methods in general, Mr. Caldwell asserts that, during the period of which he writes, the South has made a greater advance in wealth and civilization than any other section of America.

"In the first place, I call attention to the fact that the white population of the South increased by

two and one-third millions between 1880 and 1890. Of these, approximately one million six hundred thousand were born in the South."

As for business, the statistics of banking show that its Southern capital in 1880 was \$92,575,000, while in 1890 it had gone to \$171,690,670.

The total capital invested in manufactures has leaped during this decade from \$179,366,230 to \$551,483,900, and the number of laborers from 215,415 to 537,086.

The value of the cotton-seed industry had changed from next to nothing in 1880 to \$27,310,836 ten years later.

These are a few of the more striking of the figures which Mr. Caldwell brings to bear.

"It is confidently asserted," he concludes, "that in actual resources she is richer than any other section, and that these resources are better related and located than elsewhere; and when, to these considerations, we add the tremendous advantages of climate, it is demonstrated that continual industrial progress in the South is natural and necessary and cannot be prevented."

Possibilities of the South.

Wm. A. McClean discusses "The Future Possibilities of the South." In addition to her tremendous resources that go without saying, he calls attention to the following directions in which new industries may be created or weak ones may grow strong:

"Stock-breeding in the blue-grass region of Kentucky will beyond doubt hold and add to its well-established prestige. The especial adaptability of a large portion of Florida to the cultivation of tropical fruits is one easily judged of by the success of the last two decades. In the waters surrounding the same State a wealth of fish is to be found, and the time is not far distant when the inhabitants of this peninsula will seek to garner more of this wealth than the meagre return at present. Then there are the magnificent herding-grounds of Texas, with their great cattle ranches. Their past successes are but indices of future greater ones."

Its Industrial Future.

A paper by Mr. John A. Conwell on "The Industrial Future of the South" completes the symposium. Mr. Conwell sums up as follows:

"Considering the ability of the New South to manufacture her timber, her ores, and her cotton into finished goods, and to ship them from factories on the Tennessee and Cumberland rivers, without rehandling, to Pittsburg, New Orleans, St. Paul, or Fort Buford; that she can, with some additional improvement in the Warrior, Tombigbee, and Alabama rivers, ship her products to the Gulf coast, where it will require but a toss to place them in Central and South America and Cuba; that a network of competitive railways is being thrown over her from the Atlantic to the Rio Grande; that she possesses a soil equal to that in the North and a climate superior; that she can raise fine stock on

her pastures of Bermuda grass and stock of a lower grade on her prairies and savannas; that she can get her orchard and garden products into a generous market earlier and in a better condition than rival communities; that she has a class of dusky laborers in every bosky dell who flourish on corn-bread and bacon and who seldom strike—considering all these advantages, where upon earth is there a country more favored of the gods than the New South, or one whose industrial future is more bright?"

AN INTERNATIONAL PERSONALITY.

UNDER this heading Erastus Wiman writes in *Belford's* of Goldwin Smith. "The writer speaks confessedly as the personal friend and appreciative admirer of his subject, and describes Mr. Smith's high plane of good influence on this side of the Atlantic in strong but well considered sentences.

THE "TERTIUM QUID" OF CANADIAN POLITICS.

"If the healing of the great schism of the Anglo-Saxon race were of all things the most desirable to do, no event could have been more contributory to it than the presence, on this continent, in Canada of so great an advocate of better relations as is found in Goldwin Smith." Mr. Smith is reviewed in the most complimentary vein as a scholar, as a gentleman, and as the *tertium quid* of Canadian politics. As to Canada and the United States, Mr. Wiman says, on his own account: "No one closely familiar with the conditions that prevail, both in the United States and in Canada, will just now advocate a political union." He emphasizes, Professor Smith's view expressed in "Canada and the Canadian Question," that the problem of union at present is one of natural geography and not of political geography.

A POWER IN THREE COUNTRIES.

Returning to his subject, Mr. Wiman concludes with the opinion that Goldwin Smith, more than any other figure, stands in a position of authority and influence before the dubious trio of England, the United States and Canada. "In the United States, among thinking men, equally his personality represents the idea of a better relation between the English-speaking people of this continent. In Canada his influence upon the thought and intellect of his fellow-colonists exceeds that of any other man in the direction of a closer intimacy with the people on this side of the border. In Great Britain, whose future-position in the world is vitally concerned in the possible loss of thirty per cent. of her empire, which Canada comprises, the professor speaks to an audience that always listens, whether they agree or not with what he has to say. Thus, in the three great countries concerned in the question at issue, this intellectual giant, this wise philosopher, this learned scholar and most graceful writer, plays a part peculiarly his own."

ARE JEWS BECOMING CHRISTIANS?

M^{R.} C. G. MONTEFIORE, in the *Jewish Quarterly Review*, discusses the probable effect of the biblical criticism on the Jewish religion. He points out that the modern criticism of the Scriptures makes havoc of the orthodox Jewish position, even more than it does of the orthodox Christian position. Take, for instance, the new views that have gained acceptance by the critics as to the non-Mosaic origin of the Pentateuch:

"Now the Eighth Article of the Jewish creed expressly asserts, 'I believe with perfect faith that the whole law, now in our possession, is the same that was given to Moses, our teacher.' The contradiction is obvious and insuperable. Either criticism or creed must be abandoned."

The effect which this will have upon Judaism suggests to Mr. Montefiore that not exactly a fusion, but an approximation between reformed Judaism and liberal Christianity might take place. He says:

"For us Jews the most important written record of that story is the collection of writings commonly known as the Old Testament. But there are other records of great importance for the true telling of the story besides the Old Testament, inasmuch as these contain in a more or less perfect form the words and thoughts of great men who have contributed to the actual fulness of the central ideas as they are to-day conceived among us, as without whose genius the ideas would have been less relatively complete or articulate than now they are. Such writings we must also learn to revere. We must learn to recognize inspiration in them as well as in the Old Testament. And we shall assess and honor them thus highly in proportion to their essential greatness, together with their influence upon the upward religious development of mankind."

"If, again, it should be asked, Does the Old Testament fully and plainly teach all these essential doctrines which constitute the specific essence of the Judaism of to-day, and does it teach them with equal purity? the answer must indubitably be 'No.' But the fundamentals are in it, and every other book compared with it contains only accretion and development. This implies that the difference in our own favor between the ethical and religious content of the Old Testament and the ethical and religious content of Judaism to-day is at least partly to be found in other books outside the Hebrew canon. The Judaism which is to be fully reconciled to criticism must be more theistic than the Judaism which contradicted or ignored it. Some Jews even there are whose true place in the religious development of Judaism is still denied or misunderstood. St. Paul, for example, is one. He first taught the absolute equality of all races from the religious point of view. He was the first Jew to reject on religious grounds the religious privileges and prerogatives which had hitherto been claimed by Jewish teachers for their own race. But when that great idea was absorbed by Judaism it was itself

purified and developed. For though Paul abolished the test of race, he substituted for it the wider but yet not wholly satisfactory test of a semi-intellectual adherence to a particular religious doctrine. The condition of the unbeliever is left doubtful. Modern Judaism, in accepting Paul's overthrow of race-prerogative, has enormously improved his doctrine by substituting a universal human equality before God, based not upon religious faith, but upon moral character.

"Even such rough notes as these appear to establish the thesis that there can exist a phase of Judaism as capable of accepting and assimilating the results of criticism as the freest Unitarian Christianity. For the teaching of no one age and the teaching of no one man constitute the Jewish religion. Because Judaism changes it abides."

REASONS AGAINST OPENING THE WORLD'S FAIR ON SUNDAY.

O^UR DAY for February presents the following reasons—abstracted from a recent sermon by Prof. Herrick Johnson—against opening the World's Fair on Sunday:

First. Opening the gates on Sunday would be contrary to our World's Fair precedents.

Second. It would be against the best usages and traditions of our national life.

Third. It would be against the conscience of 10,000,000 of church members.

Fourth. It would be a national humiliation to take our American Sabbath—peculiarly one of our own institutions, imbedded in our national history, marking our individuality as a people for four hundred years, recognized by a long succession of jurists and statesmen as of inestimable value to us—and put it in the back yard, while we set up under the ægis of the Government and in the eye of the world that mongrel thing called the European Sunday.

Fifth. Sunday opening would be a fearful menace to social order. Excursion trains would run 100,000 strangers into the city every Saturday night, and the Exposition Sundays would prove the devil's harvest-time, since they would furnish the opportunity for the worst classes of our neighboring cities to crowd in here to ply their craft. "The 100,000 strangers in the city every day in the week" would have this vast addition on Sunday, and every lover of law and order must tremble as he thinks of the possible consequences.

Sixth. Sunday opening would set a national precedent, justifying the thrusting into Sunday every kind of entertainment and every sort of traffic to hawk its wares. If the Government can run a Sunday entertainment, why not anybody else? If the Government can open a place of Sunday business for pecuniary profit, why not any manufacturer?

Seventh. Sunday opening would be taking the down grade for labor, while Europe is just now starting on the up grade. I cite in proof the action

of the World's Congress on Sunday Labor, held at the Paris Exposition—a congress in which the religious side of the question was not discussed—and the wide efforts made since to bring about the cessation of all Sunday toil.

Eighth. It would be forcing Sabbath labor on all employees of the Fair and of the railroads.

Ninth. Sunday opening would be another link in the chain to bind labor over to toil 365 days in the year.

Tenth. Sunday opening would be selling the Lord's day for a few pieces of silver.

CARDINAL MANNING.

THERE are four admirable articles in the *Contemporary Review* for February under the title of "Reminiscences of Cardinal Manning." The longest is by Mr. Wilfrid Meynell, who for many years has been on the most intimate terms of personal friendship with the Cardinal. The others are by those who are not of his flock—Mr. Benjamin Waugh, Mr. Bunting, and Mrs. Amos.

His Dealings with Non-conformists.

The three latter papers will, perhaps, be read with the most interest by those who have never understood how it was that the Cardinal got on so well with English Non-conformists. Mr. Bunting describes a remarkable interview in his relations with Non-conformists which took place in his house with Dr. Fairbairn and Dr. Paton. Mr. Bunting says: "The Cardinal more than frankly admitted to saving grace Christians outside the Roman Catholic Church, basing his views on the doctrine of extraordinary grace, the result of the grace of the Church, and shining out beyond her pale. The whole conversation was strenuous. Drs. Fairbairn and Paton, both coming, as they explained, of the blood of the Covenanters, were firm, though fraternal, themselves holding High Church doctrines, though of a different order. I remember especially one passage. The Cardinal was asked to define the specific Roman Catholic theory of the Church, and, settling himself to the task, spoke for two or three minutes. At the close of his sentences we all three, with one voice, accepted his definition absolutely. This may show either the underlying similarity of Christian creeds or the difficulties of definition, but it was very striking. There was no difference as to the ideas of the Church and Catholicity, only as to the realities which correspond to them."

The interview was closed by the Cardinal grasping Dr. Fairbairn by the hand and assuring him with the greatest warmth how glad he was, in spite of what he must consider as imperfections, to be able to recognize him as a brother in Christ.

As a Man, Comrade, and Counsellor.

Mr. Benjamin Waugh writes with much emotion concerning the greatest of the patrons of the Society

for the Prevention of Cruelty to Children. "His life," he says, "from the first time I met him, has ever been to me like some beautiful sacred song. His principledom in his church, his long, black, crimson-edged cassock, his crimson tiara, his cross of gold, his intellect and learning, his history, were all lost in a sweetness and sanctity which I had never met before save in humanity's holiest, most perfect childhood. His sacred seriousness, his spontaneous delight, his absorption in what I had to say, his intense righteousness, the evident aims with which he lived, the human warmth and color which illuminated every feature of his wonderful face, possessed me with liberty and joy in his presence. I had but one thought in coming away from him—the splendor of a true man. He was the man who is man's instinctive choice."

Like all those who have ever worked with him, Mr. Waugh found the Cardinal the best of all comrades and counsellors. "When urging patience in those days the Cardinal said in his own persuasive way: 'Child-life and home-life have not been thought about in England. We have to make them thought about. The age is busy and superficial. Such work will take time. Nothing that a nation needs deeply does it suddenly espouse.' At another moment of disappointment he said to the same worker: 'There is room for only one true fear in a man—that fear is that he may be wrong. When that has been banished there is no room for any other.' When he observed in the paper that either I or the society had had a snub he was sure to send a little note, 'Come and see me.' On one occasion he said, referring to a case which had recently been dismissed by the Westminster magistrate: 'Nothing is more to be dreaded in a work like this than that we should allow the weakness of human agencies to divert our attention from the righteousness of our mission.'"

On another occasion he said a child's needless tear is a blood-blot upon this earth.

"On one occasion," says Mr. Waugh, "when I had respectfully put my position to him, he said: 'Well, you are making me your confessor, and I give you absolution, for you need it; you are not following Christ as much as you think you are. Follow Him enough and you will find that out.'"

"His influence was like that gracious influence of a noble woman which all men feel without becoming women, or even adopting their costume."

Mr. Waugh also records the following saying of his, which naturally reverts to the mind by the side of his grave: "On one occasion, when urged to go and winter in the South of France and follow the good example of Mr. Spurgeon, he said: 'When my Father opens His door and wants Henry Edward Manning within, shall the child not be waiting on the step?'"

Reminiscences and Anecdotes.

Mr. Wilfrid Meynell's article is more gossip and is full of suggestive anecdotes. He says that Cardi-

nal Manning learned Italian when he was a student at Baliol College during the time he shaved himself in the morning. One time, when talking with two of his priests, each was asked "what he would be were he not a priest." "A doctor," said one, still dreaming of the set service of man. "A temperance advocate," said another, with becoming solemnity. "And I," said the Cardinal, "Radical member for Marylebone"—just then politically the rowdiest of metropolitan areas."

The Cardinal said of the Rev. Hugh Price Hughes, when they were discussing the iniquities of the theatre, that "his only fault was one which cures itself—his youth." When Henry George went to see him, the Cardinal said that his love of our Lord led him to love men, while Henry George replied that his love of men led him to love our Lord.

"Though he had been an athlete at Harrow he did not like his clergy to care for sports. 'I do not like a priest to run after a piece of leather,' he said, with a characteristic summariness of thought and speech, when he heard of a clerical football player. Yet he took a five-bar gate when he went to Ushaw College in the sixties."

He allowed the sherry which he renounced himself to be put on the table at the early open dinner at the Archbishop's House, but any guest who used the wine felt as if he were drinking it on the sly, fearing to meet the eye of his host when he touched the hated liquor.

Here is an anecdote of the Cardinal and the Prince:

"Whatever the Cardinal's tact, it never hid the truth at any rate from the tactful. Generally he went straight to the mark. 'I have been doing something you would not approve this afternoon, voting for the Marriage with the Deceased Wife's Sister Bill,' said the Prince of Wales to him one evening. 'I know you have, sir,' said the Cardinal, not apologetically. 'You disapprove that very much?' asked the Prince in appeasing tones. 'I do, sir,' was the straight reply."

Mr. Meynell dwells rightly upon his wonderful freedom from bigotry. "In most questions his liberality was beyond expectation. He was never afraid of being compromised in the cause of charity. About Padre Curci, when he had been expelled by the Jesuits and was even out of Papal favor, he once unbosomed himself to me. 'I have put my purse at his disposal in his necessities,' he said, 'and I tell you this, that you may tell it when I am gone'—a phrase which he not infrequently used, and which I have regarded as an obligation in cases where, otherwise, my pen would run through passages. 'They would burn him in Rome,' he added, smiling, 'if they could; and they would burn me too.' He had a great desire that his flock should love what he called 'the music of the English Bible,' and he published at his own cost St. John's Gospel in a form which made it available for the pocket. There was no medal or scapular which he regarded as an equipment more heavenly."

Mrs. Amos' Tribute.

Mrs. Amos, whose stalwart Protestantism is very conspicuous in every page of her reminiscences, recalls how he treated her as a good old uncle might treat a niece whose ways were not his, but were interesting and entertaining to him and merited his respect also. When he died Mrs. Amos felt temporarily to have parted from one of her dearest friends, but only as friends part to live in different countries. It is such childlike souls as his that make the family life of heaven and earth as one and undivided.

The Cardinal as an Anglican.

In the *Nineteenth Century* for February Mr. Reginald Wilberforce begins his article on Cardinal Manning with the following sentence: "By the death of Henry Edward, Cardinal Priest of SS. Andrew and Gregory on the Coelian Hill and Archbishop of Westminster, the Romish Church loses her most brilliant and distinguished Englishman, London society its most picturesque figure, the workingmen of England one of their doughtiest champions, and the temperance cause one of its staunchest disciples and one of its foremost advocates."

The article is confined to the Anglican phase of Dr. Manning's career. Here, for instance, is an account of Manning as rector of Lavington:

"As rector he was beloved in the parish. One of his old parishioners still rejoices in the fact that for some years she led the singing in Lavington church, 'saving his poor voice and giving it a rest, dear man.' To the children he was invariably kind, constantly giving them small money presents. It is told of him that when he saw a child with bad boots on he used to say, 'Now, my child, I will give you one new boot if your mother can afford to buy you the other:' then he went to the village shop and paid for one boot for the child. During the years that I remember Manning at Lavington he rarely unbent; always kindly, he seemed too studious or abstracted to join in any of our boyish amusements.

"Of his flock at Lavington only one followed him to Rome, and that one after many years, for he dissuaded his parishioners from following his example. To one who could not endure the thought of separation from the rector who had taught her so much, and who wished to follow him, he said, 'Though you have followed my example in most things since I have been here, do not follow me now.'

"A document dated October 20, 1850, sums up his progress to Rome. Its substance is as follows: When first he came to Lavington his creed was limited to a belief in Baptismal Regeneration; he had no definite views on the Eucharist or any idea of the Church. In 1834 Bishop Wilberforce sent him to Hooker to learn the doctrine of the Real Presence. In 1835 he had cause to see that succession was essential to the divine authority of the Church. In 1838 he believed that the only and

divine Rule of Faith was Universal Tradition. On this point the divergence between himself and Bishop Wilberforce began, and Manning says, 'We have both been consistent in our after-career.' In 1841 he had learned that unity was a first law of the Church, and that the position of the Church of England was tenable only as an extreme and anomalous case, full of difficulty and fatal if it could be shown to be at variance with universal tradition in faith or discipline. Here, again, the brothers-in-law differed. They discussed the question at length, and again Manning bears witness, 'We have since been consistent.'

"Therefore the laws of succession, tradition, and unity convinced him, first, that Protestantism was a heresy and a schism; secondly, that the Church of England was alone tenable as a portion of the Universal Church, and bound by its traditions of faith and discipline, from which it became to him further manifest that, as the Universal Church is guided and kept in the faith by the Holy Spirit, it was impossible that any contradictions of faith should exist in it. If, therefore, Greece, Rome, and England be the three portions of the one visible Church, they may be in popular opposition, and even verbal contradiction, but they must be in substantial agreement. Here again the brothers-in-law differed, and again Manning says, 'We have been consistent since.' He resolved never to speak a word or do an act to keep open the breach between the Churches. He had never assumed a position or tone of hostility toward the Church of Rome; he admitted that his teaching had been and was nearer to the Roman Church than to the Church of England. It seemed to him that as he had steadfastly pressed on in the convictions of 1835, 1838, and 1841 he had found himself more and more removed from the living Church of England. He felt that he could as easily doubt the Holy Trinity as that the Church was One, Visible, and Infallible. In the Church of England he saw a Protestant and a Catholic element, between them an unintelligible and false-hearted compromise. The Protestant element he believed to be the disease of the Church, the Catholic its life and substance."

The Cardinal as Jail Preacher.

In the *Month* for February the Rev. John Morris, the Jesuit, who served as Diocesan Secretary both to Cardinal Manning and Cardinal Wiseman, tells a story on the authority of Boyle O'Reilly, the Irish Fenian who heard Cardinal Manning preach to the prisoners at Millbank: "While at Millbank he said the favorite topic for sermons to the prisoners was the Prodigal Son. They were all weary to death of the Prodigal Son and hated his very name. One day a stranger came to preach in the jail chapel. They knew by his violet cassock that he was some one out of the ordinary. As usual he began about the Prodigal Son, and the convicts settled themselves down to sulky inattention. But in a very few minutes they were all listening eagerly, and

after a few minutes more the tears began to steal down the rough cheeks of several. Before the sermon was over hardened ruffians were sobbing, so touching was the simple description of the home of the prodigal, the picture of his old father and heart-broken mother, of the innocent joys of his childhood, and of its contrast with his after degradation and self-reproach. That sermon left a deep mark on the remembrance of all who heard it, and Boyle O'Reilly said that apart from all his love for Cardinal Manning for his devotion to the cause of his country, the remembrance of that sermon had endeared him to him for all the rest of his life."

Father Morris dwells on the Cardinal's love of a good blazing fire and on the simplicity and austerity of his habits: "His dinner was simplicity itself, and practically he had but one meal a day. That spare, emaciated frame needed singularly little nourishment. Canon Johnson told me that, when the Cardinal met the leaders of the Dockyard strike in the school-room at Poplar, he came back in the evening at nine o'clock, having touched nothing since his frugal dinner at one, and he felt so little exhaustion that he could then and there, over his bread and butter, tell his secretary all that had passed."

The Secret of His Power.

Two of the principal articles in the *Catholic World* for February are in eulogy of Cardinal Manning.

The first is by John G. Kenyon, who finds the secret of the late Cardinal's power in his "intense love of the Holy Church, a desire for its liberty and exaltation; a warm love of Ireland and her people, and a love of the poor, especially the poor children of his own flock." His chief aim was to provide sufficient schools and means of Christian education for the poor in his diocese.

His Claims to Greatness.

In the second paper, Mr. Orby Shipley rests Cardinal Manning's claims to greatness on the three-fold basis:

"1. That he possessed within himself a nobility of character, enriched with a variety of lofty gifts and graces, which made him noteworthy among his contemporaries; together with a singular power of adapting himself to circumstances, and of rising superior to all accidental hindrances which stood in the way of fulfilling his high destiny.

"2. That he made his mark upon, and rose to eminence in, not only the religion (if it so can be truly called) in which he was born and lived, without reproach, till middle life; but also—and this is still more worthy of observation—the faith and polity to which in middle life he humbly submitted himself to the day of his death, with the completest devotion of body, soul, and spirit.

"3. That, by the divine help mainly, and in a secondary degree only by the combined or independent efforts of others, he raised the sacred com-

munion that he ably ruled for so many years to a position which, as a legally subordinate creed, it had never before occupied in England; and that he raised it—once cruelly persecuted and still subjected to certain political disabilities—from dependence to a position of equality among the contending Protestant sects, from actual powerlessness to one that commands if not obedience, at the least deference to its interests, wishes, and will.”

THE CATHOLIC REVIVAL.

DR. STUCKENBERG, in the European department of the *Homiletic Review* for January, has a very interesting paper upon the Catholic revival, in which he discusses what it means and how it was brought about. He says that there is no doubt as to the fact that the revival is extensive and has produced a great effect upon the Catholic Church, but that the growth of Catholicism has been political and social rather than numerical. Its influence outside its own borders is chiefly spent in promoting Romanizing tendencies in Protestant Churches. Dr. Stuckenberg gives the first place to the use which has been made of the doctrine of the Immaculate Conception, and that of Papal infallibility. These dogmas put the priests upon their mettle, and they became the rallying-point which inflamed the zeal of believers. The emphasis placed upon distinctly Papal doctrine determined the nature of the revival which is Romanism intensified, and, carried to the extreme, Romanism has almost wholly devoured Catholicism. The Jesuits have got a controlling hand over the Church, and Jesuitism is now the dominant factor. The revival has been hierarchical and clerical. A wonderful activity has been shown in the department of literature, and the power and magnitude of Catholic literature in Germany is such that a special study is required to appreciate it.

“The revival has affected all departments of the Church, so that its whole life has been intensified. The laity have been inflamed with zeal. Numerous and enthusiastic Catholic conventions have been held in the interest of the Church. The problems of the day are carefully studied, and remarkable wisdom has been revealed in the attempts at their solution. With all its inflexible elements, that Church also has a marvellous adaptability to the demands of the age. Especially has great energy been displayed in meeting the crisis produced by socialism. But the zeal of the laity has largely been inspired by artificial means and by ultramontane tactics.

“The Catholic Church has by means of the revival made great gains in political and social power. Its compact unity, its resoluteness, and the persistency of its demands have had a powerful effect on governments. Even in Protestant Germany the Catholic Centre is the strongest party in parliament. Protestant divisions are everywhere confronted with Catholic unity. Even infidel Liberals respect the power of the Catholic Church, while they treat dis-

tracted Protestantism with contempt. In point of influence the Catholic Church has within the last decade gained vastly, and in political and social power it is immeasurably superior to what it was while the Pope still held the temporal sovereignty in Rome.”

But notwithstanding all this, while the hierarchy has increased, the number of believers has diminished. In all Catholic lands, says Dr. Stuckenberg, Catholicism is losing its hold; in Germany and Austria the *status quo* remains unaltered, in England the increase of Catholics does not keep pace with the growth of the population, while in the United States the increase of Protestantism is nearly double that of Roman Catholicism.

THE NEXT POPE.

THREE questions now prominent in ecclesiastical circles—where will the next conclave be held? of what nationality will be the Pope there chosen? and will the next Pope continue to reside in Rome?—are clearly and pointedly answered by the Rt. Rev. Mgr. Bernard O'Reilly in the last issue of the *American Catholic Quarterly Review*.

THE CONCLAVE WILL BE HELD IN ROME.

As to the next conclave Mgr. O'Reilly says: “There is not the faintest likelihood, save in the sole event of a general European war, that it can or will be held outside of Rome. On the contrary, every probability, every consideration of political wisdom, point to the moral certainty that the conclave will take place in the Eternal City, protected from all violence and pressure by the Italian Government. The Law of Guarantees, passed by the Italian Parliament to secure to the Popes freedom in the discharge of their office while continuing to reside in Rome, also promises to protect the Sacred College while performing its functions as an electoral body.” Of this government protection to the papal electors while choosing a new Pope, Mgr. O'Reilly feels perfectly assured, notwithstanding the recent anti-papal demonstrations throughout the cities of Italy.

HE WILL BE AN ITALIAN.

The same considerations which compel Mgr. O'Reilly to believe that the next conclave will be held in Rome lead him to conclude that the next Pope, like the present one, will be a native of Italy. “Save only in the case mentioned above, when, during a European war, the conclave would assemble outside of Italy, could the electors have any motive to choose a Pope not an Italian as a compliment to the country affording them hospitality. But on weighing the reasons which must influence the votes of the Sacred College, reasons of general and permanent ecclesiastical policy, not of passing and local expediency, one is forced to come back to the belief that the rule governing papal elections will prevail, and none but an Italian Pope shall fill the seat left vacant by the thirteenth Leo.”

THE NEXT POPE WILL LIVE IN ROME.

It is evident to Mgr. O'Reilly that the next Pope will also reside in Rome.

"The whole of Christendom—indeed, the whole civilized world—is deeply, vitally interested in maintaining the Pontiffs in possession of their episcopal city, in the undisturbed and uninterrupted government of the Church from this its natural, its providentially appointed centre.

"The safety, the preservation of the records of the Holy See in all the complexity we have rapidly described is a matter of household, of personal concern to the Catholics of every nation, nay, to non-Catholics themselves, who know what historical treasures would be imperilled or destroyed, especially in the present temper of the Italian revolutionists, by the forced exile of the Pope and the College of Cardinals. We say nothing of the art treasures gathered during so many centuries by the diligent liberality of the Roman court.

"But the loss to science and to art which would be certain in the fierce excitement now prevailing in Italy to follow the flight of the Holy Father and his court could not be compared to the immense moral mischief consequent upon the disturbance caused in the government of the Church."

THE PAPACY AND THE LABOR QUESTION.

By M. Anatole Leroy-Beaulieu.

IN his second article in the *Revue des Deux Mondes*, M. A. Leroy-Beaulieu discusses the question of state intervention in labor problems, and upholds the Pope in on the whole—declaring against it. In a certain sense, he admits, all men are "interventionists;" no one would dispute that "the State ought to protect the rights of each, and to the State belongs the repression of abuses." It is not so much in the principle as in the application that the difference lies. Where do the duties of the State begin and end? is the question on which people disagree.

THE STATE—WHAT IS THE STATE?

At first sight it might seem as if Leo XIII. were inconsistent in his adverse attitude toward State intervention. Church tradition, and more especially the Pope's favorite theologian, St. Thomas Aquinas, the "Angelic Doctor" (who expressly says, "The king should act in the kingdom, as the soul in the body or God in the world"), seem distinctly in favor of the theory of "the State as Providence." But, as M. Leroy-Beaulieu points out, the State which Thomas Aquinas had in view was very different from the State which confronts us now. His typical ruler was St. Louis. Who is ours? "By what name shall we designate the contemporary State if instead of an abstract idea—a mere figment of the reason—we try to look upon it as a concrete object, a living reality? If we would, as is fitting, personify it by means of the men who direct it, those who make it speak or act, the State

of to-day is not called St. Louis, or Philip II., or Louis XIV., or Ferdinand II.; the name of the State was yesterday Bismarck, Gladstone, Tisza, Crispi, Frère-Orban, Ferry. What will be its name to-morrow or ten years hence? No one knows: Rome is as ignorant on that point as Paris."

SOCIALISM. PAGAN, NOT CHRISTIAN.

The modern notion of the "State as Providence," M. Leroy-Beaulieu thinks, is not a Christian one at all. It has a decidedly Pagan flavor; it puts Government in the place of God and revives the apotheosis of the Cæsars. The modern State, so far from being an ally of the Church, is decidedly hostile to it; and it would be—putting it on the lowest ground—the height of imprudence in the latter to apply the dicta of mediæval theologians to a state of things they never contemplated.

"And even though the modern State were more equitable and more enlightened than it is—though it were, in reality, anything but an irresponsible collectivity exercising power through fickle and passionate delegates—even though it were to get rid of its sectarian spirit and its tyrannical proceedings, we should still feel doubtful of its competence and capacity for regulating the factory and the workshop. The State is a heavy machine, with slow and cumbrous wheels, uselessly complicated, which, to execute the smallest operation, requires a considerable expenditure of fuel and labor: there is none which yields smaller results with a greater waste of force; consequently, the more State action is extended the greater the risk of impoverishing the country. Instead of hastening the development of natural wealth, the interference of the State is calculated to retard it by hindering the action of the free factors of wealth and labor."

THE POPE AS CHAMPION OF LIBERTY.

M. Leroy-Beaulieu thinks that where labor must be regulated it should be by the action of corporations and trades-unions rather than by that of the State, and he would leave all possible liberty to those bodies and to private enterprise of any sort.

We are apt, he thinks, to undervalue the work accomplished by the latter. In a fine passage he exalts the Pope as the champion of liberty—so much vilified and threatened now from all sorts of unexpected quarters—solving the social problem by means of free associations, as solving it by means of liberty; for, as he reminds us, we must not confound liberty with individualism.

"I do not," he goes on to say, "recognize the right of any one to force this confession on us as a doctrine. For my own part I do not accept it. Liberty is not synonymous with individualism; and it is a wrong to the former to treat the terms as equivalent. Though the most essential of all liberties, that of the individual is not the only one. This fact is too often lost sight of both by the opponents and advocates of State intervention. Freedom of association under all its forms is a

necessary part of liberty. Without this no liberty can be but incomplete and partial."

THE SPIRIT OF CHRIST.

M. Leroy-Beaulieu concludes thus: "We are thus brought back at every point to the same conclusion: there is nothing really efficacious, nothing solid and durable for our democratic societies, outside the Gospel, outside the spirit of Christianity and Christian brotherhood. The State is powerless to insure us social progress and social peace. Whether legislation be national or international, the law and legal compulsion too often run the risk of poisoning the wound they would heal. Our industrial democracies want something more than government rules and regulations. When shall we learn to get rid of our modern superstitions? The law is like the cabalistic signs of the sorcerer or the magic formulas of the *Shaman*—it has no curative virtue in itself. The law by itself is a dead thing—there is no salvation in it. The State and the law have nothing to say to men's souls. We shall see when examining the remedies preferred by the Catholic reformers and Leo XIII. that what matters most is not so much material forms and rules of administration as man himself and the soul of man."

SUGGESTIONS FOR A LABOR PLATFORM.

By Tom Mann and Ben Tillett.

TOM MANN and Ben Tillett, in the *New Review*, write an article on "The Labor Platform," which explains with commendable frankness what they hope to accomplish in Great Britain.

MR. MANN'S EXPECTATIONS.

Says Mr. Mann: "What we may expect to find accomplished in the immediate future, with or without legislation, is the abolition of systematic overtime, the fixing of a forty-eight-hour maximum working week, the abolition of the half-time system for children under thirteen years of age, the withdrawal of wives from mills and workshops, and some kind of communal responsibility recognized, making provision for those who are dislodged from their ordinary occupations by changes of fashion, of seasons, or methods of manufacture."

"We want and must have a Ministry of Labor as a Department of State, part of whose duty it shall be to exercise a controlling force in the matter of adjusting the difficulties brought about by intermittent employment; such department, of course, receiving all possible assistance from the trade societies. The dovetailing of interests between town and country could be considerably accelerated if we had a State Department always obtaining statistics and using them to the advantage of the working community, which may yet come to be synonymous with the welfare of the country at large. Politically, workmen are not likely to be long connected with either of the two parties; complete independence is absolutely requisite for success. It is a case of hold both at arm's-length, beg from neither, but quickly and effectively, through the

agency of the labor organizations, bring pressure to bear wherever it is most wanted. We demand that the slums be cleared out, that healthy dwellings be constructed at reasonable rents, that town life be made tolerable, even comfortable, and we demand that *poverty be banished*."

MR. TILLET'S AIMS.

Mr. Ben Tillett summarizes the principal points to which attention to the new labor movement must be directed as follows:

1. Abolition of all poverty by a scientific appreciation of natural and economic laws; assuming each human being's real worth to consist of capacity to consume as well as to produce. If the wages of ten thousand are no more than adequate to maintain in comfort one thousand, it necessarily follows that trade is impoverished in an ever-narrowing circle.

2. Criminality, ignorance, the fruit of imbruted environments, lack of means for educating desires in an upward direction; economic inequality considered the mother of such evils.

3. The appalling high rate of mortality caused by insufficient food and clothing, bad sanitary conditions—in factory and home—life-long hours of labor, intermittent employment, no proper inspection of workshops, factories, dwelling accommodation.

4. The necessity of gaining experience in administration of both imperial and local affairs. A conviction that once the institutions of the country were in the hands of the people—in principle and reality—privileges would be abolished and equitable conditions obtain.

WANTED, A NEW DICTIONARY.

Mr. Tillett makes a very sensible suggestion, and lays stress upon the need for infusing some notions of political life into the scholars of schools, but his most novel suggestion is that of a new dictionary.

"I am hoping to see the citizens of the near future better qualified to appreciate the theory of government, and am hoping to see the time come when our children in the fifth and sixth standards will be taught the basis of government, when for the use of our schools there will be provided a dictionary of every public office, from the head of royalty to the meanest clerk in poor-law relief. Were the children to have defined to them the meaning, purpose, function of every office in the State, such knowledge would be certain to appeal to a large number who would take a more intelligent interest in every bearing of civil life."

IT would appear from Mr. Thomas L. Greene's statistics in the *Engineering Magazine* for February that railroad-building in the United States is on the decline. The new mileage of the country for 1891 is given as 4,000, which is 1,700 less than the number of miles constructed in 1890. Moreover, a great part of the new mileage of 1891 represents such work as was under way previous to the beginning of the year.

THE CITY OF THE KAISER.

MR. WILLIAM HORACE HOTCHKISS contributes to *Munsey's Magazine* for February a very delightful article on Berlin and the well-fed Berliners and their inscrutable iron Kaiser.

A DISTINCTLY MODERN CITY.

Though old in years—a half dozen centuries—Berlin is young and modern in its rapid growth and its prosperity, its beautiful asphalt pavements and its magnificent elevated train service.

"Even its old quarter has been lately bisected with a modern street, while in the heart of the old town stands that imposing pile the new Rathaus or City Hall. The city of the Spree woke up one morning about twenty years ago to find itself an emperor's residence. Bismarck increased the fever by heaping the French milliards beside the imperial crown, and Berlin became delirious. Then followed a boom such as our paper cities in the West might envy. Values were enormously inflated, wealth increased as if by magic, tens of thousands flocked to the German El Dorado, and all went well until the bubble burst; then Berlin woke up one other day to find itself bankrupt. Since 1873 the city has recovered and grown steadily in wealth and population. It now numbers 1,600,000, exclusive of suburbs, growing at the rate of 35 per cent. a decade, and already boasts its millionaires as glibly as do New York and Chicago."

PLEASURES AND PAINS OF BUREAUCRACY.

Inhabitants of our large cities will read with envy that the Berlin tramcars may carry only as many passengers as there are seats.

"Thus saith the Berlin police. This inquisitorial institution says much similar stuff even to the sojourner in Berlin. The American never knows when he will sleep at home or in the double-locked sanctum of these guardians of the peace. An innocent peanut shell, carelessly tossed on the sidewalk, may provoke a fine, while the poor Yankee who boards a moving train should expect a month at hard labor in a German prison. But for all that he soon becomes to respect the Berlin police. It, too, is ubiquitous, well informed, and astonishingly polite.

BISMARCK, MOLTKE FORGOTTEN IN GOOD BEER.

"Bismarck visited Berlin in the spring of 1891, and but few friends bade him welcome. He is an exile now. The very Berliners who once greeted him with the sturdy *Hoch!* now try to forget him; for, say they, *der Kaiser ist der Kaiser*. Early in 1891 Moltke was one of the sights of Berlin. What sojourner does not remember that tall, wrinkled old man, rattling about in a hired carriage, the picture of concentrated thought and contented democracy? He, too, is now gone, and the Kaiser has telegraphed: 'I have lost an army.' That night there was not an officer at Kroll's. But the German is buoyant. Life is a pleasant journey with plenty of beer and

good cheer at every station. The Berliner is contented and happy."

DER KAISER.

The streets of the Teutonic capital, its architecture, its great *Thiergarten*, its theatres, above all its beer gardens, are dwelt on by Mr. Hotchkiss with charming and picturesque description. But when all is said there yet remains—the Kaiser.

"One day this stern young man will dash by in a carriage attended by a single adjutant saluting perfunctorily and apparently much bored. Another, he will sally forth on horseback, in the white uniform of the Garde du Corps, and then he looks every inch an emperor. You will meet him wandering with a single attendant through the less trodden paths of the *Thiergarten*, or you may ogle him to your heart's content at the opera; no one is easier to see or harder to understand. The Berliner gave that up long ago. Wilhelm II. is simply 'der Kaiser.' His personality completely overshadows all else in Berlin. A paternal government his has been called; indeed, this youngster in affairs is the father of his country in quite all senses save ours. The little princes are his *kinder*; so are the veterans who fought at Königgratz and Sedan.

"The Berliner is a sensible burgher. Is he rich? He owes it to the Hohenzollern. Is his property secure? The Hohenzollern protects it. Is his city great? That, too, is the Hohenzollern's doing. Fortunately, he appreciates the obligation. Berlin is nothing, if not 'The City of the Kaiser.'"

THE LATE DUKE OF CLARENCE.

A Character Study.

THERE is a character study of the late Duke of Clarence in the *New Review* for February which is not signed. It is apparently written by some one who was personally acquainted with the prince.

The late Duke was emphatically his mother's son. The fact cannot fail to have impressed itself upon any one who was ever brought into personal contact with him and with the Princess of Wales. Such, for instance, were the gentle amiability of demeanor, the modesty, almost akin to a retiring bashfulness, the slight involuntary action of the head while conversing, the turn of phrase and expression in which his thoughts found readiest utterance. Along with these were mingled a cheerful geniality and good nature and a kindly consideration and forethought for the feelings of others that extended itself sometimes to an almost extraordinary minuteness of detail, which he no less manifestly inherited from the Prince of Wales.

Of the personal characteristics that are mentioned, the first is the extraordinary faculty of remembering names and faces. No matter how many years had passed, he could always recall the persons named and the circumstances under which he had met them. He had also a tenacious memory, which enabled him to thread his way with ease through the most intricate genealogical tables. The most

patent influence in his life was the warmth of love he bore toward his mother and sisters and the constant companionship of his brother George.

There has probably never been a home in England where the parental and filial relationship was more unrestrained, or where the enjoyment of mutual affection between parent and child was so absolutely without a flaw. The mother was ever with them, playing with or reading to them, encouraging their studies, taking a wise personal superintendence over everything that could in any way whatever affect the healthful development of her sons and daughters; and the fearless, open-hearted converse that grew up between the mother and her eldest son from childhood nothing afterward ever came to spoil. After spending three years cruising around the world as a midshipman, he went to Cambridge.

Although to no one would it have appeared more absurd than to himself if anybody had supposed him to be clever or intellectual according to the standard that naturally prevails at Cambridge, yet at any rate he possessed the faculty of recognizing ability in others; and of those whom he chose for his intimate and personal friends, nearly all have since become, or are becoming, more or less distinguished in their several walks in life; four or five have become Fellows of Trinity and two or three are already in Parliament. He must have spent six or seven hours a day in study, besides the time given to his private reading. He passed one long vacation at Heidelberg with Professor Ihne, and kept up his German reading after his return to Cambridge with a German tutor. French he had been familiar with from his earliest years, having also spent latterly some time in Switzerland with a French tutor. He spoke it easily and well. He was orderly, and methodical in his appointments. He attended college chapel quietly twice on Sundays and once or twice during the week. He generally dined in hall, and here he sat at the Fellows' table.

Certainly no one could accuse him of affectation or giving himself airs. The most that could ever be said in his favor was that he appeared occasionally somewhat absent in mind, or replied to a question as if he had not heard the last remark made to him by his neighbor. Generally, on Thursday, he would have a few guests, rarely exceeding six or eight, to dine with him in his own rooms in college. To these little parties, besides his more intimate personal friends, came, in twos or threes at a time, many of the senior members of the University; and in the evening afterward there would often be a couple of rubbers of whist.

Polo and hockey were the two games he appeared to like best. He sometimes hunted, but an undergraduate cannot do so except under difficulties. He was fond of open-air exercise, and constantly might be met riding either across the open fields in late autumn, or at other times on the broad turf that borders the roads in the neighborhood of Cambridge, with one or two of his undergraduate friends, to

whom often he would give a mount on his own horses. His love of music was inherited; he nearly always attended the weekly concerts of chamber music in the small room at the town hall. His human sympathies with the poor and suffering were evinced by the warm interest he took in them.

There was in him a total absence of ill-will to any man, of all ill temper, or arrogance, or self-conceit. He was ever willing to defer to the counsels of those who were older or wiser than himself, ever ready to do promptly and gracefully that which he saw or was shown to be fitting. In judging of that fitness he was scrupulous in his desire to avoid wounding the feelings of others; he was ever intent, if possible, to give them pleasure. His honesty of purpose was at all times transparent; in word and deed he was ever sincere. His simple ideal was to do quietly and without fuss the plain duty of the moment and to leave the rest to God.

APROPOS OF PARNELL.

M. AUGUSTIN FILON contributes to the *Revue des Deux Mondes* for January 15 an "essay in political psychology," entitled "Parnell: His Friends and His Enemies." This article necessarily contains much that is not new to English readers, but the following remark is striking:

"His mother nowadays tells the reporters that Charles at an early age showed great capabilities; but one cannot altogether accept the testimony of this poor woman, whose recollections have been confused by years and misfortune. Young Parnell was no more than an average school-boy and student. This fact is certain and should be insisted on. It proves what wrong we do to children when we set the highest value on those talents which are diseases—imagination, memory, the nervous refinement of artistic sensibility. Charles Parnell had read nothing; his head, very clear and sound, was empty as regards literature. His only taste was for exact science, especially for applied mechanics. Art was nothing to him save as a reproduction of objects. 'Rather imitate,' he would say, 'a teapot or a saucepan than copy, after thousands of others, the copy of a copy of Raphael.'"

AN excellent ghost story appears in the *Juridical Review* for January. It is a story of a trial for murder which took place in 1854, the point of which is that it would never have come for trial but for the appearance of the ghost of the dead man, who accused the two men who were suspected of the murder, and stated where its body was and the remains of its clothes. The two men whom the ghost accused were brought up for trial, but were acquitted, as the only evidence against them was the evidence of the ghost, which the jury did not regard as sufficient to hang them upon. There seems to be no doubt, however, that the man was murdered, and that his remains were brought to light by the apparition.

THE PERIODICALS REVIEWED.

THE NORTH AMERICAN REVIEW.

THREE Leading Articles have been selected from the February *North American Review*: "How to Attack the Tariff," by Congressman Springer; "Lotteries and Gambling," by Mr. Anthony Comstock; and "Tammany Hall and the Democracy," by Mr. Richard Croker.

REMEDIES FOR RENDERING NATIONAL BANKS MORE SECURE.

Hon. Edward S. Lacey, Comptroller of the Currency, suggests various remedies whereby national banks may be made safer, chief among which are that the law should forbid the purchase by national banks of shares of any incorporated company as an investment, and should require the prompt sale of all shares taken to secure doubtful debts; that greater care in selecting officers should be exercised by the boards of directors; and that the affairs of banks should be more thoroughly and systematically audited.

TWO AMERICAN MEN OF LETTERS.

Mr. W. Clark Russell ranks Richard H. Dana and Herman Melville among the greatest men of letters that America has produced. They were the first to represent in literature the life of the commercial sailor of Great Britain and the United States. "They were the first to lift the hatch and show the world what passes in a ship's fore-castle: how men live down in that gloomy cave, how and what they eat, and where they sleep; what pleasures they take, what their sorrows and wrongs are."

ENGLAND IN INDIA.

Sir Edwin Arnold contributes a paper on "The Duty and Destiny of England in India." He holds it to be the clear duty of the English Government "to legislate and administer for India's good regardless of selfish considerations, and only careful not to lose step with the slow progress of the Asiatic mind by adopting the restless pace of Western reform."

England's destiny also seems to Mr. Arnold to be plain. Her strength is adequate by land and sea to hold the country against any challenge, and her subjects are contented, safe, tranquil, and prosperous. "Nothing on the horizon as yet even begins to proclaim that the task of England is accomplished toward India and her countless peoples; and therefore nothing at present so much as even threatens the manifest destiny of England to pass insensibly and happily from the position of the mistress and protectress of the peninsula to that of its first friend, its sister, and its ally, in some far-off day, when the time is come for India to manage her own happy destinies."

RAILROAD ACCIDENTS.

Hon. Henry Cabot Lodge discovers, through an investigation of the causes of accidents to railroad employees, that 37 per cent. of the deaths and 45 per cent. of the injuries result from the coupling of cars and the braking of freight trains, and recommends as a way of reducing the losses of life and limb from these two sources the passage of an act by Congress requiring the adoption of uniform safety couplers by the railroads throughout the country, and of brakes which may be worked automatically from the engine.

Mr. H. G. Prout, following Mr. Lodge, reviews the various railroad accidents of the year 1891, and shows that twenty-two of the thirty-six characteristic ones

which he cites might have been prevented had employees obeyed orders, and that nineteen of the accidents would probably have been saved by block signals and interlocked switches and signals. Mr. Prout regards it as poor economy for railroads having a large traffic to operate without a complete and perfect block system, and urges its adoption at once by all such roads now without it.

THE AUTHORSHIP OF THE OLYMPIAN RELIGION.

The Rt. Hon. William E. Gladstone begins in this number a series of articles on "The Olympian Religion," by which is meant the religion of the Greeks of the Troic period, as it has been portrayed in the *Iliad* and *Odyssey*. In treating of its sources and authorship he says: "Homer is the only primitive author who has treated the subject of religion systematically, and has presented it to us, first as an organic whole, and next as an organic whole that still carried upon it, in his day, the notes of its derivation from yet earlier sources."

THE FORUM.

THE *Forum* for February furnishes an unusually good supply of Leading Articles. The two on the choice of presidential electors, by ex-Senator George F. Edmunds and Hon. E. J. Phelps; the two on the Nicaragua Canal, by Hon. Warner Miller and Captain Merry; "Our Lake Commerce and Ways to the Sea," by Senator Davis, of Minnesota; "A Year's Literary Production," by Mr. Hamilton W. Mabie; and Mr. Horace White's paper on the "Suppression of Lotteries by Taxation" are reviewed at length in the department immediately preceding.

A GREAT DOMAIN BY IRRIGATION.

Governor Irwin, of Arizona, estimates that of the 120,000,000 acres of arid land in the United States which might be rendered productive by irrigation, only about 3,500,000 acres are now farmed under the canals and ditches. The assertion is made that this vast arid region "can produce almost everything that is raised in the Northern, Eastern, and Southern States of the Union, and can, in addition, in its Southern portion produce at a fair and remunerative profit all of the products of the semi-tropic zone."

Agriculture under irrigation would seem to present to the farmer advantages not enjoyed where rain is plentiful. "He is safe against too little as well as against too much water; he controls the conditions of ploughing and seeding and is absolutely sure of a permanent supply of the elements necessary for plant food; he can cultivate a greater variety of products, and the water put upon the land carries with it the silt deposit needed for fertilization of the soil; almost absolute certainty of a full crop each year is assured, and harvest-time gives full immunity from loss by reason of rain."

Governor Irwin believes that private persons rather than the State or the national Government should construct and own the lakes for the storage of water.

NATIONAL-BANK CIRCULATION.

Hon. John Jay Knox opens his discussion of "National-Bank Notes" with the statement that "the circulation we had in this country from 1863 until a late period was the best paper currency ever issued in this country, and probably, taking everything into consideration, the best form of circulating notes likely to be issued for a great

and prosperous country like this." This currency, it will be remembered, was composed of about one-half of government notes and one-half of national-bank notes. It was upon this belief that his plan for a permanent national-bank circulation, presented recently to Congress, was based; which was to the effect that national banks organized in this country should be allowed to issue notes upon 75 per cent. of their capital, half of which circulation should be secured by gold or silver coin or bullion, and the other half by a safety fund.

This plan differs from all others which have been previously offered in the respect that "it is a practical combination of our present system of absolute security with that of the safety fund." As it is now, the amount which is used in payment of insolvent notes is taken from the fund which properly belongs to the depositors of the bank. Under his proposed plan the safety fund would be drawn upon for this purpose.

OUR INADEQUATE MILITARY SYSTEM.

Col. Charles W. Larned, of the West Point Military Academy, points out numerous defects in our military training. The tone of the army and its *personnel* he regards as unexceptionable: it is our general military system which is defective. "Its defects are structural. From the military bureaus through to the line, the organization is for the most part cumbrous, obsolete, and inadequate—without vitality and lacking in coherence and unity of control. It is not an organic whole under a central military direction, but a group of isolated and semi-independent parts. The traditions of the army post and detached service, weighted by the heavy bureaucratic mechanism of the army, tend to repress and neutralize professional activity in the line. Appointments to position in those staff corps which are non-scientific are not according to any system that guarantees the recognition of merit."

Reconstruction of our military system should proceed along the following lines: "First of all, the whole energy of the War Department should be behind a movement looking to professional activity beyond the line of routine. Its influence, encouragement, and support are absolutely necessary to promote and keep alive practical training and individual development. Its bureaus should be the source of publication and issue of military information of all kinds; it should encourage ambition by making the attainment of many positions competitive; it should require at all army commands a rigorous professional activity in theory and practice; and finally, it should devise a system of reward for conspicuous merit which would supply the absence of a large military establishment and the stimulus of contact and warlike surroundings."

THE ARENA.

MR. B. O. FLOWER'S essay on "Hypnotism in Its Relation to Psychical Research," James Realf's paper, "The Last American Monarch," and Mr. Robert S. Taylor's remarks on the choice of presidential electors are more copiously quoted from in another department.

HERBERT SPENCER.

The opening paper of the *Arena* is a short biographical sketch of Herbert Spencer, by his private secretary, Mr. William Henry Hudson. We note that the philosopher was backward in his studies, only beginning to read at the age of seven—"an age when Mill was already acquainted with Latin and Greek." He evinced a positive dislike to books, and was especially incapable of and averse to learning by rote. This biographer makes obstinacy his leading mental characteristic as a boy. But

these unpromising tendencies were at an early age compensated for by his gift of careful observation and his positive love of original and co-ordinated thinking. From his infancy the argument from authority had no dominion over him.

Mr. Spencer, after a short trial of his father's occupation of teaching, became a civil engineer, and worked on railroad construction until, in 1846, when he was twenty-six years old, he found himself out of employment. Two years later he became sub-editor of the *Economist*, and it was in 1852 that his first important work, "Social Statics," appeared. He is still at work upon his "Synthetic Philosophy," begun thirty years ago.

The figure of the grand old thinker of seventy-two, looking fearfully into the uncertain future for the completion of this, his *Magnum Opus* 7, is a pathetic one.

The frontispiece of the *Arena* is a very striking portrait of Mr. Spencer.

A SUB-TREASURY AND CHEAP MONEY.

The *Arena* has "taken up" the Farmers' Alliance. It is to publish a series of papers setting forth the views of that organization. The first is concerning the "Sub-Treasury Plan," and emanates from C. C. Post, a prominent exponent of Alliance principles. The burden of Mr. Post's discourse is that the Government lends money—i.e., notes—to the bankers at curiously low figures, which in turn the bankers lend to the farmers at still more curiously high figures. Since the farmers are a more needy and deserving class than the bankers, why, thinks Mr. Post, should not the Government lend the money to the farmers at the curiously low figures, without the mediation of the bankers—the security to be cotton, corn, wheat, and other non-perishable farm products, and also real estate?

That there is not sufficient money in the pockets of the people is a fact which Mr. Post does not deem it worth while to support. How much money should there be? The answer is entirely worthy to be quoted:

"When money is so plenty that the farmer or planter who has need of \$50 or \$100 can obtain it for thirty or sixty days of a neighbor, as easily as he can borrow that neighbor's wagon to haul a load of grain to town, then there will be plenty of money in the country, and not before."

The sub-treasury advocates believe that no extensive machinery would need to be instituted by the Government for conducting these loans on farm products. They contend that storehouses would be built by private parties, and that the further expenses of issuing notes would not be more than at present suffices to supply the banks; and they suggest that the Government charge the farmers the same one per cent. to defray that expense.

THE QUARTERLY REVIEW.

THE *Quarterly* is literary and historical; it contains two articles dealing with present-day questions: "The Water Supply of London" and "The Teaching University for London." There are two articles upon poets; one upon Hafiz, the Persian, written by some one who knows his subject and can wield a pen. That on Horace is a pleasantly-written paper. It may not be true that he who drives fat oxen should himself be fat, but a man who writes on Horace should have a like touch; and that this quarterly reviewer has. The first article is an historical one upon Oxford before the Reformation; there is another, also historical, which deals with bookselling in England. The inexhaustible "Memoirs of Baron de Marbot," the value of which Mr. Shaw Lefevre first discovered, afford material for an interesting paper.

THE CONTEMPORARY REVIEW.

THE *Contemporary* for February is a very strong number. We have quoted extensively from the four articles upon Cardinal Manning in another place.

M. DE LAVELEYE'S LAST ARTICLE.

"The Foreign Policy of Italy" is the title of the first paper, which is the last one M. de Laveleye wrote. Italy, in M. de Laveleye's opinion, has taken the wrong tack by associating herself with Germany and Austria; she would have been better advised if she had pursued the policy of reserve. "Her unity once secured and confirmed, after 1870, she would have restricted herself to an attitude of complete reserve. Imitating Switzerland, or—if such a comparison be humiliating—the United States, she would have interested herself solely in her own affairs. She would have refused all active intervention in the regulation of European matters, save always to raise a perfectly disinterested voice in support of freedom, justice, and the rights of oppressed populations. She would on no account have committed herself to the perilous chimera of a balance of power in the Mediterranean, which could only lead her to antagonism with France, and consequently to the need of allies in the event of such antagonism culminating in conflict."

SIR HENRY PARKES ON THE LABOR PARTY.

There is a very curious paper by Sir Henry Parkes, ex-premier of New South Wales, the first part of which was written five months before the last; his account of the Labor party when it came into existence and his account of the same party when it had thrown him out of office are very remarkable. There seems to be very little doubt, from Sir Henry Parkes' statement, that the election of Labor members to the Parliament of New South Wales was about the worst blow that has been dealt at labor in that province. When Sir Henry Parkes has finished his narrative, he sums up in the following fashion: "Thus the cause of protection was won in the first struggle by a narrow majority; and thus the Labor party of New South Wales was shattered to pieces."

"As members of Parliament, I have no desire to convey the impression that the Labor members are the worst. Far worse are they who have designedly sat among them, poisoned their minds, and employed every adroit endeavor to turn the Labor vote to their own sinister account. The bulk of the Labor members are well-meaning, respectable men. The result so far only proves that no man can learn to make laws any more than he can learn to make shoes without some sort of preparation."

THE REIGN OF TERROR IN PERSIA.

Sheikh Djemal ed Din has an article full of sonorous rhetoric and of no little pathetic force on the reign of terror in Persia. Things in that country seem to be pretty bad. The Sheikh says: "Three hundred of my companions now languish in dungeons, from which they are pulled at intervals to be bastinadoed—their feet beaten into a jelly (these are refined students, men of brain and heart, and some are nobles and ex-ministers, and the best blood of Persia)—others have their ears cut off, their eyes taken out, their noses slit, their joints wrenched, and so they linger and so they die. As I write news comes to me: My dearest and oldest friend has had his head cut off without accusation, without trial, or defence of any kind. So I am entitled to speak of all this at first hand. The African slave trade, the worst atrocities of the past, pale before what is at this moment going on in Persia under the very shadow of the English and Russian legations."

These things being so, he cries aloud: "I, as the mouth-

piece of the Persian people, lift up my voice on high and demand a word from England, a word from a free, powerful people, on behalf of a beleaguered and enslaved, but noble, active-minded, and capable people. This is all we want at present, but that word must come soon, ere more victims are immolated in prison, more hearts broken, more resources squandered, more thousands banished; change, change, any change would be for the better. That is what Persia demands. The word will out which has been smouldering in a million ruined homes, but now roars like the roaring of the sea full of ominous thunder and of irresistible rush; its echo has at last reached England: 'Change the Government or dethrone the Shah!'"

MORE REMINISCENCES OF THOMAS CARLYLE.

Sir Gavan Duffy gives us the second instalment of his conversations and correspondence with Thomas Carlyle, which is entirely devoted to the conversations which took place during his visit to Ireland. There is a good deal about their visits to Irish workhouses, and Carlyle's opinions on many things. "I inquired if he saw much of Thackeray. No, he said, not latterly. Thackeray was much enraged with him because, after he had made a book of travels for the P. & O. Company, who had invited him to go on a voyage to Africa in one of their steamers, he (Carlyle) had compared the transaction to the practice of a blind fiddler going to and fro on a penny ferry-boat in Scotland and playing tunes to the passengers for halfpence."

Dickens he held to be a good little fellow, whose theory of life was entirely wrong and whose chief faculty was that of a comic actor.

Speaking of Carlyle's methods of work, Sir Gavan Duffy says that Mr. Carlyle "had found the little wooden pegs which washerwomen employ to fasten clothes to a line highly convenient for keeping together bits of notes and agenda on the same special point. It was his habit to pester on a screen in his workroom engraved portraits, when no better could be had, of the people he was then writing about. It kept the image of the man steadily in view, and one must have a clear image of him in the mind before it was in the least possible to make him be seen by the reader."

WESTMINSTER REVIEW.

IN the *Westminster Review* for February there is an article advocating the partition of China, which is noticed elsewhere. Mr. Walter Lloyd's article on Bibliolatry is devoted to the castigation of the signatories of the manifesto in favor of the literal interpretation of the Scriptures published in the *London Times*. There is an interesting article upon Girolamo Savonarola, which gives details of the burning of "vanities" in the public place in Florence.

"The burning must indeed have been an impressive sight—the pile of rich dresses, books, pictures, statues, sixty feet in height and two hundred and forty in circumference at the base, the chanting of a whole people turning from the sensuous world of the Renaissance to the Church in its purest form." There is an appreciative study by Miss Janet Newton-Robinson upon Mr. Thomas Hardy, the novelist. Mr. R. Seymour Long reviews Lord Rosebery's "Pitt," declaring that it is worthy to be placed by the side of Professor Freeman's "William the Conqueror" and Mr. Morley's "Walpole." Mr. Joseph J. Davies asks the question, "Is Compulsory Education a Failure?" and says that he inclines to the belief that it is. One child out of four in England is allowed to grow up in almost total ignorance. The evil is so serious

that it must command the attention of Parliament at once. With a national code, abundant and well-equipped teachers, and a sympathetic Education Department, there is no reason why there should be irregularity of attendance.

FORTNIGHTLY REVIEW.

THE best article in the *Fortnightly Review* for February is by Prof. W. Crookes, entitled "Some Possibilities of Electricity," which is enough to take away one's breath. The writer maintains that there is no reason to doubt that, in a short time, we shall be able to telegraph without wires in any direction. As we have to telegraph without wires, so we shall have electric light without connecting the lamp to any current. Professor Crookes gives a clear run to his fancy, and thinks that we may, by electrical action, rout the parasitical insects and fungi which in some seasons rob us of no less than the tenth of our crops. At present there is 796,800 horsepower of the sun's rays wasted on every acre of land. If it could be yoked by electricity, what could not be done? Electricians, he thinks, should aim at nothing less than the control of the weather, and always make it wet at night-time and sunshiny all the day; and when it has to rain, rain a downpour, never a drizzle. Incidentally, he would abolish London fogs and sterilize all diseased germs in the water supply.

THE ROAD FROM MASHONALAND.

Mr. J. Theodore Bent describes how he came down from Mashonaland, from Umtali to Beira, in a two-wheeled cart drawn by asses, which made eighteen to twenty miles a day. Fully \$10,000 worth of wagons are lying on the veldt rusting to pieces. Three lions penetrated their camp overnight and killed three donkeys. Of all places in the world Beira is the most horrible; yet, in spite of fever, heat, and sand, it is an excellent harbor, the only harbor for the proposed railway to the interior. It will be two years before the line is completed. When it is finished, then people can go from Mashonaland, but not before.

A TYPICAL AUSTRALIAN.

Mr. Francis Adams writes an article on some Australian men of mark, finishing up with a somewhat average sketch of the man who is the presiding influence of the average influential newspaper. "Of all the types I have taken he is far away the most typical—the tall, coarse, strong-jawed, greedy, pushing, talented man, with his secularized religion and his commercialized democracy. That is the 'civilized Australian.' If England can strike a bargain with him, imperial federation may, despite everything, yet become a fact; but there will never be the chance of such another 'confidence trick' as she played over the Naval Defence Bill."

MME. BODICHON.

Miss Betham-Edwards contributes a reminiscence of Mme. Bodichon: "The foundress of Girton College, the originator of the movement which led to the passing of the Married Women's Property Act, the replanter of vast tracts of Algeria by means of the *Eucalyptus globulus*, has won for herself an incontestable place in contemporary history. As an educationalist, social reformer, and philanthropist, she is hardly likely to be forgotten by future biographers."

PIERRE LOTI.

Edward Delille thus sums up the merits and demerits of his favorite novelist: "A great writer M. Loti is not; an admirable writer he certainly is. His merits, of course, are not without their corresponding defects. Too often

the tremulous refinement of his sensibilities degenerates into a species of hysteria; the delicate tenderness of his emotion becomes sometimes lachrymose, the troubled ardor of his passion verges dangerously upon disease. Adroit and cunning craftsman though M. Pierre Loti be, yet his genius has its source in the regions of soul rather than of mere art. Clearly the gift of universal sympathy, that divine gift alone constituting the true poet, is Pierre Loti's. For him all nature, inanimate as well as human, lives, and feels, and suffers."

IRISH EDUCATION QUESTION.

Mr. T. W. Russell sets forth the Protestant view of the Irish education question. He points out that Mr. Balfour has ranged himself with the side of the denominationalists. Mr. Russell, while cordially admitting the case for University education, utterly denies that Irish Roman Catholics have any grievance in connection with the primary schools, and he believes that the concession of their claims would create a most serious grievance for Protestants in outlying districts of the south and west of Ireland. If the Government compel the Protestant children of the south and west to imbibe Roman Catholic religion in their education, not all Mr. Russell's admiration for Mr. Balfour will prevent him from offering to such plans the most strenuous resistance. Should Mr. Balfour contemplate a surrender on education to Irish clericalism, he must be prepared for precisely the same action on the part of Ulster Conservatives that Liberal leaders offer to Mr. Gladstone on Home Rule. On the whole he thinks that Mr. Balfour will do well to simply allocate the ground of free education, leaving the education question to compulsion alone. Just immediately preceding the coming election no nastier question could be raised.

THE NATIONAL REVIEW.

WE have quoted at length from two articles in the *National Review*—Mr. Chamberlain's on "Old-Age Pensions," and Mr. Edwardes' on "Society in Naples." Mr. Henry W. Wolf describes some early ancestors of Queen Victoria, who were Guelphs, who lived in the valley of Oberammergau long before the Passion Play was started; but it is somewhat difficult to get up much interest in these remote ancestors who died 800 years ago. Mr. Andrew Lang, in an article on "Homer and the Higher Criticism," examines the theory that the *Iliad* contained, as an original nucleus, a brief epic upon the wrath of Achilles, and round this nucleus there gathered the other poems. Mr. Lang tests this theory by seeing how it fits the ninth book. Mr. Lang thinks that arbitrariness and wilfulness is the rock upon which the higher criticism is eternally splitting. Mr. St. Loe Strachey has an article under the head of "One Man, One Vote," which is readable and sensible and very much to the point. He has at least the courage of his opinions. Mr. Strachey would have Mr. Balfour say to Mr. Gladstone, "Do you want one man, one vote?" "By all means and with all my heart, provided that you follow 'one man, one vote' with 'one vote, one value.' That is to say, that you take twenty members from Ireland and three from Wales, and distribute them in London and the North of England." Ireland has twenty representatives too many and England twenty too few. He gives figures which prove his case. He is much better working his rule of three, however, than when he ventures into the region of prophecy. For instance, he says:

"No Machiavelian politician, except in moments of lunatic enthusiasm, believes that his party will secure at the next general election a majority of more than twenty

votes; but it is absolutely certain that if this happens the majority will be due to the over-representation of Ireland and Wales."

It would be much nearer the truth to say that there is not a Gladstonian at the present moment who does not calculate with the utmost confidence upon having a majority of at least fifty. There is a party article written by an anonymous Scotch Conservative, who announces that Conservatism is growing so rapidly in Scotland that they can face the coming general election with much greater hopefulness than they did that of 1885, which is not saying very much. He thinks that Mr. Gladstone's declaration in favor of Disestablishment has immensely strengthened the anti-Gladstonian element north of the Tweed. Mr. Sidney J. Low has a sensible, moderate article in defence of newspaper reviewers against their intemperate critics. Lady Violet Greville has a pleasant society paper upon "Men-Servants in England." She thinks that there is a dignity and solemnity about flunkies that the English people will never bear to dispense with.

THE EDINBURGH REVIEW.

THE *Edinburgh Review* is somewhat dry this quarter and overdone with history. The liveliest article is the review of the admirable memoirs of General Baron de Marbot, a book which seems to be a veritable mine of wealth to reviewers. The first place in the *Review* is given to a disappointing article on the "Correspondence of Count Pozzo di Borgo," and the last article is poor and dull to an extent unusual in the *Edinburgh*.

DR. DÖLLINGER.

There is an elaborate article in praise of Dr. Döllinger reviewing his works and setting forth his titles to our admiration. The *Review* says:

"Apart from his literary fame and his many invaluable contributions to church history, the masterful personality of the man is his most distinguishing characteristic. It is Döllinger's undying merit to have stood forth—eventually single-handed and alone—against the most astounding infatuation in which any religious community in civilized times has ever indulged; to have vindicated the inviolable rights of reason and conscience against the most undisguised attack ever made upon them; to have asserted the claims of Catholicism in its most defensible form against the injurious perversions of unscrupulous and immoral factions. This is Döllinger's claim on the gratitude and renown of future ages.

"We have every confidence that the gratitude will be forthcoming and the renown conceded. As long as a strong virile morality is esteemed of higher worth than a flaccid and decrepit pietism, as long as a life of simple, earnest laboriousness for the instruction of men and the diffusion of truth and charity is regarded as the noblest of human careers, so long will Ignatius von Döllinger occupy a high place in the bed-roll of the most illustrious names of the present century."

THE FATE OF THE SOUDAN.

The writer of the article on "The Fate of the Soudan" entirely agrees with Mr. Wylde's conception of the situation:

"Great Britain at once found herself face to face with responsibilities inevitably following her own deliberate

action—responsibilities unrealized and disavowed till it was too late to retrieve disaster. The abandonment of the Soudan by Egypt was absolutely necessary; its public announcement was an act of gross impolicy.

"So soon as confidence is restored by free communications with the interior of the country, both by land and sea, the Eastern Soudan will be easily tranquilized. British capital will be available to open the basin of the Nile to trade possibilities unapproached by those which have sufficed to create the East Africa Company. Thus alone can the ruin of the Soudan be retrieved; thus only can Great Britain make some reparation for blunders which have brought discredit on her name."

MR. FROUDE'S LATEST WORK.

The article on Mr. Froude's "Catherine of Arragon" is not written by a friendly critic. The reviewer says:

"The principal point in an historical point of view which Mr. Froude has made in this volume is the near risk of a civil war which the king incurred, and the whole blame of which, as a matter of course, the author attributes to the injured queen, who would not consent to surrender her own rights in favor of an abandoned woman who was scheming to supplant her on the throne and had already succeeded in transferring to herself whatever affection or love the king had ever entertained toward her."

OTHER ARTICLES.

Professor Sidgwick's "Elements of Politics" is reviewed by a writer who regards Professor Sidgwick's method with distrust, and laments that the first part of his volume comprises a catalogue of the most recent improvements in legislation. He also thinks that he has not laid adequate stress upon the relations of morality to law and to government. The article on the whole is more critical than appreciative, but it is not one that dwells in the mind. Much more interesting is the article on "Rodney and the Navy of the Eighteenth Century."

WELSH REVIEW.

THE liveliest articles in the *Welsh Review* for February are those contributed by the editor, who multiplies his personality and whose aliases seem to be innumerable. He has a ready pen and a light touch, and in the new instalment of "The Views of the Member for Treorkey," he breaks out in quite a new place, and delivers himself of a vigorous diatribe against the Russian Jews and a eulogy of the "magnificent courage" of the Czar in endeavoring to free his Russian subjects from the chains of the Hebrew. Speaking as a traveller in Southern Russia, he maintains that the Jews eat up the result of good legislation and hard work. They cut to the very core of the people, and, doing no productive work themselves, live on the nation's misery and drunkenness. Another article that is smart is that which is erroneously entitled "The Methods of New Journalism." What he describes is not new journalism, but bad recent "catch-halfpennyism," which does not deserve to be called journalism either new or old. Dean Owen discourses on "The Constitution of the Welsh University." Mrs. Wynford Philipps pleads for the right of women to work and to develop themselves to the utmost of their capacity in every direction in a paper which she calls "The Problem of the Nineteenth Century." Lady Sudeley's paper, "An Old Welsh Squire," gives a pleasant picture of Arthur Blayney, a bachelor Welshman who lived at the close of the last century in Montgomeryshire.

THE NINETEENTH CENTURY.

THE *Nineteenth Century* for February contains a number of good articles, several of which are mentioned elsewhere.

CROSS-EXAMINATION.

The first place after Lord Tennyson's poem on the death of the Duke of Clarence is given to Lord Bramwell's vindication of cross-examination. Lord Bramwell, of course, stands up for the Bar. The moral responsibility for the insinuating of falsehood in examination he lays upon the shoulders of the solicitors, whom, he presumes, "are very capable gentlemen who have honestly taken up their client's case, believe it right, his witnesses honest, the opposite party a rogue, and his witnesses according."

THE TRAFFIC IN SERMONS.

The Rev. B. J. Johns has a paper full of interesting detail as to the trade which has sprung up in England between the clergy on the one hand and the writers of hack sermons on the other. Nine-tenths of them are dry, dreary, dull, commonplace platitudes. Mr. Johns thinks that the preaching of the English clergy, as a whole, is not efficient; it is wearisome and therefore a failure. He attributes this to the fact that English clergymen have little training in the choice of topics and none at all in the writing of sermons; and they have, what is worse than all else, an ample supply of lithograph or manuscript sermons ready to hand upon which to draw.

THE PRESENT STATE OF THE PANAMA CANAL.

Admiral Seymour has a most excellent report concerning the state of the Panama Canal, which is illustrated by a map of the section. It is enough to make the heart of a shareholder sink within him to read Admiral Seymour's paper. Lesseps declared he would make a level canal from sea to sea for twenty millions sterling; he has spent fifty millions sterling, and only one-fifth of the work is done. The commissioners calculate that it will require thirty-five millions more to make a canal with locks across the Isthmus. The work which has already been done is rapidly falling to pieces, and it is impossible after reading Admiral Seymour's paper to believe that there is any human probability of that canal being cut. The river Chagres rises forty feet in a single day, and the embankment which is to keep its waters from destroying the canal has not yet been built. It rains sometimes in Panama an inch in an hour, and the average rainfall is five times as great as that of London. Vegetation springs up so rapidly that the whole of the works will soon be buried out of sight.

THE NEW REVIEW.

MR. M. H. SPIELMANN, in the *New Review*, states very strongly and clearly the arguments in favor of establishing a National Gallery of British Art behind the present National Gallery, on the site occupied by St. George's Barracks and Parade. His paper is illustrated with ground-plans of the various sites that have been proposed, and if it has the same effect upon Mr. Tate as it has upon the general reader, the difficulty of finding a local habitation for the National Gallery of British Art will soon be at an end. Mrs. Lynn Linton discusses the next step in the reform of divorce laws. Her paper is simply a plea for granting divorce in cases of drunkenness, madness, and felony. She pleads that this change does not stretch out as far a caprice as mental inharmoniousness, as satiety, or even as far as mutual boredom. It stretches out only as far as those causes which vitiate the essential meaning and true objects of marriage. It stretches out, she says, to the well-being of the family and the consequent well-being of the State.

HARPER'S MAGAZINE.

HARPER'S for February, while keeping fully up to its high literary and artistic standard, presents little of serious and present importance. Elsewhere appear somewhat longer extracts from Mr. Julian Ralph's article on Chicago.

Poultney Bigelow, Alfred Parsons, and F. D. Millet has each taken unto himself a canoe and paddled from the source of the Danube to the Black Sea, 2,480 kilometres. The source is, nominally at least, near the village of Donaueschingen, "perched high in the invigorating air of the Black Forest." This picturesque proceeding is described in a bright descriptive paper by Poultney Bigelow, while Mr. Parsons and Mr. Millet have taken advantage of the numerous opportunities for pretty sketches. These enviable *voyageurs*, sleeping on the bare bones of their little canoes and superior to showers from above and Danube rapids from below, have arrived at Ulm at the end of this first paper.

The "Personal Recollections of Nathaniel Hawthorne," by his college classmate, personal friend, and benefactor Horatio Bridge, have more *raison d'être* than is usually the case with such resurrections of letters and reminiscences. This second instalment tells of Hawthorne's Brook Farm and Custom-House periods, when the "Scarlet Letter," "Blythedale," and "Twice-Told Tales" appeared. How funny it sounds to read publisher Goodrich's letter to Hawthorne, which was written, too, so late as 1836: "Your letter and the two folios of 'Universal History' were received some days ago. *I like the history pretty well. I shall make it do.*" It is perhaps unnecessary to say that the italics are ours. Here is a little bit from one of the novelist's letters to his friend: "Mrs. Hawthorne published a little work two months ago, which still lies in sheets, but I assure you it already makes some noise in the world, both by day and night. In plain English, we have another little daughter."

The literary novelty of the number is a tragedy in blank verse by no other than Amélie Rives. The scene of "Athelwold" is laid at the court of an Anglo-Saxon king, Edgar. His imagination is fired with tales of a peerless beauty, Elfreda, daughter of one of his earls. Determined that she shall be his queen, he sends, at the sly monk Oswald's suggestion, the proud Thane Athelwold to woo the maiden for him, if she be so beautiful as the bruit has it. Athelwold, as the supernaturally perspicuous Oswald had foreseen, loves Elfreda at first sight, marries her, and comes back to Edgar saying that her beauty is a myth. Whereupon Edgar's suspicions are aroused, against his will, by the insinuations of the crafty Oswald. The king announces suddenly that he will sup with Athelwold and his bride. The Thane, apprehensive of discovery, makes Elfreda promise to appear at supper with her charms concealed in a skilful make-up. The last scene and *dénouement* is exceedingly well done. Athelwold and Edgar are seated at the supper-table, the former apprehensive and wondering that his wife does not come, the king suspicious. Finally Elfreda appears, but in childish or womanish vanity, "blazing with jewels" and radiant in her supreme loveliness, instead of in the loathely disguise which would have saved her husband. Discovery and recriminations follow; Athelwold swings Elfreda behind him and forces Edgar to fight. The king kills him, and Oswald, coming in, is stabbed by the Thane's dwarf; whereupon the curtain falls with Edgar philosophizing, but with a suggestion of one eye on Elfreda, who has swooned, in passionate remorse, on Athelwold's body.

THE CENTURY.

THE results of Mr. C. C. Buel's personal investigation of lottery procedure, which he publishes under the title "The Degradation of a State," Mr. Edward Atkinson's paper on "The Australian Registry of Land Titles," and Francis V. Greene's article on "The New National Guard" are treated at greater length elsewhere.

Richard Wheatley's concluding chapter of his elaborate investigations concerning "The Jews in New York" deals with the social customs, family life, the schools, the charities, and the churches of the metropolitan Hebrew. The Jews' proud boast that their poor and suffering are more carefully looked after and generously relieved than the miserable of any other sect seems to be upheld in the long list of charitable institutions, with munificent endowments and regular contributions, which Mr. Wheatley puts before us.

The United Hebrew Charities is one of the noblest of these institutions. "In the year ending September 30, 1890, applications for relief to the number of 5,170, involving 19,143 persons, were received and acted upon. Relief in cash was given to 1,043, in supplies to 1,719, in transportation to 2,959, and in employment to 3,833, among whom were physicians, teachers, mechanics, electricians, architects, and business managers, as well as peddlers and artisans. The aggregate of beneficiaries was 28,696." Over \$105,000 was disbursed.

John Elliot Pillsbury writes of "Recent Discoveries Concerning the Gulf Stream."

His discoveries are not very recent nor very important, but the curious characteristics of the great ocean river make a readable paper. Mr. Pillsbury denies that the Gulf Stream has been to blame for the recent modifications in our climate.

"There is every evidence," says he, "that the Gulf Stream is governed absolutely by law in all its changes. The course through the ocean is without doubt fixed. Its fluctuations are by days, by months, by seasons, or by years, and they do not vary materially one from the other. . . . For the cause of abnormal seasons we may look to meteorology.

"The current is in its place ready to give off the heat and moisture to the air whenever the demand is made upon it, but by the erratic movements of the air this heat and moisture may be delivered at unexpected times and seasons, and thus give rise to the erroneous belief that the Gulf Stream itself has gone astray."

Among the short stories is a remarkable little tale, by the late Wolcott Balestier, called "Reffey," which has for its hero a Western railroad conductor and for its heroine a lunch-counter girl. The authoress of "The Anglomaniacs" contributes "Monsieur Alcibiade," and "The Naulahka" is continued.

MESSRS. HOUGHTON, MIFFLIN & CO. will publish in March the first number of a quarterly review of religion, ethics, and theology, entitled the *New World*. It will be under the charge of an editorial committee consisting of Profs. Charles Carroll Everett and Crawford Howell Toy, of Harvard; Rev. Orello Cone, D.D., President of Buchtel College, and Rev. Nicholas Faine Gilman (managing editor). Says the prospectus: "The new periodical will have 200 pages in each issue, one-quarter part of which will be given to the careful review of important books in its field. As the names of the committee indicate, the new review will endeavor to discuss religion, ethics, and theology from the standpoint of liberal thought. Uncommitted to any denomination, it

will enlist the support of scientific scholars and progressive thinkers at home and abroad, in the thorough treatment of the great problems of modern life and thought in religion, ethics, and theology. Interpreting these three terms in a broad sense, the conductors of the new review hope to fill an evident void in periodical literature by issuing a liberal religious quarterly of the first order."

THE ATLANTIC

THE *Atlantic* rests on its oars somewhat this month after the extraordinary effort which produced such a star number for January. There is a paper of some interest and importance on "What French Girls Study," by Henrietta Channing Dana, and it is reviewed among the Leading Articles.

Mr. E. P. Evans contributes another paper dealing with animal intelligence. He has a fascinating subject this month—"The Nearness of Animals to Men." He records numerous instances—some of them pretty tall stories—in which animals have shown that they can imitate men, just as the latter frequently demonstrate that they can successfully become animals. The perfect institution of monogamy existing among several species of birds and quadrupeds supplies Mr. Evans with an especially attractive theme. Here is one of his anecdotes:

"The owner of a house near Berlin found a single egg in the nest of a pair of storks, built on the chimney, and substituted for it a goose's egg, which in due time was hatched and produced a gosling instead of the expected storkling. The male bird was thrown into the greatest excitement by this event, and finally flew away. The female, however, remained on the nest, and continued to care for the changeling as though it were her own offspring. On the morning of the fourth day the male reappeared accompanied by nearly five hundred storks, which held a mass-meeting in an adjoining field. The assembly, we are informed, was addressed by several speakers, each orator posting himself on the same spot before beginning his harangue. These deliberations and discussions occupied nearly the entire forenoon, when suddenly the meeting broke up, and the storks pounced upon the unfortunate female and her supposititious young one, killed them both, and, after destroying the polluted nest, took wing and departed and were never seen there again."

Nathaniel Southgate Shaler writes from the point of view of a contemporary Kentuckian on "The Border-State Men of the Civil War." He emphasizes the travail that men went through in the period between Sumter and the end of Kentucky neutrality. When they had thought it out and decided, there was not, to the knowledge of Professor Shaler, "a single large family in the State where all the men were arrayed on one side, and only in the mountain counties of the eastern section, where slavery was unknown, was there anything like unanimity of sentiment in local communities."

Albert H. Tolman has a thoughtful paper presenting some short "Studies in Macbeth." "In the tragedy of Macbeth," says he, "two streams are ever flowing—an unforced stream of exquisite poesy and a stream of innocent blood shed by ruthless hands; and both of them find their source, their only and sufficient source, in the soul of Macbeth."

Prof. Rudolfo Lanciani reconstructs, from the stories of his archeologic lore, "The Pageant at Rome in the Year 17 B.C.," and Horatio F. Brown contributes a sketch of Gabrielle Golioto, "A Venetian Printer-Publisher in the Sixteenth Century."

THE NEW ENGLAND MAGAZINE.

MR. WALTER BLACKBURN HARTE, the assistant editor of the *New England Magazine*, has been drawing much attention to his bright, incisive, and fearless reviews to be found in his "Corner at Dodsley's." The "Corner" is monopolized this month by Walt Whitman, who has not been so well talked about in any other of the numerous sketches and estimates we have noticed.

"Leaves of Grass," says this young critic, "is a garret in which there are jewels and dish-cloths, clock-faces without works and works without faces—a hodge-podge of things startlingly good and irritatingly bad."

"A little more restraint, a better ear for the music of words, and above all a saving sense of humor, and Walt Whitman would probably have gained the serious attention of his critics and the ear of the public a long time before he did."

"The spiritual greatness of the man was shackled by his frequent complete inability to express his ideas in language. The great rugged philosopher, speaking from time to time to the public and delighting in self-revelations to his associates continually, can never be produced by any biographer."

This is the meat of Mr. Harte's estimate: That Whitman was a great, strong spirit, without tact, without taste, without the power of co-ordination, without an ear for the jingle of words, sublimely egoistical—but, withal, great.

The attractions of this good number are also enhanced by a fine article on the life and character of the painter Corot, by his friend and godson, Camille Thurwanger. A more charming personality than that of the smiling, open-handed old artist, with his fairy dreams, could not be imagined. The cuts illustrating the article can give but the faintest idea of the paintings they copy, but there is some little of the distinctive grace and lightness of grouping retained.

Winfield S. Nevins continues his "Stories of Salem Witchcraft." The descriptive article of the number is a seemingly exhaustive treatise on "The Granite Industry in New England," by George Rich.

SCRIBNER'S.

DR. ALBERT SHAW'S paper on "A Model Working-Girls' Club" is more fully considered among the Leading Articles of the Month.

Wm. H. Burnham, a co-worker of Dr. Stanley Hall, at Clark University, in experimental psychology, contributes a paper on "Illusions of Memory." Some most astonishing cases of illusions are adduced, the most notable being connected with the Bell telephone suit, in which hundreds of undoubtedly honest people testified that before a certain date they had seen a certain thing, which would have decided the suit in favor of the complainant. Yet many of them were proved absolutely to be wrong, and the defendants won the case.

"The fallibility of memory," says Mr. Burnham, after analyzing the various freaks, "makes it imperative that care be taken to obtain what Montaigne calls a 'paper memory.' If, as Leibnitz is said to have done, we make notes of important events and never use them, the mere writing strengthens the impression and adds a motor memory to the sensory."

Mr. Burnham says emphatically that memory depends entirely on the attention and the power of concentration, which in turn depends directly on the vigor and healthy condition of our physiological functions. He says that the memory cannot be trained, for it is no separate fac-

ulty to be strengthened by exercise. A familiar example of this is seen in the evident loss of the power of recollection which excessive fatigue brings on.

Lieut. Percy W. Thompson, U. S. R. M., tells of "The Revenue-Cutter Service," from the point of view of its relief work; while Mr. Samuel A. Wood chronicles "Some Typical Rescues by the Revenue Cutters." They make a roman history of heroism and daring. Some idea of what is accomplished by these brave sailors can be gained from a table showing the statistics of their rescues for the last ten years. The totals of this table give the number of vessels assisted as 2,284, their value \$46,387,012, number of persons imperilled 22,896, while 760 persons were actually saved from drowning.

One of the most readable of the month's descriptive articles is Sidney Dickinson's "Station Life in Australia" and his story of "that freest of all free lives, that pleasiest of all pleasant occupations, the calling of a squatter," as Rolf Boldrewood puts it. But the squatter's existence has shade as well as light, *vide* the rabbit-scourge, of which Mr. Dickinson gives an almost incredible account. Just as a sample of his figures, the man who fondly introduced bunny says he lost personally \$200,000 from the ravages of the little animal; the expenditure in destroying them during seven years past foots up a trifle less than \$20,000,000! It reminds one of the struggling young arithmetician who wished he was a rabbit because he heard they multiplied so rapidly.

Benjamin Sharp, Ph.D., describes his visit to the "Arctic Highlanders," "an isolated race of human beings numbering about 200 souls, living on the inhospitable shores of north Greenland."

THE COSMOPOLITAN.

THREE papers from the February *Cosmopolitan* are reviewed among our Leading Articles, viz.: Sir Edwin Arnold's "Love and Marriage in Japan;" President Daniel C. Gilman's essay, "De Juventute;" and "The Rise and Fall of Fonseca," by Dr. Robert Adams.

In Peter McQueen's lively and elaborate article on "The Petroleum Industry," he seems inclined to give even the Standard Oil Co. its due, no doubt on the proverbial principle that the very worst of persons should get it.

"One of the objects," says he, "of the Standard Oil Co. was to cheapen and improve the refining of petroleum. The Standard has come in for a good deal of abuse; much of it no doubt deserved, much of it not. But its methods of refining are good. Hundreds of patents were taken out, methods were compared, new plans tested, and the results carefully collated. Scientific men were constantly employed to discover new products and new methods of refining. In this way the Standard has reduced the cost of refining by 66 per cent."

That prince of war correspondents, Archibald Forbes, relates some of his experiences on the field in his contribution, "Peppered by Afghans." It is written distinctly from the point of view of himself, and for the rest is redolent of great guns and their teams rolling down precipices, of stealthy Afghans stabbing sentries, etc. As the prince of war correspondents, Mr. Forbes is interesting in this bit of generalization born of his large experience:

"The further east you go the less excited is the wounded man, the less severe is the shock of the wound, the less pain does he seem to suffer. The Russian soldier who has been wounded says 'Nitchero!' (It is nothing) when you ask as to his state. I have heard of a wounded Servian who had tramped thirty miles, with a bullet-hole through his foot from instep to sole, sitting outside a wayside inn,

serenely eating *paprikash* between the whiffs of a cigarette. The peasant German takes a wound with a certain phlegm, but is curiously prone to cry for his mother. The wounded Frenchman, if not struck senseless, immediately becomes *tête montée*, often to a quite frantic extent, and the life frequently goes out of him when he is at the height of a hysterical access. The smitten British bulldog takes his punishment in a lurid fury against the, to him, quite impersonal individual who inflicted the scathe, cursing him with sullen rancor."

George S. Knight makes some striking comparisons of machine-labor and hand-labor in his paper on "The Relation of Invention to Conditions of Life." One of the most remarkable parts of his article tells of a huge combined reaper and thresher which was actually used successfully in the wheat fields of California. This Broddingnagian machine is pushed by thirty mules, and each day cuts, threshes, and pours into bags the wheat over thirty-six acres.

The *Cosmopolitan* announces, with a frontispiece portrait and an appreciative sketch by H. H. Boyesen, the triumphal entry into its sanctum of Mr. W. D. Howells. Mr. Howells will enter upon this new connection in March.

THE CHAUTAUQUAN.

THE *Chautauquan* for February opens with a group of readable historical articles: "The Battle of Monmouth," by John G. Nicolay; "Domestic and Social Life of the Colonists," by Edward Everett Hale; "Trading Companies," by John H. Finley; and "States Made from Territories," by Prof. James Albert Woodburn.

Dr. J. M. Buckley emphasizes strongly in his paper on "Physical Culture" the vital necessity of systematic "all-around" exercise. He says it is the only cure for insomnia and obesity, and gives examples in his personal experience, striking enough, of how people unused to exercise have suddenly succumbed when called on unexpectedly for effort. Says he:

"Had exercise no other value than that of keeping men in condition to endure unusual strain, it would be an ample compensation for the time and exertion it requires.

"But it is a pleasure, it is the best improvement of leisure, it is a promoter of good morals, and closely connected with health and longevity. William Cullen Bryant continued his exercises till he was past eighty; Mr. Gladstone never omits his bath and exercise; John Ericsson, though working twelve or fifteen hours a day, always walked the streets of New York from ten o'clock in the evening until midnight for exercise."

Rollo Ogden, writing on "Spain, Cuba, and the United States," gives a good idea of the rich little island in its social, economic, and political phases. "If any one," says he, "imagines that Spain would sell or peaceably relinquish Cuba on any conceivable terms, he is dreaming idle dreams. As a decayed noble family might be supposed to cling to its last manor-house, so Spain jealously clutches the single pearl left to her of the once splendid and jewelled circlet of her American possessions."

Not only is this so, but Mr. Ogden contends that it is in all ways for the best. "One can see, moreover, how profound would be the danger, both to Cuba and to us, of a transfer of government. It would be a new and congenial soil for corrupt politics to strike root in, while Cuban interests would be so small in any representative body embracing her delegates with those of the whole United States that they could hope for fair and adequate recognition only through political intrigue, or else through a system of local control, for which the island is manifestly unfitted."

THE CHARITIES REVIEW.

THE *Charities Review* for February has for a frontispiece a portrait of Dr. Samuel G. Howe, a short sketch of whose life appears in this number, contributed by Samuel Macauley Jackson.

The leading article of the number is a paper giving a short history of the Louisiana Lottery. The writer, Edgar Howard Farrar, reviews in a most vigorous and graphic way the life of this most pernicious institution in the South, and appeals to the country at large for assistance in bringing it to an end.

Alexander Johnson, in a paper under the title "Some Incidentals of Quasi-Public Charities," attacks the system of percentage collections for charitable associations and institutions. He also calls attention to the evils of endowments. The very soul of voluntary charity, he says, is in its flexibility, its readiness to meet new conditions and needs. If its support depends upon popular appreciation, although meretricious and hurtful schemes will sometimes be successful in gaining support for a time, they will not endure. "Only the real good in charity will earn day by day its daily bread from the public liberality." Endowment means rigidity. Mr. Johnson warns the reader against regarding the machinery of charity as final rather than as a means to an end. "The best that can be done for weak humanity is the work of one for one."

Miss Isabel Hampton, superintendent of nurses at the Johns Hopkins Hospital, contributes a paper on district nursing, showing what has been done in England and in some of the larger cities of this country in nursing the sick poor in their homes. This work gives one entrance into the homes of the poorest classes, and enables the visitor not only to prescribe for the sickness in the family, but to instil lessons of thrift and to give advice that will help to a better way of living. The district nurse must not only have hospital training, but must be familiar with all the household arts and with the laws of sanitation.

Miss Alice Miller gives an account of an interesting experiment in Chicago called the Hull House, an institution modelled after Toynbee Hall. It is a large, old house in one of the poorer parts of Chicago, under the management of women of education and refinement, who live there during the greater part of the year and are assisted by others who come for short periods. There are all sorts of clubs for boys and girls, kindergartens for the children, sewing-classes, cooking-schools, and social gatherings of the various nationalities represented in the vicinity. There are lectures and concerts, instruction in the arts and sciences by volunteer teachers, art exhibitions, and other influences to make brighter and better the lives of the less privileged. It is a centre for all the work around it, not committed to one line of work, but open to all that leads the way to the higher life for the people.

Joseph Lee, in a most suggestive paper, reviews a book by Rev. Albert Lewis Banks, of Boston, entitled "White Slaves, the Oppression of the Worthy Poor." He believes that it is a mistake to speak as Mr. Banks does, as though the main cause of poverty and distress was that certain people are enslaved or cruelly and bitterly oppressed. Their oppression and dependence are not the cause but the result of their wretchedness. It is not a mere coincidence that most of these poor people are foreigners, members of less able nations, and coming from the lower strata of these nations, that most of them are women with large families of children, are married to husbands who do little or nothing toward their support. If these same people were working directly for themselves their incapacity would in most cases lead to starvation and pauperism.

MAGAZINE OF AMERICAN HISTORY.

THE *Magazine of American History* makes the leading feature of its February number "The Minority Report of the Electoral Commission," the commission in question being of course the one which decided the great contest of 1876. The document, which is presented for the first time to the public, was drafted by Judge Abbott, of Massachusetts; and Charles Cadley, the editor of the article before us, has obtained from Benjamin F. Butler and Senator Hoar, friends of Abbott, sketches of that eminent and fair-minded man.

The report, after protesting against the fraudulent and corrupt board of returns in Louisiana and the unjust technical decision in Florida, concludes with these vigorous words:

"The undersigned believe the action of the majority of the Commission to be wrong, dangerous, nay, ruinous in its consequences and effects.

"It tends to destroy the rights and liberties of the States and of the United States, and the people thereof, because by it States may be robbed of their votes for President with impunity, and the people of the United States have foisted upon them a chief magistrate, not by their own free choice honestly expressed, but by practices too foul to be tolerated in a gambling-hell."

NEW YORK JOURNALISM AND WHALES IN 1766.

One of Mrs. Lamb's correspondents unearths a delicious little item of news in the *New York Gazette*, 1766. The issue of September 4, that year, describes the taking of a whale off Coney Island by a Mr. Hatfield. On September 6th the *Gazette* prints in a prominent place the following letter of correction:

"To the Printer. Sir, If you please, you may in your next rectify a few mistakes in the Account about the Whale, published in your paper of Thursday last, viz.: I. It was Mr. Holman of Elizabeth-Town, five other Men and two Boys, that discovered and killed the Whale, Mr. Hatfield was not one of the number. II. It happened not on Tuesday but on Monday last. III. The length was not 45 but 49 feet. IV. It could not reasonably be supposed that it would produce 70 Barrels of Oyl the [*Gazette's* figure], nor more than twenty. V. It was not sold for £30 nor more than £20 or £25. VI. It was not bought by Capt. Koffler, but by Mr. Waldron at the Ferry."

It is not often that the present-day whales of New York journalism are so soon reduced to the limits of truth.

MUSIC.

IT is another small but clear sign of the times that the new magazine with the pleasant title *Music* hails from Chicago. February brings out the fourth number of the first volume.

This substantial looking, well-printed monthly is edited and published by W. S. B. Mathews, and its contributors are such people as Helen A. Clarke—whom we know in the sanctum of *Poet-Lore*—Frederick Horace Clark, John S. Van Cleve, Arthur Foote, Julius Klauser, and others.

The enterprising note sounded in the number before us shows that the magazine does not intend to relegate itself to that phase of the musical art characterized by abnormal hirsute development. In the opening paper the editor plumps into a lively scheme for "University Extension in Music." He would have extension courses in music on a plan not unlike the Chautauqua work, and he advocates as one of the features of the system a college of official examiners to certify to the eligibility of candidates.

Homer Moore inquires, "How Can American Music be Developed?" He calls attention to the fact that we have practically no national music. He thinks that this does not arise from want of ability to appreciate, nor of musical minds to furnish the score. But the public must come forward and pay its money and listen. Our only prospect of future musical standing is easily seen. *We must develop a music which will express our own American nature fully and completely.* The reader becomes slightly apprehensive of a new call on the tariff schedule to build up this infant industry.

In several of *Music's* papers one begins to falter if he be not a student of harmony and counterpoint. It is first and foremost for musicians, who should find it of very especial importance and interest.

SCHOOL AND COLLEGE.

AMONG the new publications which the year 1892 brings with it we have at hand a modest but attractive educational monthly, *School and College*, "Devoted to Secondary and Higher Education." Ray Greene Huling, its editor, has been a prolific contributor to the *Educational Review*, and now fathers this monthly with the editorial hope and belief that it will help to further some practical reforms in our educational methods.

The first paper in this January number, "Some of the Next Steps Forward in Education," by the President of Brown University, represents the progressive spirit of this new publication. The practical changes which Mr. Andrews proposes emphasize a closer union between teachers and pupils, a greater thoroughness in work throughout, and more specifically an early attention, in preparatory work, to science and the modern languages.

THE "PEOPLE'S FRIEND" AND ITS EDITOR.

THE *People's Friend* is a popular Scotch magazine. When it first made its appearance at Dundee in 1869 it was as a monthly, called the *People's Journal*; but at the commencement of the second volume the name was changed to the *People's Friend*, and the publication was issued in weekly numbers and in monthly parts, as is the case with *Chambers's Journal* and many other miscellanies of popular and instructive literature. The idea of the *People's Friend* was very much like what *Chambers's Journal* was in its first and, according to the *People's Friend's* editors, its best days. Certain pages were set aside for articles, stories, and verse by the people themselves; and it was hoped that the miscellany would prove instrumental in leading workmen to devote attention to their leisure moments to the pursuits of literature and mental improvement, besides encouraging the literary talent which exists among the people themselves. Some of the earliest novels published in its pages were from the pen of Miss Annie S. Swan, and it was also to this magazine that Alexander Anderson ("Surfaceman") has contributed some of the best of his nursery poems. The present editor, Mr. Alexander Stewart, has been connected with the *People's Friend* ever since its start in 1869, first as sub-editor and since 1884 as editor; and he himself has written a number of popular stories for its pages. It is his belief that the work in which he is engaged can be made as effective an instrument for good as that of the ministry, or of any other agency that has for its object the moral and social improvement of the people. More manuscripts pass through his hands than those of any other Scotch editor, and he rejects every week more matter than would fill half a dozen issues of the paper.

THE ARCHÆOLOGICAL AND COUNTY MAGAZINES.

A NEW illustrated quarterly county magazine has just made its appearance in England as the *Essex Review*, to be devoted mainly to the study of the literature, antiquities, folk-lore, etc., of Essex, and to the recording of everything of permanent interest to the county. In the first number we get descriptions of the Church of St. Augustine at Birdbrook and Waltham Abbey, while Dr. Thresh reprints his paper on the "Housing of the Agricultural Laborer in Essex." There are also notes on Essex sports and pastimes, obituary notices, and other items relating to Essex County in particular.

The numerous magazines of county history and antiquities published throughout Great Britain do not make much noise in the world, and few of them seem to be known outside their own counties. London and Middlesex are represented by the *London and Middlesex Note Book* (quarterly); Kent has the *Kentish Note Book* (half-yearly); *Berkshire Notes and Queries* (quarterly) and *Lincolnshire Notes and Queries* (quarterly) represent the two counties referred to in the titles; the *East Anglian* (monthly) and *Fenland Notes and Queries* (quarterly) give notes and queries on subjects connected with Suffolk, Cambridge, Essex, and Norfolk, and with the Fenland counties of Huntingdon, Cambridge, etc. Cornwall and Devon have *Notes and Gleanings*, the *Western Anti-quary*, and the *West of England Magazine*—all monthlies. There are also the *Western Magazine and Portfolio* (monthly) for the West of England and *Notes and Queries for Somerset and Dorset* (quarterly). Carmarthenshire has the *Carmarthenshire Miscellany* (monthly), *Yorkshire Poets Past and Present* (monthly), and the *Yorkshire County Magazine*, with which several other Yorkshire magazines have been incorporated, deal with the folk-lore and antiquities of the large county; while the *Monthly Chronicle of North Country Lore and Legend* may be said to make Northumbria its special field. The North is further represented by the *Illustrated Scottish Borders* (monthly), the *Scottish Antiquary* (quarterly), and *Scottish Notes and Queries* (monthly), the *Scots' Magazine* and the *Highland Monthly*. The *Journal of Proceedings of the Royal Society of Antiquaries of Ireland* and the *Western Review and Sligo Monthly* hail from Ireland. The *Reliquary* (quarterly) does not confine itself to any particular county or district.

THE IDLER.

THE *Strand* has got a formidable rival in the *Idler*, a new sixpenny English magazine, brought out by Jerome K. Jerome and Robert Bard, with Mark Twain as its chief attraction. Mark Twain supplies the frontispiece, the serial, and there is an illustrated conglomerate interview with him. Another feature of the magazine is the excellent series of composite photographs which show the photographs of four Liberals and four Conservatives thrown into one focus, and then, finally, the whole eight are combined together. It is curious to see how Lord Salisbury's face dominates the whole of the Conservatives, while in the Liberals the result of the blending is to bring out a sanctified Harcourt—a very curious result from four such different faces as Mr. Gladstone, Lord Rosebery, Mr. Morley, and Sir William Harcourt. The combination of the eight faces is a kind of cross between Harcourt and Hartington. The only thing about Gladstone which persists is the high collar. The Conservative nose is dominated by the Liberal in the combination portrait, for the Conservative nose is somewhat

snub, while the Liberal nose is long, which befits the members of a party which puts its nose into abuses.

Mark Twain's new story, "The American Claimant," opens well. The American claimant is Mr. Mulberry Sellers, who claims to be, and, what is more, veritably is, Lord Rosmore. It is not generally known that Mark Twain has a far-away claim to be considered as the rightful Earl of Durham; at least it is a tradition that he is a descendant of the Lampton who ought to have had the estates and the title, and this fact has probably, as the editor suggests, supplied the motive for the new tale.

NEW MAGAZINES.

IN addition to the *Idler* and the *Essex Review*, the year 1892 has brought several other new magazines. Among the latest born are *School and College* (Boston) and *Longman's School Magazine*. *School and College* is edited by Mr. Ray Greene Huling, and will, as its name implies, devote its pages to subjects connected with secondary and higher education. *Longman's School Magazine* is rather for the children than for the teacher, being an illustrated paper for school and home reading, edited by David Salmon. In the first number (February) there is an installment of Dr. A. Conan Doyle's "Micah Clarke" in condensed form, together with some reprinted papers, such as "The Last Fight of the *Revenge*," by Mr. Froude; "The Golden Goose," from the "Red Fairy Book," a natural history paper by the Rev. J. G. Wood, etc. There will also be competitions, particulars of six of which are already given.

One of the most ambitious of the new magazines of the month is the *Eastern and Western Review* (London), which is published at shilling, and contains articles the bulk of which are in English, but some at the close in Arabic. The *Review* is a gallant, although a somewhat forlorn, attempt to interest English readers in Eastern affairs. The articles deal with Egypt, Persia, Turkey, and with what may be called the Arabic world. It is illustrated, its contents are varied, and if it can succeed in establishing a circulation in the Arab lands, it will have achieved an unparalleled feat.

UNIVERSITY EXTENSION.

SO far has progressed the interest in the new movement for popular higher education that there is now printed in Philadelphia a monthly journal, *University Extension*, exclusively devoted to that subject. This modest but neat and tasteful magazine is published under the auspices of "The American Society for the Extension of University Teaching."

The February number contains, among other useful papers, one by Halford J. Maekinder, of Oxford, England, on "The Education of Citizens." Mr. Maekinder considers that the present work of university extension being done in England is to be criticized for neglecting the liberal arts, literature and history, for the technical ones, physics, chemistry, geology, etc. But he thinks that the exponents of the "liberal" arts have themselves to thank, largely, for the want of popular enthusiasm for their departments as contrasted with the physical sciences. "The truth of the matter is that it is not wholly bread and butter which draws the artisan to scientific hobbies, but the practical atmosphere of the laboratory."

Professor E. J. James, himself such a force in American University Extension, writes on "The University Extension Lecturer." In laying down the duties and personal requirements of the lecturer he shows plainly that the office is no sinecure, nor one to be unthinkingly usurped.

THE FRENCH MAGAZINES.

THE "BIBLIOTHEQUE UNIVERSELLE" AND ITS FOUNDER.

AMONG the magazines which have attained a heroic age the *Bibliothèque Universelle et Revue Suisse* deserves honorable mention. It is now in its ninety-seventh year, having been founded in 1796 by Charles Pictet de Rochemont, a biography of whom has just been brought out by his grandson, Edmund Pictet. The review made its *début*, however, as the *Revue Britannique*. Its founder, Charles Pictet, was born at Geneva in 1755. At the age of twenty he entered a Swiss regiment in the service of France, where he remained ten years. Afterward he held some public offices, then studied literature and agriculture, and finally, with his brother, Marc Auguste, and a friend, Frédéric Guillaume Maurice, founded the well-known review. For twenty-nine years the three conducted their national publication, and found so much support in Europe that Talleyrand told Pictet in 1815 that Napoleon dare not suppress it. The part edited by Marc Auguste was devoted to science, and it still appears at Geneva as the *Archives des Sciences Physiques et Naturelles*; but at that time it was published alternately with the edition devoted to literature and agriculture conducted by Charles. Many eminent names were included among the early contributors, and on one occasion when Charles was ill Mme. de Staël offered to relieve him of his editorial duties, promising to discharge them "with infinite zeal."

Charles Pictet also played an important part in the restoration of the independence of Geneva in 1813. It was then that his diplomatic career began, first as secretary to Baron von Stein, and later as the representative of Geneva at Vienna and of Switzerland at Paris. He took infinite trouble about the settlement of the Franco-Swiss frontiers. "We have to congratulate ourselves that we did not need to have recourse to such repugnant means as diplomacy often permits. We have worked not as intriguers, but as men of honor. It was in making Geneva interesting that we made friends for her."

The *Bibliothèque Universelle* has just published an index to its contents from 1886 to 1891 which should be most valuable.

THE REVUE DES DEUX MONDES.

THE *Revue* for January consists of two solid numbers. The more important articles are noticed elsewhere. M. Edmond Plauchut opens a series of articles on "The Ancient Provinces of France" with a very readable paper on Berry, which he describes as "one of the last remnants of ancient Gaul, the most ancient and the most central of French provinces," where people still believe in fairies dancing on the fern by moonlight; in were-wolves; in the cattle talking in the stables on Christmas night; in headless men appearing at midnight on cross-roads. There are wild and lonely moors, grown with furze and bog-asphodel, and Druidic menhirs and dolmens scattered over the hills, and weird legends of *l'homme à feu* and other goblins enough to satisfy the most eager folk-lorist. M. Gaston Deschamps gives a delightful description—with a liveliness and *verve* peculiarly French—of six weeks spent searching for antiquities in the islands of Amorgos, in the Cyclades. In the mid-January number the Duc de Broglie begins a series of "Diplomatic Studies," the first instalment of which deals with the Peace of Aix-la-

Chapelle in 1746. Vice-Admiral Jurien de la Gravière continues his series of articles on "The Sea Gueux." Readers of Motley will remember that the National party in Holland, during the struggle with Spain, adopted the name of *Gueux*, after being contemptuously called "beggars" by their opponents; and certain bold spirits among them, who took to privateering, were known as "*Gueux de Mer*," or "*Meergeuzen*." At one time they seem to have contemplated an alliance with the Sultan of Constantinople, and wore a badge in the shape of a crescent, with the device "*Liever Turx dans Paus*."—"Rather the Turk than the Pope." The Vicomte de Vogüé writes on recent studies of Lamartine, and M. Eugène Delard furnishes the quota of fiction, being the conclusion of his "provincial study," "The Dupourques."

THE NOUVELLE REVUE.

M. PIERRE LOTI continues his "Fantôme d'Orient" through the two numbers of the *Revue* for January. M. Hector Depasse writes on "Strikes and Syndicates," and M. Marius Vachon has a very readable article on "Patronesses of Art in France," containing much out-of-the-way information concerning Philippine of Luxembourg, Mahaut d'Artois, Jeanne de Laval, Anne of Brittany and other ladies of old times. An anonymous "Letter to M. Barthélemy Saint-Hilaire" attacks that statesman with refreshing vigor, and is, perhaps, the most important item in a not very remarkable number. The head and front of M. Saint-Hilaire's offending seems to be expressed in the unguarded admission made by him to an interviewer, "Je suis un peu Anglais." Only, thinks the anonymous reviewer, he should not have said "un peu."

"For you are English, sir, both in your ideas—of which you make no secret—and in your policy, as I shall presently prove. One thing can be conceded—you are not English by birth, which is a pity. It is true that had you been so we should not, in all probability, have escaped the misfortune of seeing you as our Minister for Foreign Affairs, since M. Waddington, at present Ambassador from the Republic to the country of his origin, was born an Englishman."

The article continues in the strain of which the above is a slight specimen, charging M. Saint-Hilaire with doing his utmost to injure French and exalt English interests in Egypt. Among other instances of this is mentioned the recall of the Baron de Ring, at the instigation of Sir Evelyn Baring and Riaz Pasha, which, says our author, was the death-blow to French prestige in Egypt. Then follows a paragraph containing what will be news to most people:

"It was all over with public order, for no European from thenceforward had moral influence enough over the native army to maintain discipline and protect them against their own excesses. From that day forward the French agents, Baron Ring's successors, appeared to the eyes of the Egyptians as mere hangers-on to their English colleagues—which, in fact, was all that you wished them to be, M. Barthélemy Saint-Hilaire—and Egypt hastened on toward the inevitable catastrophe on which the British Government reckoned, and which, moreover, was most skilfully contrived on their part. In fact, it is no secret to any of our compatriots in Egypt that the massacre of Alexandria was a 'put-up job,' arranged by Maltese agents *provocateurs* in the pay of Mr. Scott, the English consul."

POETRY AND ART.

POETRY IN THE MAGAZINES.

ALICE E. EATON contributes a poem to the February *Cosmopolitan* on "Destiny:"

With patient toil I spun myself a web,
And when its meshes sparkled in the sun
And caught each fleeting vision as it passed,
I looked upon it with delight and cried:
"Ah! this is love and life!"

One day the master hand of Destiny
Swept down my web, and left me crouching there,
A helpless spider that had spun its life
Away. Then, in despair, I understood
That this was love and life!

The following lines by Charles Converse Tyler appear in *Lippincott's* for February:

If thou canst reach her heart, my rose,
And teach it to forget,
Then hast thou done far more than could
Thy sister violet.

Tell her from me that wintry skies,
And days of storm and rain,
The violet and the rose forgive
When Summer comes again.

The Poet Laureate has written seventeen lines of consolation to the mourners round the bier of the Duke of Clarence which appear in the *Nineteenth Century* for February. After eulogizing the Prince as tender, truthful, reverent, and pure, it consoles the mourners by telling them that

The toll of funeral in an angel's ear
Sounds happier than the merry marriage bell.
The face of Death is towards the Sun of Life.

If so, the angels must be singularly lacking in sympathy for those who are left. Lord Tennyson suggests that the angel of death should be re-named Onward, which he says is his truer name. But as Lowell said, "Not all the consoling since Adam has made death other than death," so not all the rechristening of Azrael softens the pang of bereavement to the survivors.

Sir Theodore Martin writes the longest threnody in *Blackwood*. Grief seems to have stifled his poetry. Here is the last verse:

The rite is ended. Not all is grief;
Many hearts are stricken, one young life blighted;
But the thought abides, of all thoughts the chief,—
A nation more close by this grief united.

In the *New England Magazine* for February Mr. James Buckham takes for his theme "The Tribute of Silence."

A poet read his verses, and of two
Who listened, one spake naught but open praise;
The other held his peace, but all his face
Was brightened by the inner joy he knew.

Two friends, long absent, met; and one had borne
The awful stroke and scathe of blinding loss.
Hand fell in hand; so knit they, like a cross:
With no word uttered, heart to heart was sworn.

A mother looked into her baby's eyes,
As blue as heav'n and deep as nether sea.
By what dim prescience, spirit-wise, knew she
Such soul's exchanges never more would rise?

Oh, deep is silence—deep as human souls,
Ay, deep as life, beyond all lead and line;
And words are but the broken shells that shine
Along the shore by which the ocean rolls.

POETRY.

Atalanta.—February.

My Valentine. M. Macdonald.

Atlantic Monthly.—February.

With the Night. A. Lampman.
Her Presence. Louise Chandler Moulton.

Belford's Monthly.—February.

Ad Mortem. Marion F. Ham.
A Workingman's Creed. A Workingman.
Wagner. Henry Santon.

Blackwood.—February.

St. George's Chapel, Windsor, 20th January,
1892. Sir T. Martin.

Catholic World.—February.

Columbus. Rt. Rev. John L. Spalding.
Newman and Manning. Rev. H. T. Henry.

Century.—February.

Richard Henry Dana. D. E. Vare.
Song and Singer. R. E. Burton.

Chambers's Journal.—February.

Vanished Dream. Mary Gorges.

Cosmopolitan.—February.

Destiny. Alice I. Eaton.
Safe. Belle Willey Gue.
Ave! Nero, Imperator. Duffield Osborne.

Fortnightly Review.—February.

Proem. James Thomson.

Harper's.—February.

A Night in Venice. (Illus.) J. Hay.
The Stone Woman of Eastern Point. Elizabeth Stuart Phelps.

Idler.—February.

Dead Leaves Whisper. Philip Bourke Marston.

Irish Monthly.—February.

A Shamrock of Sonnets.
A Harbinger. Magdalen Rock.
The Mariner's Cross.

Leisure Hour.—February.

The Rime of the Sparrow. (Illus.) H. G. Groser.

Lippincott's.—February.

February. Louise Chandler Moulton.
Across the Sea. Philip Bourke Marston.

Longman's Magazine.—February.

One, Two, Three. C. G. Leland.
After Waterloo. R. F. Murray.

Nineteenth Century.—February.

The Death of the Duke of Clarence and Avondale. Lord Tennyson.

Outing.—February.

A Song of the West Wind. Bernice E. Newell.
Anticipation. Elizabeth G. Roberts.

Overland Monthly.—February.

Ma Belle. Clara G. Dolliver.
Souvenance. Clarence Urry.

Scribner's.—February.

So It Is True. Rose Hawthorne Lathrop.

Temple Bar.—February.

The Remarkable Story of the Progenitor of the Irish Hugheses. Elsa d'Esterre-Keeling.

ART TOPICS.

The Art Amateur.—February.

"The Raphael of Cats." (Illus.) L. Eugene Lambert.
 The Painting of Still Life. Allyn Aymar.
 Sketches and Studies in Pen-and-Ink. L. Eugene Lambert.
 Portrait Painting in Oil. Frank Fowler.

Art Journal.—February.

"The Music of the Eager Pack." After J. Charlton.
 John Charlton. (Illus.) H. S. Pearce.
 Outdoor Venice. (Illus.) Lady Colin Campbell.
 The Decoration of Walls, Windows, and Stairs. (Illus.) A. Vallance.
 Dublin Museum of Science and Art. (Illus.) H. M. Cundall.
 Gloucester. (Illus.) Dean Spence.

Atalanta.—February.

Children of the Old Masters. (Illus.) Helen Zimmern.

Belford's Monthly.—February.

Modern Pictures and the New York Market.
 Champion Bissell.

Casell's Family Magazine.—February.

Cloisonné Enamel Work. (Illus.)

Century.—February.

Titian. (Illus.) W. J. Stillman.

Classical Picture Gallery.—London. January 1.

Reproductions of "The Entombment," by Botticelli; "Salome with the Head of John the Baptist," by Cornelius; "Derich Born," by Hans Holbein the Younger; "The Nativity," by L. de Vargas; "Portrait of a Man," by Albrecht Dürer, etc.

Cosmopolitan.—February.

The Columbus Portraits. William Eleroy Curtis.

Girl's Own Paper.—February.

What to Look for in Pictures. T. C. Horsfall.

Good Words.—February.

John Hoppner, R. A. R. Walker.

Home Art Work.—January.

Full-sized Designs for Needlework: "The Six Swans," by Walter Crane; "Fairy Tale Quilt," by M. Bowley, etc.

Magazine of Art.—February.

Chromo-Typogravure—"Autumn Twilight." After Albert Lynch.
 The Ornamentation of Early Fire-arms. (Illus.) W. O. Greener.
 Current Art. (Illus.) R. Jope-Slade.
 House Architecture—Interior. (Illus.) R. Blomfield.
 John Linnell. (Illus.) A. T. Story.
 The Reynolds Centenary. (Illus.)

New Review.—February.

The National Gallery of British Art. M. H. Spielmann.

Scribner's.—February.

American Illustration of To-day—II. (Illus.) W. A. Coffin.
 Washington Allston as a Painter. (Illus.)

Sun and Shade.—January.

Photogravures: "James Lewis as Professor Babbitt," "Elizabethan Songs," and "After the Rain."

ART IN THE MAGAZINES.

IN *Scribner's* for February Henry Greenough reports a series of conversations with Washington Allston. The following, which may be taken as typical, passed between the great painter and a young artist: "I have frequently been told by friends of yours, sir," said Mr. Allston, "that they were afraid you were running after the old masters. Now, if that frightens them, I would make every hair on their heads stand on end! For you may depend upon it that you cannot go to better instructors for your art. From them you will learn the language of your art, and will learn to see nature as they saw it. You will understand, of course, that I am not recommending you to imitate, but to study them. By studying their works you will imbibe their spirit insensibly; otherwise you will as insensibly fall into the manner of your contemporaries. The old masters are our masters, and there is hardly an excellence in our art which they have not individually developed. With regard to preparatory studies I should warmly recommend your devoting a portion of every day to drawing; for this reason, that if any artist does not acquire a correct design while young, he never will."

This number of *Scribner's* contains, also, William A. Coffin's second paper on "American Illustration of To-day," a charming feature of which is the frontispiece, an indescribably graceful, piquant portrait of a little girl courtesying. It was copied from a pastel by William M. Chase.

The old master selected for illustration in the *Century* for February is Titian, of whose pictures three beautiful engraved specimens are given—"La Belle" as frontispiece, "The Gentleman with Gloves," and "The Entombment."

One of the best articles in the February *Belford's*, and a paper of value to all interested in art subjects, is "Modern Pictures and the New York Market," by Champion Bissell. Whether one be an idealist or realist in art, he will certainly wish, from this treatise on picture "dealing," that more idealism might be introduced in the buying and selling of canvases. Says this writer:

"In no business on the planet is there more jockeying than in picture-dealing; in very few businesses is there so much. Horse-dealing is child's play in comparison; and a man who rigs the sale of city lots in some uninhabited quarter-section of a Western territory might well sit at the feet of one of these Gamaliels of the law of unreal and hypothetical valuations. To get a picture at an infinitely small price and sell it at an infinitely large one is the aim of the dealer. The result is of course unattainable, but by aiming at it the dealer accomplishes more than if his aim were less ambitious.

"The typical dealer is not insensible to the attractions and the beauties of art, but he has schooled himself to repress his emotion and put a padlock on his lips when he poses as a buyer. The natural tendency of the artist when he has finished any piece of work is to estimate it as the best effort of his life; it is the business of the dealer to disabuse him of this idea. A contemptuous silence as the canvas is exposed to view is a good method of bringing the artist down from his position; and when the dealer says, 'Well, it certainly is a falling off, but I suppose I mustn't offer you less than for the last piece,' the effect is complete."

Incidentally there is a good deal in this paper about the Barbizon school, and the writer takes occasion to call the much-admired "Angelus" a rough, gloomy, poor specimen, by one of the least of that school; and boldly proclaims that the great price of the picture was entirely due to the cunning of the dealer.

On February 23—a century ago—Sir Joshua Reynolds passed, full of honors, to his rest, in his sixty-ninth year. He was accorded a great public funeral, and his body was laid in the crypt of St. Paul's, London, to which waiting-chamber in after-days have been borne England's great war-kings of sea and land. The centenary of Reynolds' death is commemorated by the *Magazine of Art* for February in a brief sketch of his career, with illustrations of his birthplace, Plympton, a quiet little spot some four miles from Plymouth.

THE NEW BOOKS.

MR. HARDY'S "TESS OF THE D'URBEVILLES."

THE two novels of the season are undoubtedly Mr. Thomas Hardy's "Tess of the D'Urbervilles: A Pure Woman," and Mrs. Humphry Ward's "David Grieve." Mrs. Ward's great novel was reviewed last month. If any falling off from Mr. Hardy's best was discernible in "A Group of Noble Dames," he has made ample amends in "Tess of the D'Urbervilles," which can hardly fail to take rank as its author's greatest work up to the present time. The conception of a girl who, placed in circumstances of extraordinary and overwhelming difficulty, was led, almost irresistibly, to forsake the path of conventional morality, yet retained unimpaired her central virginity of soul, was attended with some dangers, both ethical and artistic, and we do not pretend to think that Mr. Hardy has altogether overcome them. The influence of so-called "realism," as understood in France in the latter part of the nineteenth century, is strong both for good and ill in Mr. Hardy's latest work, which in some respects is Zolaesque to a degree likely to alienate not a few well-meaning persons; and in more than one instance we doubt if he has not sacrificed the higher truth of imagination for a narrower and lower kind of fidelity to the ignoble facts of life. This, however, is partly a question of view-point and partly of mere detail; and these matters being allowed for, simple critical justice demands the admission that "Tess" is truly a great work, in virtue both of the profoundly serious purpose which animates it and of the high level of execution maintained almost from first to last in its pages. The tragic story which forms its groundwork is, to some extent, relieved by sketches of simple rustic life in Mr. Hardy's finest vein; and even he has done nothing more charming and winning than the picture of the three dairy-maids—by no means immaculate or ideal conceptions of English girlhood, but entirely sweet and lovable in their wholesome reality and credibility—whose calamity it was to give away their too combustible hearts where no return was possible. Tess herself is one of those imperfect, faultily-beautiful figures which take into hopeless captivity the reader's affection. But Mr. Hardy has not seen fit to make her lover in any way singularly attractive; and we doubt if Angel Clare's power to draw upon himself the devotion of all the women within his sphere of personal influence is quite intelligible on any less general ground

than that of the incalculable impressiveness of the feminine heart. In his curious inconsistencies of action and belief and in the fundamental consistency which underlies these superficial contradictions, he is, however, a subtle and powerful study. This story, in virtue of its



MR. THOMAS HARDY.

passionate and lofty aim, as well as of the pulse of dramatic vitality which throbs through it from the first half-farcical to the last overpoweringly tragic scene, is quite the most serious contribution to latter-day English fiction. With some defects or excesses—among which an occasional tendency to over-scientific phraseology must be mentioned—it is a great book, and none the less so by reason of the indefinable impression it gives of a creative personality in some ways greater than the thing created.

RECENT AMERICAN AND ENGLISH PUBLICATIONS.

HISTORY.

Church and State in New England. By Paul E. Lauer. A. M. 8vo, pp. 106. Baltimore: The Johns Hopkins University Studies in Historical and Political Science. 50 cents.

The latest monograph in the Johns Hopkins series of Studies in Historical and Political Science is by Mr. Paul E. Lauer, who holds a fellowship in history at the University, and who reviews the facts concerning the "Church and State in New England" from the time of the settlement of the colonists down to the disappearance of the last vestiges of ecclesiasticism from the laws and constitutions. Congregationalism was an established form of worship in New England, the towns sup-

porting the Church, as they did the schools, by taxation. Complete separation was not brought about until the first decades of this century. Mr. Lauer's convenient review of the facts is timely, in view of current discussions at home and abroad of other phases of the question of separation of Church and State.

The Architectural Antiquities of the Isle of Wight from the XIth to the XVIIth Centuries. By Percy Goddard Stone. Folio, pp. 66. London: Stone, 16 Great Marlborough St. W. £3 3s. for four parts.

The third part of a valuable work. The numerous illustrations and sketches are executed in a particularly beautiful manner.

A Genealogical Chart of the Royal Family of Great Britain in the Scottish, Anglo-Saxon, Norman, Welsh, Guelph, and Wettin Lines, with Collateral Branches. By T. Robert Logan. Folio. Edinburgh: Macniven & Wallace. 7s. 6d.

BIOGRAPHY AND MEMOIRS.

The Story of an Emigrant. By Hans Mattson. 12mo, pp. 314. St. Paul: D. D. Merrill Co.

The Hon. Hans Mattson, of Minnesota, who has filled many public places of responsibility and trust, tells in an entertaining way the story of his boyhood, and his emigration to America in 1851, when in his nineteenth year. Soon afterward Mr. Mattson went West and became one of the pioneers of Minnesota. His experiences, as recounted in this entertaining work, illustrate anew the wonderful advantages which this country has afforded to young foreigners of industry and ability who in their own countries would have had very little opportunity to rise.

Preacher and Teacher: A Sketch of the Life of Thomas Rambaut, D. D., LL. D. By Norman Fox, D. D. 16mo, pp. 107. New York: Fords, Howard & Hulbert. \$1.

The Rev. Dr. Rambaut was a distinguished Baptist clergyman of the South, who, though of Huguenot origin, had been born and bred and educated in Ireland, and came as a young man to this country. At the time of his death he was the president of William Jewell College in Missouri. He had lived in several Southern States, and his life had been a power for good.

The Life of an Actor. By Egan Pierce. Octavo, pp. 257. London: Pickering & Chatto.

This work was first published in 1825, and has long been out of print, high prices being paid for copies when put up for auction. The present edition is in most respects a faithful copy of the original, the twenty-seven etchings of Theodore Lane having been carefully fac-similed and colored by hand. Of the literary merits of the volume very little can be said, but it possesses a certain value from the historical point of view.

Sir George Burns, Bart.: His Life and Times. By Edwin Hodder. Octavo, pp. 304. London: Hodder & Stoughton. 5s.

When this book first appeared in the Library Edition it was received with high commendation, and deservedly so. The long and eminently upright and enterprising career of Sir George Burns, the Scottish ship-owner, is sketched with much freshness and skill. The book will keep green the memory of a truly good and noble man. It contains a finely etched portrait.

Lord Palmerston. By the Marquis of Lorne. Octavo, pp. 240. London: Sampson Low. 3s. 6d.

In writing this biography the Marquis of Lorne has had, he tells us, "access to a large mass of unpublished material, and some of the letters quoted and almost all the long comments and criticisms on public affairs from the pen of Lord Palmerston appear in print for the first time in these pages." This, while adding to the historical value of the book, somewhat impairs its interest for the general public, who would prefer a well-proportioned biography to a mass of excerpts from papers on historical events strung together with but meagre comment and explanation. The volume is, however, well written and interesting, and fully worthy of the series to which it belongs—"The Queen's Prime Ministers."

Charles Simeon. By H. C. C. Moule. Octavo. London: Methuen & Co. 2s. 6d.

This volume, one of the series "English Leaders of Religion," has evidently been a work undertaken *con amore* by its author, who calls it a "delightful task." He has succeeded in producing a thoroughly readable life of a "leader" whose course, though devoid of great excitement or incident, powerfully influenced his Church at home and abroad. Charles Simeon's name deserves high honor as among those who in the beginning of this century roused the English Church from stagnation. He was to some extent to Cambridge what Wesley was to Oxford. This volume is valuable for the side light it throws on contemporary men and movements, and on the University of Simeon's day.

ESSAYS, CRITICISM, AND BELLES-LETTRES.

Wells of English. By Isaac Bassett Choate. 16mo, pp. 213. Boston: Roberts Brothers. \$1.

This is a collection of brief, pleasant essays full of char-

acteristic quotations upon the minor writers of early English, some forty of them in all, beginning with Thomas, of Erceledoune, and including such names as John Skelton, Sir Thomas More, Sir Walter Raleigh, Michael Drayton, Marlowe, Middleton, Massinger, Herrick, Walton, Crashaw, and Marvell, the last name being that of John Evelyn.

Problems of the New Life. By Morrison I. Swift. Octavo, pp. 126. Ashtabula, Ohio: Published by the Author. \$1.

Mr. Swift has made various contributions to the *Open Court* and other periodicals, and this volume of essays and addresses deals with a variety of topics, sociological, educational, economic, and ethical.

Complete Works of Charles Lamb. Octavo, pp. 856. London: Chatto & Windus. 7s. 6d.

"The work of Lamb is too precious to let any lot of it be lost," says the editor of this volume, in which for the first time are collected together everything which Charles Lamb wrote, or rather everything which can be traced to his pen, even including those rare works, "Poetry for Children" and "Prince Dorus." The volume, which is by no means too large for easy handling (the print being small but clear, and the paper thin but good), contains two portraits of Lamb and a fac-simile of a manuscript page of his "Dissertation upon Roast Pig."

Tales of Mystery from Mrs. Radcliffe, Lewis, and Maturin. Edited by George Saintsbury. 16mo, pp. 317. London: Percival. 3s. 6d.

We have seen Mrs. Radcliffe's novels on a cottage book-shelf sandwiched between and uniform with "The Cottage Girl" and "Ten Nights in a Bar-room," and we have deprived a prurient schoolboy of the fleeting pleasure of reading Lewis's "Monk." Surely it is a curious turn of the wheel which brings these half-forgotten volumes out of their obscurity to form the first volume of a Pocket Library of English Literature. Perhaps the title is somewhat misleading. The volume is made up, not of complete tales, but of excerpts from long novels, taken, not because they form of themselves complete stories, but as examples of the horrible fiction of the eighteenth and earlier nineteenth centuries, which commenced with Mrs. Radcliffe, and which, as Mr. Saintsbury points out, has lasted with modifications down to the present day in the familiar "penny dreadful." Mr. Saintsbury himself professes a partiality for Mrs. Radcliffe, but we prefer, if we may judge from the specimens given, the work of Robert Charles Maturin—Mrs. Radcliffe's horrors are so often much ado about nothing.

The House of Pomegranates. By Oscar Wilde. Quarto, pp. 158. London: Osgood, McIlvaine & Co. 21s.

This volume is ostensibly a collection of fairy tales, but we place it in this column rather than in one devoted to children's books, because, when passed over as Christmas reading to a fairy-loving child, it was rejected with the words, "These aren't fairy tales; they're allegories." This is all beside the mark, but we say it in order that our readers may not be beguiled into buying a book for their children which they will not be able to appreciate until long after it has joined the nursery rubbish heap. Truth to tell, some portions of the book are very beautiful. Mr. Wilde has a vivid Eastern imagination; his pages glow with the richness of his descriptions and the quaintness of his fancy. The stories are hardly stories in the ordinary sense of the word, but they will be read and enjoyed, not, perhaps, by the crowd, but by all who can appreciate and admire beautiful prose. The volume's scheme of decoration is fantastical but pleasing, as will be expected when we say that the artists are Mr. C. H. Shannon and Mr. C. Ricketta, whose work in the defunct *Universal Review* attracted so much attention.

POETRY AND THE DRAMA.

All Poetry. A Selection of English Verse. By Clinton Collins. 12mo, pp. 107. Cincinnati: The Traddles Co. 70 cents.

A reprint of well-known English lyrics, selected upon no particular plan.

The Forging of the Sword, and Other Poems. By Juan Lewis. Quarto, pp. 103. Washington: The Lewis Publishing Company.

The Princess Maleine and the Intruder. By Maurice Maeterlinck. Octavo. London: William Heinemann. 5s.

The name of Maurice Maeterlinck is "in the air"; rumors of his dramatic genius come to us from France and Belgium, and there seem signs of his being about to succeed to Henrik Ibsen

in literary vogue. But as yet few of us have seen anything of his work beyond the extracts in Mr. Archer's article in the *Fortnightly* last year, and consequently an English version of two of his plays is very welcome. No one can read these dramas without being vividly impressed, although a sober judgment will not, perhaps, place them in the very first rank of dramatic works. M. Maeterlinck has borrowed from Shakespeare, but he is anything but Shakespearian. Yet he is not, on the other hand, a mere imitator; he has a distinct, peculiar power of his own, and a method that has much freshness. Coleridge used to say of Schiller that he excelled in the *material sublime*, and it is in a similar quality that M. Maeterlinck excels. The material surroundings of his scenes are as much to the play as the characters; he accumulates effect by pressing into his service every circumstance of sight and sound, which somehow assume a strange significance, and add touch on touch of terror and foreboding. The last two acts of "Princess Maeline" are passed in a continuous thunderstorm, the portentous incidents of which form half their dramatic effect; and "The Intruder" works on the imagination in the same way. In both plays the agitations of the characters' mind is brought out, not by what they say themselves, but by what is seen by the spectators in their faces and demeanor. A peculiar horror is sometimes thus produced; as when, in "The Intruder," the uncle says to the grandfather: "You need not say that in such an extraordinary voice." So, too, the exclamations of the courtiers at old King Hjalmar's hair, which has suddenly turned white. M. Maeterlinck's method does not work by spiritual means; the tragedy of character scarcely appears in these plays. But he uses his own means well, and his style, if not the grand style of drama, has its fascinations. M. Maeterlinck is only twenty-seven; so we may expect greater things from him. The volume contains a portrait.

The Selected Poems of Robert Burns. Octavo. London: Kegan Paul, Trench, Trübner & Co. 6s.

The Parchment Library comes as near perfection in book-making as any series which we have seen, so it is unnecessary to harp on the mechanical merits of this volume. It is, as far as we can judge, a wise selection, including all the best, best-known, and most quoted pieces. Mr. Andrew Lang's introduction has been looked forward to with great interest. Some Scots have even suspected that he was unsound where their great poet was concerned, but he here proves their fears groundless. While condemning Burns' moral faults he condones and excuses them in the habitual license of his time and country, and while lamenting those verses which he elsewhere likened to the effusions to be found in the Poet's Corner of the "Kirkcubright Advertiser," he yields to none in his admiration of Burns' genius and more natural verse.

Ballads and Lyrics. By Katharine Tynan. Octavo. London: Kegan Paul, Trench & Co. 5s.

This is the third volume of poems put forth by the author. The two first have given her a notable place in Ireland, a land where the writing of harmonious verse is an accomplishment almost as universal as was the playing on stringed instruments in the days of Elizabeth. This new book should place Miss Tynan almost in the first rank of modern singers. "St. Michael the Archangel," "Home Sickness," "Only in August," "The Led Flock," and the final rondeau are gems of feeling and expression. Among the seventy poems are many others deserving a separate mention. Miss Tynan's genius should be a uniting influence, since high spiritual perception is of no party.

Poems. By Edward Quillinan. Ambleside: George Middleton.

This pretty little volume contains the collection of verses written by Wordsworth's son-in-law, prefaced by an admirable memoir of the writer by Mr. William Johnston. Students of Wordsworth will remember the lines addressed to the portrait (which forms, by the way, the frontispiece to this volume) of Miss Quillinan, the stepdaughter of the late poet's daughter. Of Edward Quillinan's verse there is little to be said.

Some Interesting Fallacies of the Modern Stage. By Herbert Beerbohm Tree. Paper, pp. 36. London: William Heinemann. 6d.

An address delivered to the Playgoers' Club, dealing chiefly with the "literary drama," the actor-manager question, and the plays of M. Maurice Maeterlinck.

Eton Songs. Edited by Arthur C. Ainger and Joseph Barnby. Quarto. London: Field & Tuer. 30s.

This collection of the songs of Eton is issued in a sumptuous volume, full music size, and clearly printed—both music and words—on the finest paper. The numerous drawings contributed by Herbert Marshall are the most noticeable features; they represent many charming spots in and about Windsor.

FICTION.

Dr. Claudius: A True Story. By F. Marion Crawford. 12mo, pp. 362. New York: Macmillan & Co. \$1.

The second of the new edition of Mr. Crawford's novels which the publishers are issuing in twelve monthly volumes.

Denzil Quarrier. By George Gissing. 12mo, pp. 308. New York: Macmillan & Co. \$1.

The latest issue of Messrs. Macmillan's series of copyright novels.

Mariam; or, Twenty-one Days. By Horace Victor. 12mo, pp. 330. New York: Macmillan & Co. \$1.

The third issue of the series of copyright novels by well-known authors now being published by Messrs. Macmillan & Co.

Pastels of Men. Second Series. By Paul Bourget. 16mo, pp. 213. Boston: Roberts Bros. \$1.

This volume contains six chapters, entitled: Maurice Olivier, A Gambler, Another Gambler, Jacques Molan, A Lowly One, and Corsègues. The translation is by Katharine Prescott Wormeley.

One Touch of Nature. By Margaret Lee. Paper, 16mo, pp. 160. New York: John A. Taylor Co. 30 cents. The latest issue of the "Mayflower Library."

Aunt Patty's Scrap Bag. By Mrs. Caroline Lee Henty. Paper, 12mo, pp. 322. Philadelphia: T. B. Peterson & Brothers. 25 cents.

Full of quaint sayings and homely advice.

New Grub Street. By George Gissing. London: Smith, Elder & Co.

As a picture of London life in the nineteenth century, told with rare power and pathos, "New Grub Street" deserves to take an abiding place in Victorian fiction. Although the book does not give the unpleasant impression of being a photograph, and naught but a photograph, of the literary experiences and society which the author attempts to describe, there are some terribly realistic presentments of the sordid, evil side of the inhabitants of that world which Mr. Gissing has so aptly named "New Grub Street." Would-be authors and journalists, eager to mingle in the fray, should read this story, and ponder well on its unobtrusive moral.

RELIGION AND THEOLOGY.

The Plan of the Ages. By Charles T. Russell. 12mo, pp. 350. New York: Saelfield & Fitch. 50 cents.

It is the purpose of this book to explain the course of history and the present social and religious condition of the world upon the theory of the second coming of Christ and the millennial period, which the author seems to regard as approaching.

Old Testament Theology; or, The History of Hebrew Religion from the Year 800 B.C. to Josiah, 640 B.C. By Archibald Duff, M. A., LL. D. Octavo. London: A. & C. Black. 10s. 6d.

In this work Dr. Duff has endeavored to produce a volume which shall be "distinctly religious, theological, and aimed directly to bring spiritual blessing to men to-day." He has assumed, in the main, the accuracy of the results of modern criticism, and in their light has endeavored to deal with the theology of Amos, Hosea, Isaiah, and Micah. Other volumes are to follow on the rest of the prophets, and, having thus laid the foundations of his great work, he will proceed to deal with the Pentateuch. The great crux of the present-day discussions is found, of course, in the attitude of our Lord with respect to the Pentateuch. Dr. Duff's position on this important point is summed up as follows: "So the present Christ, the Word of God, ever living and speaking in the nineteenth century, does not speak altogether in the language of the first. He does speak altogether in the language of the nineteenth, including in that language and speech all the fruits of the nineteen centuries since the first. What follows? Clearly that we learn the opinion of the present Christ on every question now from the thoughtful voice of His Present Body, wherein He is made flesh to-day. Christ lives to-day in us; we are to-day partakers of the Divine nature. The mind of our Lord Jesus Christ concerning especially the Pentateuch is to be learned in the thoughtful mind of Christians now; and, as of old, he that will do the will of God shall know of the doctrine whether it be of God." Taking the volume as a whole, it is a valuable addition to the discussion on the greatest theological question of the day—the relation of biblical criticism to the inspiration of the Old Testament.

SCIENCE AND MEDICINE.

The Cause of an Ice Age. By Sir Robert Ball, LL.D., F.R.S. Octavo. London: Kegan Paul & Co. 2s. 6d.

This new series of works in "Modern Science" starts well. Sir R. Ball has not merely applied his consummate powers of exposition to writing an untechnical treatise, but has made a valuable contribution to the solution of the abstruse problem of the courses of climatal changes which brought about the alternating genial and cold periods, both in the northern and southern hemispheres, embraced under the term Glacial Epoch. The late Dr. Croll's explanation of these changes as due to variations in the earth's orbit and to the position of its axis—known as the Astronomical Theory—has been accepted by most authorities. Sir R. Ball, while agreeing in the main with Dr. Croll, makes important rectifications of his theory in so far as it rests on an error in Herschell's "Outlines of Astronomy," and makes clear how the alternating periods of the Great Ice Age are determined by the unequal proportion of the sun's heat received by either hemisphere during periodic changes of the earth's orbit, which alter the length of the seasons. These changes are shown to be largely due to planetary influences, notably of Jupiter and Venus, influences which in the remote future will bring about recurrences of glacial epochs. This is the gist of the book, wherein the whole matter is skilfully and luminously expounded.

POLITICS, ECONOMICS AND SOCIOLOGY.

The Platform: Its Rise and Progress. By Henry Jephson. In two volumes, 8vo, pp. 473, 498. New York: Macmillan & Co. \$4.

Mr. Henry Jephson gives us in these two volumes what is perhaps the clearest and truest picture that ever has been presented of the real government of Great Britain. More than any community the world has ever seen England is governed by public opinion, and the political public opinion of England is formed by the platform; that is to say, by public discussion within Parliament and outside of Parliament, especially outside, far more than it is formed by the press. The press of Great Britain is the servant of the platform; that is to say, its mission is to print public speeches and editorially to comment favorably or unfavorably upon those public speeches. In America the press initiates policies and is itself a former of public opinion. Mr. Jephson gives the history of English politics in the present century from the point of view of the platform. He treats from this standpoint the great agitations, reforms, and constitutional developments of the past two generations. As a study of recent English history and of modern political society this book is a *magnum opus*, and will take immediate rank as a standard. It is published by the Messrs. Macmillan in uniform style with Mr. Bryce's "American Commonwealth" and Sir Charles Dilke's "Greater Britain."

The History of Municipal Ownership of Land on Manhattan Island. By George Ashton Black, Ph.D. Octavo, pp. 82. New York: Publications of the Faculty of Political Science of Columbia College. 50 cents.

The University Faculty of Political Science of Columbia College has begun to publish a series of studies in history, economics, and public law, somewhat after the fashion of the Johns Hopkins series. Number III. is a "History of Municipal Ownership of Land on Manhattan Island," by George Ashton Black, Ph.D. In the early days the municipality of New York held a large amount of common land unbuilt upon, which was gradually disposed of by the sale of lots for purposes of public revenue, or which was granted upon lease, the title remaining in the municipal corporation. But this policy was discontinued in 1844, when it was ordered that all the land belonging to the corporation, except cracts and lots used for public purposes, should be sold. There is much that is instructive and worthy of scientific narration in this early experience of municipal land ownership, and Dr. Black has prepared his monograph with very great care and ability.

State Railroad Commissions, and How They May Be Made Effective. By Frederic C. Clark, Ph.D. Octavo, pp. 110. Baltimore: Publications of the American Economic Association. 75 cents.

A valuable addition to the literature of railway economics has been made by Frederic C. Clark, Ph.D. of Ann Arbor, Mich. His discussion of "State Railroad Commissions and How They May Be Made Effective" is published by the American Economic Association, and is a very valuable review of the precise condition as to powers and methods of all the State commissions for the regulation or supervision of railways now existing in the United States. A short history is given of the growth and development of state railroad commissions, and

there follows a discussion on the steps necessary to secure greater efficiency. It is suggested that the few States which have no commissions ought to provide for the deficiency, that certain uniform laws should be adopted by the States which would promote a better and more intelligent regulation of railway transportation, and that there should be an increased co-operation between the State and national commissions.

The Municipal Problem. By Amos Parker Wilder. Octavo, pp. 78. New Haven, Conn.: Published by the Chamber of Commerce.

The continued rapid growth of our American cities is resulting in a gratifying increase of interest in the problems of municipal government. An instructive and useful pamphlet upon the municipal problem has been prepared by Mr. Amos Parker Wilder, editor of the New Haven *Palladium*, and printed by order of the Chamber of Commerce of New Haven. Mr. Wilder discusses the conditions which make the government of our cities difficult, advocates the divorce of the municipality from State and national politics, discusses municipal finance, argues in favor of improved charters, advocates municipal civil service reform, and embodies within seventy-five pages a very large amount of valuable and timely information.

The Commerce of Nations. By C. F. Bastable. London: Methuen. 2s. 6d.

A closely reasoned justification of Free Trade policy, Professor Bastable goes over the arguments of his opponents, even more fully and carefully than he sets forth those of his own side. Specially interesting is Mr. Bastable's historical way of looking at the matter. He describes the working of mercantilism, the growth of Free Trade, and the causes of the temporary reaction against its teaching. He shows, too, by examples, that the trade regulations of any community depend rather on its social conditions than on any theoretical doctrines.

Banks' Cash Reserves: A Reply to "Lombard Street." By Arthur S. Cobb. London: Effingham, Wilson & Co. 5s.

The Baring crisis pressed the problem of the bankers' cash reserves home to the financial mind. In this book Mr. Cobb argues for the establishment of a second reserve, more elastic in its character than the legal reserve of the national banks of America, as against the argument that the Bank of England should save bankers the trouble of keeping cash reserves.

BOOKS OF REFERENCE.

The Daily News Almanac and Political Register. 1892. 12mo, pp. 404. Chicago: The Chicago Daily News. 25 cents.

Brooklyn Daily Eagle Almanac. 1892. 8vo, pp. 235. Brooklyn: The Brooklyn Daily Eagle. 25 cents.

Public Ledger Almanac. 1892. 12mo, pp. 73. Philadelphia: George W. Childs.

The Hawaiian Almanac. 1892. 12mo, pp. 154. Honolulu: Thomas G. Thrum. 85 cents.

EDUCATION AND TEXT-BOOKS.

Academic Algebra. For the Use of Common and High Schools and Academies. By Edward A. Bowser, LL.D. 12mo, pp. 366. Boston: D. C. Heath & Co. \$1.25.

Number Lessons. A Book for Second and Third Year Pupils. By Charles E. White. 12mo, pp. 207. Boston: D. C. Heath & Co. 45 cents.

Classic Fairy Tales. For Beginners in French. Edited, with notes and vocabulary, by Edward S. Joynes, A. M. Paper, 16mo, pp. 147. Boston: D. C. Heath & Co. 35 cents.

Banjo Studies. By Grant Brower. In four parts. Part I. Brooklyn: Grant Brower, 200 Spencer Street. 75 cents.

The Living Church Quarterly. 1892. 12mo, pp. 286. Milwaukee: The Young Churchman Company. Yearly, 25 cents.

The discontinuance of the American Almanac, for so many years edited by the Librarian of Congress, Mr. Spofford, has been a source of much regret, but it is gratifying to note the enterprise of several large newspapers in publishing annual statistical and political registers, which, to a considerable extent, take the place of Mr. Spofford's valuable publication. Representative of this class is the *Chicago Daily News Almanac* for 1892, compiled by Mr. George E. Plumb, this being the eighth year of issue. It is intended to be a *vade mecum* for the presidential campaign, it gives liberal space to World's Fair matters, it is also something of an annual cyclopedia, and reviews important public events of the past year. We observe that *The Review of Reviews* has been of service in several particular respects to the editor. The *Brooklyn Daily Eagle Almanac*, while containing much general information, is devoted chiefly to local matters, and its collection of information valuable to the citizens or valuable to those who wish to know about Brooklyn affairs is remarkably complete. The *Philadelphia Public Ledger Almanac*, though much smaller, contains useful information respecting the municipal organization and general statistics of Philadelphia, together with various national tables. From Honolulu comes the *Hawaiian Annual and Almanac* for 1892, which is a very valuable hand-book upon matters relating to the Hawaiian Islands. It contains a complete register and directory of the government of the Hawaiian kingdom and interesting essays upon Sandwich Island topics. The latest issue of the *Living Church Quarterly* contains an almanac and calendar for 1892, and is a complete register and hand-book for the Protestant Episcopal Church in the United States.

Dod's Peerage, Baronetage, and Knightage for 1892. Octavo, pp. 973. London: Whittaker. 10s. 6d.

To our mind the best, the handiest, and the most full of information of all the "Peerages."

A Companion Dictionary of the English Language. By John Henry Murray. Octavo, pp. 672. London: Routledge. 2s. 6d.

A "companion dictionary" in every sense of the word. Printed on very thin paper, it is of so handy a size that it can easily be carried in the pocket; the definitions are given clearly and concisely, and the binding is neat and strong. In England it will be the standard small dictionary.

TRAVEL, GEOGRAPHY, GUIDES, ETC.

The Practical Guide to Algiers. By George W. Harris. London: George Philip.

The second edition of an excellent illustrated guide. The maps and plans are unusually good.

In Christ's Country. By Samuel Home, LL.B. London: Charles J. Clark.

In this artistic little volume Mr. Home, though not perhaps quite orthodox, contrives, nevertheless, to chat very pleasantly about a holiday in Palestine. Just now his chapter on "The True Golgotha" is the most interesting. It is curious to note, as we have recently done, the various attempts that are made to claim the credit of first discovering what seems now to be generally accepted as the true site of Calvary (outside the Damascus Gate). Not that this writer claims credit for having made the discovery. Quite the contrary. The whole controversy, however, is very interesting; it appears to us that the first to call attention to this site was the late Mr. Fisher Howe, an American; and the best articles on the subject are one in the *Century* for November, 1888, and one by the Rev. Hasket Smith, in *Murray's Magazine*, last September. Mr. Home had, however, before seeing the latter article, sent one on the supposed Sepulchre of Christ to *Good Words*. It was very similar to Mr. Smith's, but it did not appear in *Good Words*, and is now given in the present volume.

ART, ARCHITECTURE, DECORATION, ETC.

Yester-Year: Ten Centuries of Toilette. By A. Robida. Octavo, pp. 264. London: Sampson Low, Marston & Co. 7s. 6d.

Mrs. Cashel Hoey has rendered a true service to English-reading artists and designers by giving them an admirable translation of Madame Robida's curious and picturesque work. Profusely illustrated with reproductions taken from the most authentic sources, missals, family portraits, and old engravings, the volume ought to prove a mine of suggestions to the fair dame who "does not know what to wear"—especially those chapters and drawings dealing with the modes of the Consulate and First Empire.

SOME FRENCH BOOKS.

LITERATURE.

Psychologie du Peintre. By Lucien Arréat. Paris: Félix Alcan. 5fr.

A volume added to the "Bibliothèque de Philosophie Contemporaine." M. Arréat has gathered together a considerable number of psychological facts about the great artists of the world, and from them comes to certain conclusions as to all painters. The book is interesting from more than one point of view, and might be read with advantage by the parents and friends of all would-be art students.

Les Prophètes d'Israël. By James Darmestetter. Paris: Calmann-Lévy. 7 fr. 50c.

This volume is composed of a number of articles which have appeared at different periods in the *Revue des Deux Mondes*, the *Journal des Débats*, and the *Revue de Famille*, which treated of the various prophets of Israel and their influence on the civilizations which followed them. Written, as is every piece of literary work undertaken by M. Darmestetter, with rare conscience and erudite knowledge, this book will form a valuable edition to every religious library.

La Saint Barthélemy. By Hector de la Ferrière. Paris: Calmann-Lévy. 7fr. 50c.

This account of the famous massacre of Saint Bartholomew is the most vivid and life-like reconstitution of both of the actual scene itself and of the days which preceded and followed it that we remember having read. The author has consulted many authorities and taken much trouble to be historically correct.

Mémoires. By Baron Haussmann. Paris: Victor Havard. 7fr. 50c.

The third volume of this work. There are several portraits.

Les Enfants assistés en France. By Roger Lagrange. Paris: A. Giard et E. Brière. 3fr.

This volume, written by a legal authority, proves clearly what a need exists in France for something analogous to Mr. Benjamin Waugh's Society for the Protection of Children.

Dom Pedro II. By A. Mossé. Paris: Librairie de Firmin-Didot. 3fr.

A life of the late Emperor of Brazil, containing several new facts about his existence since his exile.

En Russe il y a un Demi-Siècle. By Mlle. P—. Paris: Librairie Fishbacher. 3fr. 50c.

An interesting account of the Russia of fifty years ago, with a preface by Prosper Méunier.

Les Grandes Légendes de France. By Édouard Schure. Paris: Perrin et Cie. 3fr. 50c.

A volume that will prove of special interest to folk-lorists. Contains much French legendary lore.

L'Europe et la Révolution Française. By Albert Sorel. Paris: Plon, Nourrit et Cie. 8fr.

Fourth and last volume of an exhaustive history of the French Revolution, comprising a survey of the social, political, and moral traditions of the time.

FICTION, POETRY, AND THE BELLES-LETTRES.

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The Beautiful and the True. Mark Reid.
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Magazine of American History.

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The Prairies and Coteaus of Dakota. S. T. Clover.
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The Occupation of Mount Conness. George Davidson.
Unpublished Letters of Andrew Jackson.
Camping with Fox-Hounds in Southern California.
The New Constitution of Brazil. James W. Hawes.
An American Tin Mine. Enoch Knight.

Palestine Exploration Fund.—January.

Old Pool in Upper Kedron Valley. With Plan. C. Schick.
The Tomb-Cutters' Cubits at Jerusalem. W. M. F. Petrie.

Photographic Quarterly.—January.

Photo-Micography. J. G. P. Vereker.
Impossible Photography. H. P. Robinson.
How to Manipulate Printing-out Silver Gelatino-Chloride Pa-
pers. C. J. Leaper.
In the Border Country. W. Gibbons.
Photography not Art. P. H. Emerson.
The Kinship of the Arts. A. Maskell.

Poet-Lore.

Artistic Significance of the Epilogues of Browning. D. G.
Brinton.
A Modern Stoic: Emily Brontë. Arthur L. Salmon.

Character in "As You Like It." An Inductive Study. C. A. Wurtzburg.
Longfellow's "Golden Legend" and Its Analogues.

The Popular Science Monthly.

Personal Liberty. Edward Atkinson and Edward T. Cabot.
The Story of a Strange Land. Prof. David S. Jordan.
Urban Population. Carroll D. Wright.
Stilts and Stilt-Walking. M. Guyot-Daubes.
Musical Instruments—The Piano-Forte. Daniel Spillane.
Electricity in Relation to Science. Prof. Wm. Crookes.
Nationalization of University Extension. Prof. C. F. Henderson.
Is Man the Only Reasoner? James Sully.
An Experiment in Education. Mary Alling Aber.
Homely Gymnastics. Alice B. Tweedy.
New Observations on the Language of Animals. M. DeLacaze Duthiers.
Recent Oceanic Causeways. M. E. Blanchard.

Preacher's Magazine.

Games and Gambling. Rev. S. E. Keeble.

The Presbyterian Quarterly.

The Christo-Centric Principle of Theology. J. L. Girardeau.
Dr. Briggs' Biblical Theology. Robert Watts.
Scriptural Limits of Denominationalism. J. A. Waddell.
Bearings of Socialism on Morality and Religion. J. MacGregor.
Distinctive Characteristics of the Four Gospels. E. C. Murray.
Robert Browning: The Man. W. S. Currell.

Primitive Methodist Quarterly Review.—January.

Jabez Bunting. A. A. Birchenough.
The Stundists. H. Yool.
Paul's Concept of the Ministry. J. Watson.
The Condition of Agricultural Laborers in Relation to the Land and the Landlords. J. Ritson.
The Methodist Ecumenical Conference and Present-Day Questions. J. T. Parr.
Tennyson's Religious Teachings. B. H.

Quarterly Review.—January.

Oxford Before the Reformation.
Hafiz.
The Water-Supply of London.
Memoirs of Baron de Marbot.
Horace.
The History of Bookselling in England.
Diary of the Duke of Liria and Xerica.
A Teaching University for London.
Parliamentary and Election Prospects.

Quiver.

Wolsey's Palace, Hampton Court. Rev. J. Telford.
A Modern Italian Reformer—Alessandro Gavazzi.
Nursery Tales in East End Dress. Florence Reason.

Review of the Churches.—January.

The Church and Labor Problems. Bishop of Wakefield and others.
Mr. Ben Tillett. With Portrait.
The British and Foreign Bible Society. Archdeacon Farrar.

Scots Magazine.

Imperial Federation. Harry Gow.
Loki and the Nibelungen Hoard. Sophie F. F. Veitch.
A University Debating Society Thirty Years Ago. Rev. J. M. Robertson.

Scottish Geographical Magazine.—January.

The Upper Karon Region and the Bakhtiari Lure. With Map and Illustration. Mrs. Bishop.
The Pamir—A Geographical and Political Sketch. With Map. E. D. Morgan.
The Orthography of Foreign Place-Names. J. Burgess.

Scottish Review.—January.

The Race Across the Atlantic. Prof. H. Dyer.
Freeman's History of Sicily. J. B. Bury.
The Darien Expedition. B. Taylor.
Ancient Trade. Major C. R. Conder.
A Summer School of Philosophy—Farmington. J. C. Murray.
British Thought and Modern Speculation. R. M. Wenley.
Organization of Secondary Education in Scotland.
Presbyterian Reunion and a National Church.

Scribner's Magazine.

Station Life in Australia. Sidney Dickinson.
A Model Working-Girls' Club. Albert Shaw.
Illusions of Memory. William H. Burnham.
American Illustrations of To-day.—II. William A. Coffin.

The Revenue Cutter Service. P. W. Thompson and S. A. Wood.
Washington Allston as a Painter.
The Arctic Highlander. Benjamin Sharp.

The Stenographer.

Importance of Typewriter Skill. F. H. Hemperley.
Typewriting Proficiency. Lewis Altmair.
Practical versus Theoretical.

Strand Magazine.—January.

Mr. H. Rider Haggard Interviewed. Harry How.
The Herald of the Dawn. J. R. Werner.
Portraits of Charles Santley, Miss Fanny Brough, and others.
Street Musicians. G. Guerdon.

Sunday at Home.

The Buddhist Priest. Rev. J. M'Gowan.
The Apology of Aristides. Rev. G. T. Stokes.
Wanderings in the Holy Land. Adelia Gates.
The Religions of India, as Illustrated by Their Temples. Rev. C. Merk.
Blythwood.

Sunday Magazine.

Authority and Faith. Canon Scott Holland.
A Seven-Centuried Home—Berkeley Castle. G. Winterwood.
The Jewish Colony in London.—II. Mrs. Brewer.
Our Bible—How It Has Come to Us. Canon Talbot.
Natural Chloroform. Rev. T. Wood.

Temple Bar.

An Aide-de-Camp of Massena.
Benjamin Robert Haydon.
Wayfaring by the Tarn. E. H. Barker.
Norway in Winter. A. Amy Buley.

The Treasury.

Brotherhood in Highest Service. Merrill E. Gates.
Opportunities and Obligations of College Education. G. P. Fisher.
Dr. Archibald Alexander. Rev. Theodore L. Cuyler.
Inerrancy of the Scriptures. Rev. R. F. Sample.
John Ruskin, Preacher. Rev. Cornelius Brett.

The United Service.

Education of Officers for the Armies of To-day. J. P. Wisser.
For the Best Interests of the Service. Edwin A. Root.
Blockade-Running. The late Capt. J. N. Maffitt.

United Service Magazine.

Life Insurance for Officers of the Army and Navy. H. Brackenbury.
The Three Ruling Races of the Future.—II. Lieut.-Col. Elsdale.
The Russian Navy in the Black Sea. M. Rymaelje-Suwarof.
The Siege and Fall of Khartoum.—I. Major F. R. Wingate.
The Nile Campaign. Chas. Williams.
Volunteers and a Local Military Intelligence Department.
Australian Naval Defence.
The Army Reserve Man. Rev. W. Le Grave.
Education for the Army.—I. H. Hardman.

University Extension.—January.

The University Extension Lecturer.—I. Edmund J. James.
The Universities and the Elementary Schools. Elmer E. Brown.
The Ideal Syllabus. Henry W. Rolfe.
Economics.—I. Edward T. Devine.

February.

University Extension—Why? A. E. Winship.
The Education of Citizens. H. J. Mackinder.
The University Extension Lecturer.—II. Edmund J. James.
Economics.—II. Edward T. Devine.

The University Magazine.—January.

Athletics and Intercollegiate Games. Thomas Fell.
Greek Athletic Games.—I. Geo. G. Munger.
The University of Pennsylvania.—II. John L. Stewart.
Princeton Sketches.—IV. Geo. R. Wallace.
The University of the City of New York. G. A. Macdonald.

February.

Professional Studies for Undergraduates. C. A. Collin. M. A.
The English Bible as a Classic in Our Colleges. Wm. R. Duryee.
University Extension at Brown University. W. H. Tolman.
Princeton Sketches.—V. George R. Wallace.

Welsh Review.

The Sin of Ananias and Sapphira. W. T. Stead.
The Problem of the Nineteenth Century. Mrs. W. Philipps.
The Constitution of the Welsh University. Dean Owen.

A Few Remarks on Inspiration in Poetry. Hon. S. Coleridge.
Wales Present and Wales Past. H. S. Milman.
The Methods of New Journalism. Jeremy Adze.

Westminster Review.

Bibliolatry. Walter Lloyd.
Girolamo Savonarola in History and Fiction. J. J. Teague.
China. W. Robertson.
A Study of Mr. Thomas Hardy. J. Newton Robinson.

A Teaching University for London. J. S. Hill.
Lord Rosebery's Pitt. R. S. Long.
Is Compulsory Education a Failure? J. J. Davies.

Young Man.

Jeremiah: The Young Man as Prophet. Rev. C. S. Horne.
The Best Use of Leisure. Edmund Gosse and A. W. W. Dale.
George Meredith: His Method and His Teaching.—I. W. J. Dawson.

THE GERMAN MAGAZINES.

Alte und Neue Welt.—Einsiedeln. Heft 5.
Pigeon Post in Peace and War. F. Kreyssig.
In Memory of Johannes Janssen. F. Wahr.
Designs of Postage Stamps.
The "Critical Days" of the Earthquake—Prophet Fall. With Portrait. Max Stein.

Annalen des Deutschen Reichs.—Munich. No. 1.
Election Statistics of the German Reichstag, from 1871-90. S. Prengel.

Aus Allen Welttheilen.—Leipzig. January.
Reminiscences of Travels in Scandinavia. A. von Drygalski.
The Sulu Islands. A. Bode.
The Irish. T. A. Fischer.
German Engineering Triumphs in Venezuela. Dr. A. Olinda.

Daheim.—Leipzig. January 2.
Mandala Blantyre. A. Merrensky.
How the Frederick the Great Memorial Originated. Dr. O. Doering.

January 9.
Gustav Spangenberg, Artist. With Portrait. Dr. O. Doering.

January 16.
Brazil as a Republic. A. W. Sellin.
Skating.

January 23.
German Fortresses on the Eastern Frontier. With Map.
Frederick the Great and the Lawsuit with Miller Arnold. H. Harden.

Deutscher Hausschatz.—Regensburg. Heft 5.
A Visit to a Prison. Ed. Eggert.
France: Before and After 1870. Marianne Meister.
The Flight of Louis XVI. to Varennes. Prof. H. I. Otto.
August Reichensperger. With Portrait.
Reminiscences from the Red Sea. F. X. Geyer.

Deutsche Literaturzeitung.—Berlin. January 2.
Max Müller's "Natural Religion." G. Glogau.
Mark Pattison's Essays. Kaufmann.
January 9.
Carl Hegel's "Towns and Guilds of the German People in the Middle Ages." D. Gierke.

Deutsche Rundschau.—Berlin. February.
Astronomy and the Universities. W. Foerster.
Frederick Louis of Mecklenburg as a Diplomat. L. von Hirschfeld.
A Year with the Ajaris. Letters from Tunis. Danton.—V.
Giovanni Battista de Rossi. F. X. Kraus.
The Commercial Treaties.
Political Correspondence—The Prussian Education Bill, the Chadbourne Incident, Prospects of Peace in Europe, the Death of the Khedive, the English in Egypt, etc.

Frauenberuf.—Weimar. No. 1.
Marriage and Divorce in France. Dr. F. Moldenhauer.

Gaea Natur und Leben.—Leipzig. January.
From the Cape to Delagoa Bay. M. H. Klüssel.
Paleontology in England in the Latter Half of the Nineteenth Century. Dr. K. Schwippel.

Die Gartenlaube.—Leipzig. Heft 1.
Men's Fashions of the Nineteenth Century. C. Gurlitt.
The Berlin Lamp Manufactories. E. Salzmann.

The Color of the Sea. C. Vogt.
The Blind and the Use They Make of the Senses They Have. Anna Potsch.

Die Gesellschaft.—Leipzig. January.
Hypocrisy and Literature. M. G. Conrad.
Karl Henckell. With Portrait. E. Steiger.
Poems by K. Henckell and others.
About Myself. Karl Henckell.
On the Methods of Studying History. M. Schwann.

Der Gute Kamerad.—For Boys. Quarterly.
No. 15. Old Roman Shops.

Die Katholischen Missionen.—Freiburg (Baden). February.
The Apostolic Vicariat of Neu-Pommern.
The Beginnings of the Mission in Paraguay.

Konservative Monatsschrift.—Leipzig. January.
Paul Lindau. Ernst Schrihl.
From Marseilles to Teneriffe. E. von Rebeur-Paschwitz.
The School Question. J. Lezius.
Incorrect German.
The History and Aims of the German Students' Union. H. Landwehr.
The History of the Lutheran Church in North America. J. Penzelin.
Chronique—German Politics, etc.

Das Kranzchen.—For Girls. Quarterly.
Nos. 13, 14, and 15. Eight Semesters at the School of Art.

Kritische Revue aus Oesterreich.—Vienna. January 15.
Austrian Railways; Czedit and Bilinski. Dr. G. J. Güttmann.
The History of Constitution-Making. Dr. J. von Held.

Literarisches Jahrbuch.—Eger. 1892.
Rudolf Dellinger, the Composer of "Don Caesar." With Portrait.
Reminiscences of Jean Paul. Dr. A. Wolf.
Gerhard von Questenberg. Dr. H. Hallwich.
The Schmeller Memorial in Türscheneuth.
Goethe in Bohemia. W. Freiherr von Biedermann.
Carlsbad in Autumn. Alois John.

Literarische Monatshefte.—Vienna. Heft 2.
The Literary World in Zurich. M. von Stern.
A Chat with Nietzsche. H. von Basedow.
Poems by Franz Herold and others.

Musikalische Rundschau.—Vienna. Quarterly.
January 1.
A Mozart Premiere in Vienna. Dr. M. Dietz.
The First Production of Tannhäuser in Dresden. A. Lesimple.

January 10.
Ritter Pasman—New Opera by Strauss. Dr. Max Dietz.

Nord und Süd.—Breslau. February.
Mascagni and Cavalleria Rusticana. With Portrait. A. C. Kalischer.
The Student Days of Emanuel Geibel. K. J. Gaedertz.
The Newly-Found Fragments of Euripides. R. Hassencamp.
Count August von Werder. G. Zernin.
Chanteuse Fin-du-Siècle. Max Nordau.

Preussische Jahrbücher.—Berlin. January.
Poetry and Morals. O. Harnack.
The Patriarchs of Alexandria.—I. Dr. P. Rohrbach.
Modern Commercial Politics. W. Rathgen.
Is Russia Prepared for War? N. von Engelstedt.
Political Correspondence—The Parties and the Commercial Treaties, the Circulation Question, Austrian and French Politics.

Romanische Revue.—Vienna. January.
The Russo-Turkish War of 1773. Dr. D. Werenka.
Ethnography and Folk-Lore in the Bukovina. Dr. R. F. Kaindl.

Schorer's Familienblatt.—Berlin. Heft 5.
Notes from East Africa. P. Reichard.
The Newest Bank-Safes. A. O. Klausmann.
The Electrical Transmission of Power from Lauffen-on-the-Neckar to Frankfurt-on-the-Main.
Phrenology. O. Beta.

Ueber Land und Meer.—Stuttgart. Heft 7.
The Life-Work of a German Artist—Gustav Eberlein. O. Balsch.
How Tin Soldiers are Made. E. Thiel.
Christmas in Sweden.
The Riviera. W. Kaden.
Petroleum.
Wissmann and His Explorations in Africa. G. Meinecke.
The Parisian Boulevards. E. von Jagow.
The Newspaper Trade in Berlin. A. O. Klausmann.
Count von Moltke's Letters to His Wife.

Velhagen und Klasing's Monatshefte.—Berlin. Heft 6.
Anton von Dyck. H. Knackfuss.
Old and New Roman Feasts. T. Trede.
Circus Life. P. von Szczepanski.
Nicolaus Lenau and Sophia Löwenthal. J. E. Frhr. von Grotthuss.
The English Press. Helen Zimmern.

L'Amaranthe.—For Girls. Paris. January.
How L'Amaranthe Was Named. E. S. Lantz.
Christine de Pisan. P. André.
Feast-Days in Japan. Uhmé.

Annales de l'École Libre des Sciences Politiques.—Paris. January 15.

France and Europe in October, 1795. A. Sorel.
The Finances of the War of 1796 to 1815. S. de la Rupelle.
Economic France Toward the Middle of the Seventeenth Century. H. Pigeonneau.
A Conflict Between Frederick II. and England on the Subject of Naval Prizes. Ch. Dupuis.
The Clarke Papers. Ch. Borgeau.

L'Art.—January 1.
A Corner in the French National Library—the Stamp Department. E. Molinier.
Tapestries at the Château de Pau. P. Lafond.
The Crisis in Architecture and the Future of Iron.—Concluded. E. Champury.

Chrétien Evangélique.—Lausanne. January 20.
Nature and Moral Conscience. Augustus Glandon.

L'Initiation.—Paris. January.
The Cult of the Ego. F. C. Barlet.
Iais Unveiled. Papius.

Journal des Économistes.—Paris. January.
1891. G. de Molinari.
The Financial Market in 1891. A. Raffalovich.
Merchant Navies and Protection. D. Bellot.
Proposed New Law for Arbitration in Labor Disputes. E. d'Eichthal.
Mr. Goschen and the Bank of England. G. François.
Telegraphy in England. P. G. H. Linckens.
Meeting of the Society of Political Economy, January 5.

Nouvelle Revue.—January 1.
A Phantom of the East.—II. Pierre Loti.
Letter on M. Barthélemy Saint-Hilaire. ***
Strikes and Syndicates. Hector Depasse.
Patronesses of Art in France in the Middle Ages and the Renaissance.
Society Women and "Femmes Galantes." Marie Anne de Bovet.
Foreign Politics. Mme. Adam.

January 15.
The Phantom of the East.—III. Pierre Loti.
The Republic and Secularism. Marquis de Castellani.
Arbitration and the "Chambres du Travail." Jules Many.
Colonial Affairs. Jean Dargène.
A Physician of the Sixteenth Century—Lopez de Villalébos. Les Quesnot.

Vom Fels zum Meer.—Stuttgart. Heft 6.
The Social Question as a Moral Question. W. Jerusalem.
Kufstein. M. Schmidt.
Venice of To-day. O. Harnack.
Cruise Along the Mediterranean. G. Diercks.
Buddhist Relics in Ceylon. E. Schlagintweit.
How Books are Printed. E. Grosse.

Westermann's Illustrierte Deutsche Monatshefte.—Brunswick. Quarterly.

Otto Nicolai. With Portraits. B. Schröder.
The Environs of Berlin.—I. P. Lindenberg.
How the Wounded Were Nursed in Ancient Greece. G. Wolzen-dorff.
Vienna and Its Neighborhood.—VI. E. Zetsche.
An Ancient Egyptian Queen—Hatshepsut. T. Harten.

Wiener Literatur-Zeitung.—Vienna. No. 1.
The Literary Status Quo. M. Necker.
School and Literature. Dr. C. Tumlirz.
New Influences in Scandinavian Literature. Marie Herzfeld.

Das Zwanzigste Jahrhundert.—Berlin. December 15.
The Duelling Question. O. Beta.
Poems by Count von Westarp and others.
In Praise of Egidy and His "Serious Thoughts."
Whither?—Politics of the Day.
Hoffmann von Fallersleben. Xanthippus.

THE FRENCH MAGAZINES.

Anonymous Sketches—The Pole. Léontine de Nittis (Oliver Chantal).
The Theatre Architecturally Considered. Paul Gruyer.
Across German Africa—Round About Bagamoyo. G. Wailly.
Higher-Grade Education and Social Duty. Ed. Fuster.
Chinese Dialogues. Philippe Lehault.
Foreign Politics. Mme. Adam.

Nouvelle Revue Internationale.—Paris. January 15.
The Part Played by Railways in Modern War.
The Theatre in Spain. Count de Sérignan.
A Poet of Modern Love—G. de Porto Riche. L. Labat.
The Insults of Women. N. B. Wyse.

Réforme Sociale.—Paris. January 1.
The Society of Social Economy and the Unions of Social Peace.
The French Solution of the Social Question. G. Picot.
The Farmers' Alliance in the United States. C. Jannet.
Vauban and His Work on Social Science Under Louis XIV. G. Michel.

January 16.
Savings Bank Reform. E. Rostand.
A Trappist Monastery in China. Abbé J. Lemire.
Vauban and His Work.—Continued. G. Michel.

Revue Bleue.—Paris. January 2.
The Conclusion of the Grand Manœuvres.
Journalists. Alfred Capus.

January 9.
The Campaign of 1891 in the Soudan. A. Rambaud.
The Religions of the Future. James Darmsteter.
From Vicksburg to Niagara. M. Bouchor.
Emile de Lavelaye—His Works and His Ideas. P. Laffitte.

January 16.
University Extension and the Social Question in England. M. Leclerc.

January 23.
University Extension.—Continued. M. Leclerc.
Richard Wagner.

January 30.
The Proclamation of the Republic in 1792. F. A. Aulard.
Our Present Duty, According to M. Paul Desjardins. E. Faguet.

Revue des Deux Mondes.—January 1.
The English in Burmah.—II. J. Chailly-Bert.
Diseases Affecting Speech. Alfred Buet.
A Stage in Economic Evolution—Trade in Large Establishments. Georges Michel.
Six Weeks in the Island of Amorgos. G. Deschamps.
Charles Pictet de Rochemont and His Diplomatic Correspondence. G. Valbert.

January 15.

Diplomatic Studies—End of the War of the Austrian Succession.—Peace of Aix-la-Chapelle.—I. The Preliminaries of the Congress. Duc de Broglie.
Parnell—His Friends and His Enemies. A. Filon.
The Papacy, Socialism, and Democracy.—III. A. Leroy-Beaulieu.
Sea Ruffians.—IV. Turks Rather than Papists. Vice-Admiral Jurien de la Gravière.
Tobacco. J. Rochard.
Poetry and Truth—On Recent Criticisms of Lamartine. Vicomte de Vogüé.

Revue Encyclopédique.—Paris. January 1.

Lohengrin. With Portraits. A. Pougin.
Arthur Rimbaud. Poet. Ch. Maurras.
Ancient Beliefs in Secret Means of Defying Torture. E. Le Blant.
The Laboratories for Maritime Zoölogy. H. Coupin.

January 15.

The Manufacture of Sèvres China. E. Garnier.
The Cult of the Cross Before Jesus Christ. G. Lejeal.
The Progress of Photography. L. Vidal.
Fustel de Coulanges—His Life and Work. With Portrait. Jules Simon.

Revue de Famille.—Paris. January 1.

Child Life Insurance.—I. Jules Simon.
Reflections on the Art of Verse.—I. Sully Prudhomme.
Swallows. E. Blanchard.
Margaret of Angoulême. A. de Mages.

January 15.

Child Life Insurance.—II. J. Simon.
The Art of Verse.—II. S. Prudhomme.
Jeanne d'Arc and Her Saints—Michael, Catherine, and Margaret. A. France.

Revue Française de l'Étranger et des Colonies.—Paris.

January 1.

Russia in the Caucasus. With Map. V. Thiébault.
The Proposed Paris Ship Canal. A. Bouquet de la Grye.
Our Fleet in 1892 and the Foreign Navies. G. Demanche.
The Situation at Tonkin.

January 15.

The Great Colonization Companies in Africa. A. Nogues.
The Crozat Mission in the French Soudan.
The Situation at Tonkin.

Revue Générale.—Brussels. January.

Victor Jacobs. C. Woësie.
Thomassen. A. Nyssens.
The Social Peril. C. Winterer.

Revue Historique.—Paris. January-February.

Ausone and His Times. C. Jullian.
The Friends of Ludovic Sforza and Their Role in 1498-99. L. G. Félibien.

General Gobert.—II. Vauchelet.
The Memoirs of Talleyrand. J. Flammermont.

Revue de l'Hypnotisme.—Paris. January.

The Belgian Law Regarding Hypnotism. Dr. L. Merveille.
How Suggestion May Make Children Bear False Witness. Dr. E. Bertillon.

Revue de Lille.—Lille. January.

The March of Crime and the Progress of Education for Sixteen Years. A. de Margerie.
The Advantages and Inconveniences of the Concordat. Abbé A. Pillet.

Revue Mensuelle de l'École d'Anthropologie.—Paris. January 5.

Industrial Division of the Stone Age and the Neolithic Age. P. Salmon.

Revue Philosophique.—Paris. January.

The Problem of Life. C. Dunan.
The Malady of Pessimism. B. Perez.
Spanish Philosophers of Cuba—F. Varela, J. de la Luz, G. Mouret.

Revue Scientifique.—Paris. January 2.

Henri Milne Edwards, Scientist. M. Berthelot.
Useful Plants of the Future. G. L. Goodale.
Photography of Men and Animals in Motion. J. Passy.

January 16.

The Electric Atom. Wm. Crookes.
The Influenza Epidemic and the Birth-Rate in 1900. V. Turquan.

January 23.

Travels in Central Asia. B. Grombezevski.
Auguste Cahours and His Works in Science. E. Grimaux.

January 30.

Hundred Years of Demography.—III. Ch. Richet.

Revue Socialiste.—Paris. January 15.

The Social-Purity Question. Dr. A. Delon.
Fiscal Reform and Inheritance. G. Francolin.
The Depopulation of France. H. Aimet.
The National Secretariat of Labor in France and Switzerland. B. Malon.

Revue de Théologie.—Montauban. January.

Societies for Moral Culture. H. Bois.
The Huguenot Character. D. Benoît.

Université Catholique.—Lyons. January 15.

The New Legislation of the Conclave.
M. Taine on Catholicism and Religious Orders. P. Pagey.
Bossuet and the Bible. Th. Delmont.

THE ITALIAN MAGAZINES.

La Civiltà Cattolica.—Rome. January 1.

Allocution of Pope Leo XIII. Delivered at the Consistory Held on December 14, 1891. Latin and Italian Version.
The Thieves of Pisa and the Assault on the Papacy.
On the Migrations of the Hittites.—Continuation.
A New Theory in Explanation of Hypnotism.
The Italian Emigrant. A. Tale.

January 18.

Italy After Thirty Years of Revolution.
The Pontificate of Gregory the Great in the History of Christian Civilization.
The "Non-Servian" and the Duty of Catholics.

La Nuova Antologia.—Rome. January 1.

Labor Problems. G. Boccardo.
Politics in 1891. R. Bonghi.
Art. A. Venturi.
In Italian Africa. E. Nencioni.
The Franco-Russian Alliance Under the First Empire. G. Boglietti.
The Origin of the Etruscans. E. Brizio.
Literary Notes: A Critique of the New Edition of the Works of Shakespeare, edited by W. H. Wright. G. Chiarini.

January 16.

1799 in Tuscany. E. Masi.
Gymnastic Reforms. A. Mosso.
The Last Refuge of Dante Alighieri. T. Casini.
National Finance. M. Ferraris.
Mozart. G. A. Biaggi.
Science on the Platform. P. Mantegazza.

La Rassegna Nazionale.—Florence. January 1.

Pauline Craven La Ferronaye and Her Family. Duchess Theresa Ravaschieri.
Roman Poets of the Nineteenth Century. P. E. Castagnola.
A Journey to the Holy Land. A. Conti.
Modern Criticism. F. Capello.
The Exameron.—III. A. Stoppani.
Zoroaster.—Continued. F. Marion Crawford.
Ecclesiastical Policy. G. Prinetti.
English Literature. G. Strafforello.

January 16.

The Exameron.—III. A. Stoppani.
The Holy Land.—X. Holy Saturday at Jerusalem. C. del Pezzo.

Cardinal Lavigerie and the French Republic.—Continued.
A. A. di Pesaro.
Zoroaster.—Continued.
Ecclesiastical Discussions During the Last Month. R. Bonghi.
Pauline Craven La Ferronaye and Her Family.—Continued.
Duchess Theresa Ravaschieri.

La Scuola Positiva.—December 30.
Conditional Punishment. E. Ferri.
The Theory of Statistics in Italy. G. Maiorana.
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Abbreviations of Magazine Titles used in this Index.

A. A.P.S.	Arena.	Ex.	Expositor.	Nat. M.	National Magazine.
A. C.	Annals of the Am. Academy of Political and Social Science.	E. W. R.	Eastern and Western Review.	N. C.	Nineteenth Century.
A. C. Q.	Australasian Critic.	F.	Forum.	N. E.	New England and Yale Review.
A. M.	Am. Catholic Quart. Review.	F. R.	Fortnightly Review.	N. E. M.	New England Magazine.
Ant.	Atlantic Monthly.	G. G. M.	Goldthwaite's Geographical Magazine.	New R.	New Review.
Ant.	Antiquary.	G. B.	Greater Britain.	N. H.	Newbury House Magazine.
A. Q.	Asiatic Quarterly.	G. M.	Gentleman's Magazine.	N. N.	Nature Notes.
A. R.	Andover Review.	G. O. P.	Girl's Own Paper.	O.	Outing.
A. Rec.	Architectural Record.	G. T.	Great Thoughts.	O. D.	Our Day.
Arg.	Argosy.	G. W.	Good Words.	O. M.	Overland Monthly.
As.	Asclepiad.	Help.	Help.	P. A. H.	Papers of American Historical Ass'n.
Ata.	Atlanta.	Harp.	Harper's Magazine.	P. E. F.	Palestine Exploration Fund.
Bank.	Bankers' Magazine.	Horn.	Homiletic Review.	Photo. Q.	Photographic Quarterly.
Bank. L.	Bankers' Magazine (London).	H. M.	Home Maker.	Photo. R.	Photographic Reporter.
Bel. M.	Belford's Monthly.	H. R.	Health Record.	Phren. M.	Phrenological Magazine.
Black.	Blackwood's Magazine.	Ig.	Igdrasil.	P. L.	Poet Lore.
Bkman.	Bookman.	I. J. E.	Internat'l Journal of Ethics.	P. Q.	Presbyterian Quarterly.
B. M.	Beacon Magazine.	In. M.	Indian Magazine and Review.	P. R. R.	Presbyterian and Reformed Review.
B.	Beacon.	Ir. E. R.	Irish Ecclesiastical Record.	P. R.	Philosophical Review.
B. O. P.	Boy's Own Paper.	Ir. M.	Irish Monthly.	P. S.	Popular Science Monthly.
B. T. J.	Board of Trade Journal.	J. Ed.	Journal of Education.	P. S. Q.	Political Science Quarterly.
C.	Cornhill.	Jew. Q.	Jewish Quarterly.	Psy. R.	Proceedings of the Society for Psychological Research.
Cal. R.	Calcutta Review.	J. M. S. I.	Journal of the Military Service Institution.	Q.	Quiver.
Cape I. M.	Cape Illustrated Mag.	J. A. E. S.	Journal of the Ass'n of Engineering Societies.	Q. J. Econ.	Quarterly Journal of Economics.
C. F. M.	Cassell's Family Magazine.	J. R. C. I.	Journal of the Royal Colonial Institute.	Q. J. G. S.	Quarterly Journal of the Geological Society.
Chaut.	Chautauquan.	Jur. R.	Juridical Review.	Q. R.	Quarterly Review.
Ch. H. A.	Church at Home and Abroad.	K.	Knowledge.	R. R.	Review of Reviews.
Ch. Mis. I.	Church Missionary Intelligence and Record.	K. O.	King's Own.	R. C.	Review of the Churches.
Ch. M.	Church Monthly.	L. A. H.	Lend a Hand.	S. C.	School and College.
Ch. Q.	Church Quarterly Review.	Lipp.	Lippincott's Monthly.	Scot. G. M.	Scottish Geographical Magazine.
C. J.	Chambers's Journal.	Long.	Longman's Magazine.	Scot. R.	Scottish Review.
C. M.	Century Magazine.	L. Q.	London Quarterly Review.	Scots.	Scots Magazine.
Cos.	Cosmopolitan.	L. T.	Ladies' Treasury.	Scrib.	Scribner's Magazine.
C. R.	Contemporary Review.	Luc.	Lucifer.	Str.	Strand.
C. T.	Christian Thought.	Lud. M.	Ludgate Monthly.	Sun. M.	Sunday Magazine.
Crit. R.	Critical Review.	Ly.	Lyceum.	Sun. H.	Sunday at Home.
C. S. J.	Cassell's Saturday Journal.	M.	Month.	T. B.	Temple Bar.
C. W.	Catholic World.	Mac.	Macmillan's Magazine.	Tin.	Tinsley's Magazine.
D.	Dial.	M. A. H.	Magazine of Am. History.	Treas.	Treasury.
Dem.	Demorest's Family Magazine.	M. C.	Monthly Chronicle of North Country Lore and Legend.	U. M.	University Magazine.
D. R.	Dublin Review.	Men.	Menorah Monthly.	U. S.	United Service.
Econ. J.	Economic Journal.	Mis. R.	Missionary Review of World.	U. S. M.	United Service Magazine.
Econ. R.	Economic Review.	Mis. H.	Missionary Herald.	W. P. M.	Wilson's Photographic Magazine.
Ed. R. A.	Educational Review (New York).	M. N. C.	Methodist New Connexion.	Wel. Rev.	Welsh Review.
Ed. R. L.	Educational Review (London).	Mon.	Monist.	W. R.	Westminster Review.
Ed.	Education.	M. P.	Monthly Packet.	Y. E.	Young England.
Eng. M.	Engineering Magazine.	M. R.	Methodist Review.	Y. M.	Young Man.
E. H.	English Historical Review.	N. A. R.	North American Review.		
E. I.	English Illustrated Magazine.	Nat. R.	National Review.		
E. R.	Edinburgh Review.				
Esq.	Esquiline.				

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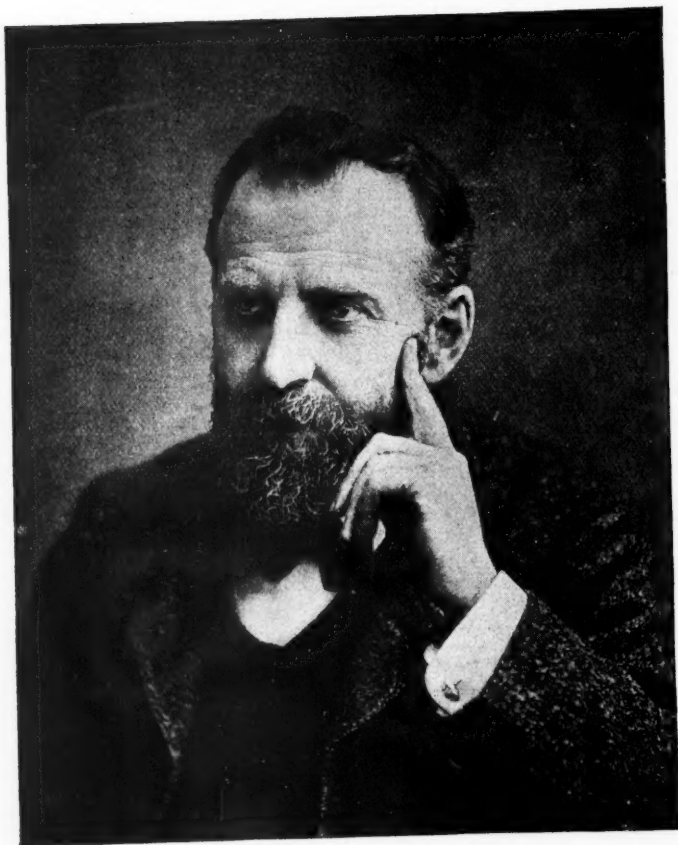
THE REVIEW OF REVIEWS.

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